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(DOMINION OF CANADA)

TREATY SERIES, 1928

1929

(No. 18)

2 vol. in 1.

INDEX

TO

TREATY SERIES

1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1920

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TREATY SERIES, 1928

CLASSIFIED INDEX

GENERAL TREATIES TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Canadian Ratification (Deposit).
4	Convention and Protocol—Dangerous Drugs. British Empire, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Irish Free State, Albania, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Japan, Latvia, Luxembourg, Nicaragua, Netherlands, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Siam, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland and Uruguay.	Geneva, Feb. 19, 1925.	Geneva, June 27, 1928.
3	Convention. Industrial Property. Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Canada, Australia, Irish Free State, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Lebanon, Tunis and the United States of America.	The Hague, Nov. 6, 1925.	The Hague, May 1, 1928.
2	Sanitary Convention. British Empire, Canada, Australia, New Zealand, India, Union of South Africa, Abyssinia, Afghanistan, Albania, Argentine Republic, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Bulgaria, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Danzig, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France (Algeria, West Africa, East Africa, Indo-China, States of Syria, Lebanon, of Alaouites and Jebel Druse,	Paris, June 21, 1926.	Paris, Sept. 30, 1928.

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Canadian Ratification (Deposit).
5	<p>other Colonies, Protectorates, etc.) Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Hayti, Hedjaz, Honduras, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Liberia, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Mexico, Monaco, Morocco, Netherlands, Norway, Paraguay, Persia, Peru, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Salvador, San Marino, Serb-Croat-Slovene Kingdom, Soviet Union, Spain, Sudan, Switzerland, Tunis, Turkey, United States of America, Uruguay and Venezuela.</p> <p>Slavery Convention. British Empire, Canada, Australia, Union of South Africa, New Zealand, India, Albania, Germany, Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Abyssinia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Norway, Panama, the Netherlands, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.</p>	Geneva, Sept. 25, 1926.	Geneva, Aug. 6, 1928.

TREATIES, ETC., WITH THE FOLLOWING STATES

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Ratification (Exchange)
14	Albania. Treaty. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from October 20, 1928.	Tirana, July 22, 1926.	Tirana, Jan. 29, 1927
16	Belgium. Convention. Legal Proceedings, Civil and Commercial Matters. Notification extending to Canada as from Sept. 18, 1928.	London, June 21, 1922.	London, Feb. 22, 1924.
6	Czechoslovakia. Convention of Commerce.	Ottawa, March 15, 1928.	Ottawa, Oct. 30, 1928.
17	Czechoslovakia. Convention. Legal Proceedings, Civil and Commercial Matters. Notification extending to Canada as from Dec. 21, 1928.	London, Nov. 11, 1924.	London, March 29, 1926.
8	Czechoslovakia. Treaty and Protocol. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from August 15, 1928.	London, Nov. 11, 1924. June 4, 1926.	London, Nov. 5, 1926.
10	Estonia. Convention. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from Sept. 18, 1928.	London, Nov. 18, 1925.	London, May 11, 1926.
13	Finland. Treaty. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from Sept. 19, 1928.	London, May 30, 1924.	London, Oct. 30, 1924.
15	France. Convention. Legal Proceedings, Civil and Commercial Matters. Notification extending to Canada as from November 29, 1928.	London, Feb. 2, 1922.	London, May 2, 1922.

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Ratification (Exchange)
12	Latvia. Treaty. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from September 18, 1928.	Riga, July 16, 1924.	Riga, July 7, 1925.
11	Lithuania. Treaty. Extradition of Criminals. Notification extending to Canada as from September 18, 1928.	Kovno, May 18, 1926.	Kovno, March 29, 1927.
1	Mexico. Convention. British Pecuniary Claims.	Mexico, Nov. 19, 1926.	Mexico, March 8, 1928.
7	Spain. Treaty of Commerce and Navigation as modified by Convention of April 5, 1927. Agreement. Treatment of Companies. Notes making applicable to Canada as from August 1, 1928.	Madrid, Oct. 31, 1922. Madrid, June 27, 1924.	Madrid, April 23, 1924. Not required.
9	United States of America. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Washington Aug. 2, 1928. Sept. 17, 1928.	Not required.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 1

CONVENTION

BETWEEN

His Majesty and the President
of the United Mexican States

for the settlement of British Pecuniary Claims in Mexico, arising
from loss or damage from revolutionary acts between
November 20, 1910, and May 31, 1920

Signed at Mexico, the 19th November, 1926

Ratifications exchanged at Mexico, the 8th March, 1928



CONVENTION between His Majesty and the President of the United Mexican States for the Settlement of British Pecuniary Claims in Mexico arising from Loss or Damage from Revolutionary Acts between November 20, 1910, and May 31, 1920.

Signed at Mexico, November 19, 1926

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the United Mexican States, desiring to adjust definitively and amicably all pecuniary claims arising from losses or damages suffered by British subjects or persons under British protection, on account of revolutionary acts which occurred during the period comprised between the 20th of November, 1910, and the 31st of May, 1920, inclusive, have decided to enter into a Convention for that purpose, and to this end have appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: Esmond Ovey, Esq., Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, Member of the Royal Victorian Order, His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico.

The President of the United Mexican States: Señor Licenciado Don Aarón Sáenz, Secretary of State for Foreign Relations.

Who, having communicated to each other their respective Full Powers, found to be in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1

All the claims specified in Article 3 of this Convention shall be submitted to a Commission composed of three members; one member shall be appointed by His Britannic Majesty; an-

SU Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, y de los Dominios Británicos Allende los Mares, Emperador de la India, y el Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos, desearios de arreglar definitiva y amigablemente todas las reclamaciones pecuniarias motivadas por las pérdidas o daños que resintieron los súbditos o protegidos británicos, a causa de actos revolucionarios ejecutados durante el período comprendido entre el 20 de noviembre de 1910 y el 31 de mayo de 1920, inclusive, han decidido celebrar una Convención con tal fin, y al efecto han nombrado como sus Plenipotenciarios:

SU Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos Allende los Mares, Emperador de la India: al señor Esmond Ovey, Compañero de la Orden de San Miguel y San Jorge, Miembro de la Real Orden Victoriana, Su Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario en México.

El Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos: al señor Licenciado Don Aarón Sáenz, Secretario de Estado y del Despacho de Relaciones Exteriores.

Quienes, después de comunicarse sus respectivos Plenos Poderes, y de hallarlos en buena y debida forma, convinieron en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1

Todas las reclamaciones especificadas en el artículo 3 de esta Convención, se someterán a una Comisión compuesta de tres miembros; uno de ellos será nombrado por Su Majestad Británica;

other by the President of the United Mexican States; and the third, who shall preside over the Commission, shall be designated by mutual agreement between the two Governments. If the Governments should not reach the aforesaid agreement within a period of four months counting from the date upon which the exchange of ratifications is effected, the President of the Permanent Administrative Council of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at The Hague shall designate the President of the Commission. The request for this appointment shall be addressed by both Governments to the President of the aforesaid Council, within a further period of one month, or after the lapse of that period, by the Government which may first take action in the matter. In any case the third arbitrator shall be neither British nor Mexican, nor a national of a country which may have claims against Mexico similar to those which form the subject of this Convention.

In the case of the death of any member of the Commission, or in case a member should be prevented from performing his duties, or for any reason should abstain from performing them, he shall be immediately replaced according to the procedure set forth above.

ARTICLE 2

The Commissioners thus designated shall meet in the City of Mexico within six months counting from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Convention. Each member of the Commission, before entering upon his duties, shall make and subscribe a solemn declaration in which he shall undertake to examine with care, and to judge with impartiality, in accordance with the principles of justice and equity, all claims presented, since it is the desire of Mexico *ex gratia* fully to compensate the injured parties, and not that her responsibility should be established in conformity with the general principles

otro por le Presidente de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos; y el tercero, que presidirá la Comisión, será designado de acuerdo por los dos Gobiernos. Si éstos no llegan a dicho acuerdo en un plazo de cuatro meses contados desde el día en que se haga el canje de las ratificaciones, el Presidente del Consejo Administrativo Permanente de la Corte Permanente de Arbitraje de La Haya, será quien designe al Presidente de la Comisión. La solicitud de esta nombramiento se dirigirá por ambos Gobiernos al Presidente del citado Consejo, dentro de un nuevo plazo de un mes, o pasado este plazo, por el Gobierno más diligente. En todo caso el tercer árbitro no podrá ser ni británico ni mexicano, ni nacional de un país que tenga contra México reclamaciones iguales a las que son objeto de esta Convención.

En caso de muerte de alguno de los miembros de la Comisión, o en caso de que alguno de ellos esté impedido para cumplir sus funciones o se abstenga por cualquiera causa de hacerlo, será reemplazado inmediatamente, de acuerdo con el mismo procedimiento detallado arriba.

ARTÍCULO 2

Los Comisionados así designados se reunirán en la ciudad de México dentro de los seis meses contados a partir de la fecha del canje de ratificaciones de esta Convención. Cada uno de los miembros de la Comisión, antes de dar principio a sus trabajos, hará y firmará una declaración solemne en que se comprometa a examinar con cuidado y a fallar con imparcialidad, conforme a los principios de la justicia y de la equidad, todas las reclamaciones presentadas, supuesto que la voluntad de México es la de reparar plenamente, *ex gratia*, a los damnificados, y no que su responsabilidad se establezca de conformidad

of International Law; and it is sufficient therefore that it be established that the alleged damage actually took place, and was due to any of the causes enumerated in Article 3 of this Convention, for Mexico to feel moved *ex gratia* to afford such compensation.

The aforesaid declaration shall be entered upon the record of the proceedings of the Commission.

The Commission shall fix the date and place of their sessions.

ARTICLE 3

The Commission shall deal with all claims against Mexico for losses or damages suffered by British subjects or persons under British protection, British partnerships, companies, associations or British juridical persons or those under British protection; or for losses or damages suffered by British subjects or persons under British protection, by reason of losses or damages suffered by any partnership, company or association in which British subjects or persons under British protection have or have had an interest exceeding fifty per cent of the total capital of such partnership, company or association, and acquired prior to the time when the damages or losses were sustained. But in view of certain special conditions in which some British concerns are placed in such societies which do not possess that nationality it is agreed that it will not be necessary that the interest above mentioned shall pertain to one single individual, but it will suffice that it pertains jointly to various British subjects, provided that the British claimant or claimants shall present to the Commission an allotment to the said claimant or claimants of the proportional part of such losses or damages pertaining to the claimant or claimants in such partnership, company or association. The losses or damages mentioned in this article must have been

con los principios generales del Derecho Internacional; siendo bastante, por tanto, que se pruebe que el daño alegado haya existido y se deba a alguna de las causas enumeradas en el artículo 3 de esta Convención, para que México se sienta *ex gratia*, decidido a hacer tal indemnización.

La citada declaración se registrará en las actas de la Comisión.

La Comisión fijará la fecha y el lugar de sus sesiones.

ARTÍCULO 3

La Comisión conocerá de todas las reclamaciones contra México por las pérdidas o daños resentidos por súbditos británicos o protegidos británicos, y por sociedades, compañías, asociaciones o personas morales británicas, o sujetas a la protección británica; o por las pérdidas o daños sufridos por súbditos británicos o protegidos británicos, en virtud de pérdidas o daños sufridos por cualesquier sociedad, compañía o asociación en las que los súbditos o protegidos británicos tengan o hayan tenido un interés de más del cincuenta por ciento del capital total de la sociedad, compañía o asociación, y adquirido anteriormente a la época en que se resintió el daño o pérdida. Pero en vista de ciertas condiciones especiales en que se encuentran algunos negocios británicos en sociedades que no tienen la misma nacionalidad, se conviene en que no será necesario que el interés expresado corresponda a un solo individuo, sino que bastará que en conjunto corresponda a varios súbditos británicos, siempre que el reclamante o reclamantes británicos presenten a la Comisión una cesión hecha al mismo reclamante o reclamantes de la parte proporcional de tales pérdidas o daños que les corresponda en dicha sociedad, compañía o asociación. Las pérdidas o daños de que se habla en este artículo deberán haber sido

caused during the period included between the 20th of November, 1910, and the 31st of May, 1920, inclusive, by one or any of the following forces:—

1. By the forces of a Government *de jure* or *de facto*;

2. By revolutionary forces, which, after the triumph of their cause, have established Governments *de jure* or *de facto*, or by revolutionary forces opposed to them;

3. By forces arising from the disjunction of those mentioned in the next preceding paragraph, up to the time when a *de jure* Government had been established, after a particular revolution;

4. By forces arising from the disbandment of the Federal Army;

5. By mutinies or risings or by insurrectionary forces other than those referred to under subdivisions 2, 3 and 4 of this Article, or by brigands, provided that in each case it be established that the competent authorities omitted to take reasonable measures to suppress the insurrections, risings, riots or acts of brigandage in question, or to punish those responsible for the same; or that it be established in like manner that the authorities were blamable in any other way.

The Commission shall also deal with claims for losses or damages caused by acts of civil authorities, provided such acts were due to revolutionary events and disturbed conditions within the period referred to in this Article, and that the said acts were committed by any of the forces specified in subdivisions 1, 2 and 3 of this Article.

ARTICLE 4

The Commission shall determine their own methods of procedure, but shall not depart from the provisions of this present Convention.

Each Government may appoint an Agent and Counsel to present to the Commission either orally or in writing the evidence and arguments they may deem it desirable to adduce either in support of the claims or against them.

causados durante el período comprendido entre el 20 de noviembre de 1910 y el 31 de mayo de 1920, inclusive, por una o cualquiera de las fuerzas siguientes:

1. Por Fuerzas de un Gobierno *de jure* o *de facto*;

2. Por fuerzas revolucionarias que hayan establecido al triunfo de su causa Gobiernos *de jure* o *de facto*, o por fuerzas revolucionarias contrarias a aquéllas;

3. Por fuerzas procedentes de la disgregación de las que se mencionan en el párrafo precedente hasta el momento en que el Gobierno *de jure* hubiere sido establecido después de una revolución determinada;

4. Por fuerzas procedentes de la disolución del Ejército Federal;

5. Por motines o levantamientos, o por fuerzas insurrectas distintas de las indicadas en los párrafos 2, 3 y 4 de este artículo, o por bandoleros, con tal de que, en cada caso, se pruebe que las autoridades competentes omitieron dictar medidas razonables para reprimir las insurrecciones, levantamientos, motines o actos de bandolerismo de que se trata o para castigar a sus autores; o que se pruebe, asimismo, que las autoridades incurrieron en falta de alguna otra manera.

La Comisión conocerá también de las reclamaciones por pérdidas a daños causados por actos de autoridades civiles, siempre que dichos actos se originen en sucesos y trastornos revolucionarios dentro de la época a que alude este artículo y que hayan sido ejecutados por alguna de las fuerzas descritas en los párrafos 1, 2 y 3 del presente artículo.

ARTÍCULO 4

La Comisión determinará sus propios procedimientos, pero ciñéndose a las disposiciones de la presente Convención.

Cada Gobierno podrá nombrar un Agente y consejeros que presenten a la Comisión, ya sea oralmente o por escrito, las pruebas y argumentos que juzguen conveniente aducir en apoyo de las reclamaciones o en contra de ellas.

The Agent or Counsel of either Government may offer to the Commission any documents, interrogatories or other evidence desired in favour of or against any claim and shall have the right to examine witnesses under affirmation before the Commission, in accordance with Mexican Law and such rules of procedure as the Commission shall adopt.

The decision of the majority of the members of the Commission shall be the decision of the Commission. If there should be no majority the decision of the President shall be final.

Either the English or Spanish languages shall be employed, both in the proceedings and in the judgments.

ARTICLE 5

The Commission shall keep an accurate and up-to-date record of all the claims and the various cases which shall be submitted to them, as also the minutes of the debates, with the dates thereof.

For such purpose each Government may appoint a Secretary. These Secretaries shall be attached to the Commission and shall act as joint Secretaries and shall be subject to the Commission's instructions.

Each Government may likewise appoint and employ such assistant Secretaries as they may deem advisable. The Commission may also appoint and employ the assistants they may consider necessary for carrying on their work.

ARTICLE 6

The Government of Mexico being desirous of reaching an equitable agreement in regard to the claims specified in article 3 and of granting to the claimants just compensation for the losses or damages they may have sustained, it is agreed that the Commission shall not set aside or reject any claim on the grounds that all legal remedies have not been exhausted prior to the presentation of such claim.

El Agente o consejeros de cualquiera de los dos Gobiernos, podrán presentar a la Comisión cualesquiera documentos, interrogatorios o cualquiera otra prueba que se desee en pro o en contra de alguna reclamación, y tendrán el derecho de examinar testigos, bajo protesta, ante la Comisión, de acuerdo con las leyes mexicanas y con las reglas de procedimiento que la Comisión adoptare.

La decisión de la mayoría de los miembros de la Comisión será la de la Comisión. Si no hubiere mayoría prevalecerá la decisión del Presidente.

Tanto en los procedimientos como en los fallos, se empleará el inglés o el español.

ARTÍCULO 5

La Comisión llevará registro actual y exacto de todas las reclamaciones y los diversos casos que le fueren sometidos, así como las actas de los debates, con sus fechas respectivas.

Para tal fin, cada Gobierno podrá designar un Secretario. Dichos Secretarios dependerán de la Comisión y actuarán como Secretarios conjuntos, y estarán sometidos a las instrucciones de la Comisión.

Cada Gobierno podrá nombrar, asimismo, y emplear los Secretarios adjuntos que juzgare prudente. La Comisión podrá nombrar y emplear, igualmente, los ayudantes que juzgue necesarios para llevar a cabo su misión.

ARTÍCULO 6

Deseando el Gobierno de México llegar a un arreglo equitativo sobre las reclamaciones especificadas en el artículo 3 y conceder a los reclamantes una indemnización justa que corresponda a las pérdidas o daños que hayan sufrido, queda convenido que la Comisión no habrá de descartar o rechazar ninguna reclamación por causa de que no se hubieren agotado, antes de presentar dicha reclamación, todos los recursos legales.

In order to determine the amount of compensation to be granted for damage to property, account shall be taken of the value declared by the interested parties for fiscal purposes, except in cases which in the opinion of the Commission are really exceptional.

The amount of the compensation for personal injuries shall not exceed that of the most ample compensation granted by Great Britain in similar cases.

ARTICLE 7

All claims must be formally filed with the Commission within a period of nine months counting from the date of the first meeting of the Commission; but this period may be prolonged for a further six months in special and exceptional cases, and provided that it be proved to the satisfaction of the majority of the Commission that justifiable causes existed for the delay.

The Commission shall hear, examine and decide within a period of two years counting from the date of their first session, all claims which may be presented to them.

Four months after the date of the first meeting of the members of the Commission and every four months thereafter, the Commission shall submit to each of the interested Governments a report setting forth in detail the work which has been accomplished, and comprising a statement of the claims filed, claims heard and claims decided.

The Commission shall deliver judgment on every claim presented to them within a period of six months from the termination of the hearing of such claim.

ARTICLE 8

The High Contracting Parties agree to consider the decision of the Commission as final in respect of each matter on which they may deliver judgment, and to give full effect to such decisions. They likewise agree to consider the re-

Para fijar el importe de las indemnizaciones que habrán de concederse por daños a los bienes, se tendrá en cuenta el valor declarado al fisco por los interesados, salvo en casos verdaderamente excepcionales, a juicio de la Comisión.

El importe de las indemnizaciones por daños personales no excederá al de las indemnizaciones más amplias concedidas por la Gran Bretaña en casos semejantes.

ARTÍCULO 7

Toda reclamación habrá de presentarse formalmente ante la Comisión dentro del plazo de nueve meses contados desde el día de la primera reunión de ella; pero este plazo podrá extenderse por seis meses más en casos especiales y excepcionales y siempre que se pruebe a juicio de la mayoría de la Comisión que hubo causas para justificar el retardo.

La Comisión oírà, examinarà y resolverà dentro del plazo de dos años, contados desde el día de su primera sesión, todas las reclamaciones que le fueren presentadas.

Cuatro meses después del día de la primera reunión de los miembros de la Comisión, y luego cada cuatro meses, la Comisión someterà a cada uno de los Gobiernos interesados un informe donde queden establecidos pormenorizadamente los trabajos realizados, y que comprenda también una exposición de los reclamaciones presentadas, de las oídas y de las resueltas.

La Comisión darà su fallo sobre toda reclamación que se le presente, dentro del plazo de seis meses, contados desde la clausura de los debates relativos a dicha reclamación.

ARTÍCULO 8

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en considerar como definitiva la decisión de la Comisión sobre cada uno de los asuntos que juzgue, y en dar pleno efecto a las referidas decisiones. Convienen también en considerar el result-

sult of the labours of the Commission as a full, perfect and final settlement of all claims against the Mexican Government arising from any of the causes set forth in Article 3 of this present Convention. They further agree that from the moment at which the labours of the Commission are concluded, all claims of that nature, whether they have been presented to the Commission or not, are to be considered as having been absolutely and irrevocably settled for the future; provided that those which have been presented to the Commission have been examined and decided by them.

ado de los trabajos de la Comisión como un arreglo pleno, perfecto y definitivo, de todas las reclamaciones que contra el Gobierno de México provengan de alguna de las causas enumeradas en el artículo 3 de la presente Convención. Conviene, además, en que desde el momento en que terminen los trabajos de la Comisión, toda declaración de esa especie, haya o no sido presentada a dicha Comisión, habrá de considerarse como arreglada absoluta e irrevocablemente para lo sucesivo; a condición de que, las que hubieren sido presentadas a la Comisión, hayan sido examinadas y resueltas por ella.

ARTICLE 9

The form in which the Mexican Government shall pay the indemnities shall be determined by both Governments after the work of the Commission has been brought to a close. The payments shall be made in gold or in money of equivalent value and shall be made to the British Government by the Mexican Government.

ARTÍCULO 9

La forma en que la Gobierno Mexicano pagará las indemnizaciones se fijará por ambos Gobiernos, una vez terminadas las labores de la Comisión. Los pagos se efectuarán en oro o en moneda equivalente, y se harán al Gobierno Británico por el Gobierno Mexicano.

ARTICLE 10

Each Government shall pay the emoluments of their Commissioner and those of his staff.

Each Government shall pay half of the expenses of the Commission, and of the emoluments of the third Commissioner.

ARTÍCULO 10

Cada Gobierno pagará los honorarios de su Comisionado y los de su personal.

Ambos Gobiernos pagarán por mitad los gastos de la Comisión y los honorarios correspondientes al tercer Comisionado.

ARTICLE 11

This Convention is drawn up in English and in Spanish.

ARTÍCULO 11

Esta Convención está redactada en cada una de las lenguas inglesa y española.

ARTICLE 12

The High Contracting Parties shall ratify this present Convention in conformity with their respective Constitutions. The exchange of ratifications shall take place in the City of Mexico as soon as possible and the Convention shall come into force from the date of the exchange of ratifications.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention, and have affixed thereto their Seals.

Done in duplicate, in the City of Mexico, on the nineteenth day of November, 1926.

ARTÍCULO 12

Las Altas Partes Contratantes ratificarán la presente Convención, de conformidad con sus respectivas Constituciones. El canje de las ratificaciones se efectuará en la ciudad de México tan pronto como fuere posible, y la Convención entrará en vigor desde el momento en que se haga el cambio de ratificaciones.

En fe de lo cual, los Plenipotenciarios respectivos firmaron la presente Convención, poniendo en ella sus sellos.

Hecha por duplicado en la ciudad de México, a los diecinueve días del mes de noviembre de 1926.

(L.S.) ESMOND OVEY.

(L.S.) AARÓN SÁENZ.

Ex. Doc.
Can.
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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928
No. 2

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY
CONVENTION

Signed at Paris, the 21st June, 1926

Canadian Ratification deposited the 30th September, 1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

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1929

CONVENTION SANITAIRE INTERNATIONALE

Signée à Paris, le 21 juin 1926

L'instrument de ratification par le Canada déposé le 30 septembre 1928.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Afghanistan, le Président de la République d'Albanie, le Président de l'Empire Allemand, le Président de la Nation Argentine, le Président Fédéral de la République d'Autriche, Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges, le Président de la République des Etats-Unis du Brésil, Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares, le Président de la République du Chili, le Président de la République de Chine, le Président de la République de Colombie, le Président de la République de Cuba, Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark, le Président de la République Dominicaine, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Egypte, le Président de la République de l'Equateur, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne, le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, Sa Majesté la Reine des Rois d'Ethiopie et Son Altesse Impériale et Royale le Prince Héritier et Régent de l'Empire, le Président de la République Finlandaise, le Président de la République Française, Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, le Président de la République de Grèce, le Président de la République de Guatemala, le Président de la République d'Haïti, Sa Majesté le Roi du Hedjaz, le Président de la République de Honduras, Son Altesse Sérénissime le Régent du Royaume de Hongrie, Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie, Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon, le Président de la République de Libéria, le Président de la République de Lithuanie, Son Altesse Royale Madame la Grande-Duchesse de Luxembourg, Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc, le Président de la République du Mexique, Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco, Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège, le Président de la République du Paraguay, Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas, le Président de la République du Pérou, Sa Majesté le Chah de Perse, le Président de la République de Pologne, le Président de la République Portugaise, Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie, les Capitaines-Régents de Saint-Marin, Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, le Président de la République de el Salvador, le Gouverneur-Général Représentant l'Autorité Souveraine du Soudan, le Conseil Fédéral Suisse, le Président de la République Tchéco-Slovaque, Son Altesse le Bey de Tunisie, le Président de la République Turque, le Comité Central Exécutif de l'Union des Républiques Socialistes Soviétiques, le Président de la République de l'Uruguay et le Président de la République du Venezuela:

Ayant décidé d'apporter dans les dispositions de la Convention sanitaire, signée à Paris le 17 janvier 1912, les modifications que comportent les données nouvelles de la science et de l'expérience prophylactiques, d'établir une réglementation internationale relative au typhus exanthématique et à la variole et d'étendre, autant qu'il est possible, le champ d'application des principes qui ont inspiré la réglementation sanitaire internationale, ont décidé de conclure une convention à cet effet et ont nommé pour leurs plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Afghanistan:

M. Islambek Khoudoiar Khan, Secrétaire de la Légation d'Afghanistan à Paris.

Le Président de la République d'Albanie:

M. le Dr. Osman, Directeur de l'Hôpital de Tirana.

Le Président de l'Empire Allemand:

M. Franoux, Conseiller intime de Légation à l'Ambassade d'Allemagne à Paris;

M. le Dr. Hamel, Conseiller au Ministère de l'Intérieur de l'Empire.

Le Président de la Nation Argentine:

M. Federico Alvarez de Toledo, Ministre d'Argentine à Paris;

M. le Dr. Aracoz Alfaro, Président du Département de l'Hygiène;

M. Manuel Carbonnel, Professeur d'hygiène à la Faculté de Médecine de Buenos-Ayres.

Le Président Fédéral de la République d'Autriche:

M. Alfred Grünberger, Ministre d'Autriche à Paris.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

M. Velghe, Secrétaire général du Ministère de l'Intérieur et de l'Hygiène.

Le Président de la République des Etats-Unis du Brésil:

M. le Professeur Dr. Carlos Chagas, Directeur Général du Département National de la Santé publique, Directeur de l'Institut Oswaldo Cruz;

M. le Dr. Gilberto Moura Costa.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Bulgares:

M. Morfoff, Ministre de Bulgarie à Paris;

M. le Dr. Tochko Petroff, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Sofia.

Le Président de la République du Chili:

M. Armando Quezada, Ministre du Chili à Paris;

M. le Dr. Emilio Aldunate, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine du Chili;

M. le Dr. J. Rodriguez Barros, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine du Chili.

Le Président de la République de Chine:

Le Général Yao Si-Kiou, Attaché militaire à Paris;

M. le Dr. Scie Ton-Fa, Secrétaire spécial à la Légion de Chine à Paris.

Le Président de la République de Colombie:

M. le Dr. Miguel Jimenez Lopez, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Bogota, Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Colombie à Berlin.

Le Président de la République de Cuba:

M. Ramiro Hernandez Portela, Conseiller de la Légation de Cuba à Paris;

M. le Dr. Mario Lebreto, Directeur de l'Hôpital "Las Animas."

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark:

M. le Dr. Th. Madsen, Directeur de l'Institut des Sérums de l'Etat;

M. I. A. Korbing, Directeur de la Société des Armateurs réunis.

Le Président de la République de Pologne, pour la Ville Libre de Dantzig:

M. le Dr. Witold Chodzko, ancien Ministre de la Santé;

M. le Dr. Carl Stade, Conseiller d'Etat du Sénat de la Ville libre de Dantzig.

Le Président de la République Dominicaine:

M. le Dr. Betances, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Saint-Domingue.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Egypte:

- Fakhry Pacha, Ministre d'Egypte à Paris;
- M. le Major Charles P. Thomson, D.S.O., Président du Conseil Sanitaire Maritime et Quarantenaire d'Egypte;
- M. le Dr. Mohamed Abd-el-Salam-el-Guindy Bey, deuxième Secrétaire de la Légion d'Egypte à Bruxelles, Délégué du Gouvernement Egyptien au Comité de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

Le Président de la République de l'Equateur:

- M. le Dr. J. Illingourth Yeaza.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne:

- M. le Marquis de Faura, Ministre, Conseiller de l'Ambassade d'Espagne à Paris;
- M. le Dr. Francisco Murillo y Palacios, Directeur Général de la Santé d'Espagne.

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

- M. le Dr. H. S. Cumming, Surgeon General, Public Health Service;
- M. le Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Senior Surgeon, Public Health Service;
- M. le Dr. W. W. King, Surgeon, Public Health Service.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Rois d'Ethiopie et son Altesse Impériale et Royale le Prince Héritier et Régent de l'Empire:

- M. le Comte Lagarde, Duc d'Entotto, Ministre Plénipotentiaire.

Le Président de la République Finlandaise:

- M. Charles Enckell, Ministre de Finlande à Paris;
- M. le Dr. Oswald Streng, Professeur à l'Université d'Helsingfors.

Le Président de la République Française:

- Son Excellence M. Camille Barrère, Ambassadeur de France;
- M. Harismendy, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- M. de Navailles, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- M. le Dr. Calmette, Sous-Directeur de l'Institut Pasteur;
- M. le Dr. Léon Bernard, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Paris.

Pour l'Algérie:

- M. le Dr. Lucien Raynaud, Inspecteur général des Services d'Hygiène d'Algérie.

Pour l'Afrique Occidentale Française:

- M. le Dr. Paul Gouzien, Médecin-Inspecteur général des Troupes coloniales.

Pour l'Afrique Orientale Française:

- M. le Dr. Thiroux, Médecin-Inspecteur des Troupes coloniales.

Pour l'Indochine Française:

- M. le Dr. L'Herminier, Délégué de l'Indochine au Comité consultatif du Bureau d'Orient de la Société des Nations;
- M. le Dr. Noël Bernard, Directeur des Instituts Pasteur d'Indochine.

Pour les Etats de Syrie, du Grand Liban, des Alaouïtes et du Djebel-Druse:

- M. Harismendy, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères;
- M. le Dr. Delmas.

Pour l'ensemble des Autres Colonies, Protectorats, Possessions et Territoires sous Mandat de la France:

M. le Dr. Audibert, Inspecteur général du Service de Santé au Ministère des Colonies.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires Britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes:

Sir George Seaton Buchanan, Kt., C.B., M.D., Médecin en chef au Ministère de l'Hygiène;

M. John Murray, C.M.G., Conseiller au Foreign Office.

Pour le Dominion du Canada:

M. le Dr. John Andrew Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., Directeur Général du Ministère d'Hygiène du Dominion du Canada.

Pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

M. le Dr. William Campbell Sowers, D.S.O., M.B., Médecin au Ministère de l'Hygiène.

Pour le Dominion de la Nouvelle-Zélande:

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Price James, M.D.;

Pour l'Inde:

M. David Thomas Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secrétaire du Gouvernement de l'Inde au Ministère du Commerce.

Pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:

M. le Dr. Philip Stock, C.B., C.B.E., Délégué au Comité de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

Le Président de la République de Grèce:

M. Al. C. Carapanos, Ministre de Grèce à Paris;

M. le Dr. Matarangas Gérassimos.

Le Président de la République de Guatémala:

M. le Dr. Francisco A. Figueroa, Chargé d'Affaires à Paris.

Le Président de la République d'Haïti:

M. le Dr. Georges Audain.

Sa Majesté le Roi du Hedjaz:

M. le Dr. Mahmoud Hamoudé, Directeur Général de la Santé Publique.

Le Président de la République de Honduras:

M. le Dr. Ruben Audino-Aguilar, Chargé d'Affaires à Paris.

Son Altesse Sérénissime le Régent du Royaume de Hongrie:

M. le Dr. Charles Grosch, Conseiller au Ministère de la Prévoyance Sociale.

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

M. le Dr. Albert Lutrario, Préfet de 1re classe;

M. le Dr. Giovanni Vittorio Repetti, Général Médecin de la Marine Royale Italienne, Directeur sanitaire du Commissariat Général de l'Emigration;

M. le Colonel de Port Odoardo Huetter, Commandant du Port de Venise;

M. Guido Rocco, Premier Secrétaire de l'Ambassade d'Italie à Paris;

M. le Dr. Cancelliere, Vice-Préfet de 1re classe;

M. le Dr. Drietti, Délégué Sanitaire à l'étranger.

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

- M. Hajimé Matsushima, Conseiller d'Ambassade;
- M. le Dr. Mitsuzo Tsurumi, Délégué du Japon au Comité de l'Office international d'Hygiène publique.

Le Président de la République de Libéria:

- M. le Baron R. A. L. Lehmann, Ministre de Libéria à Paris;
- M. N. Ooms, Premier Secrétaire de la Légation.

Le président de la République de Lithuanie:

- M. le Dr. Pranas Vaiciuška, Lieutenant général de Santé de réserve, chargé de cours à l'Université de Kaunas, Médecin en chef de la ville de Kaunas.

Son Altesse Royale Madame la Grande Duchesse de Luxembourg:

- M. le Dr. Praum, Directeur du Laboratoire Bactériologique du Luxembourg.

Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc:

- M. Harismendy, Ministre Plénipotentiaire, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires étrangères.
- M. le Dr. Lucien Raynaud, Inspecteur général des Services d'Hygiène d'Algérie.

Le Président de la République du Mexique:

- M. le Dr. Raphaël Cabrera, Ministre du Mexique à Bruxelles.

Son Altesse Sérénissime le Prince de Monaco:

- M. Roussel-Despierres, Secrétaire d'Etat de S.A.S. le Prince de Monaco;
- M. le Dr. Marsan, Directeur du Service d'Hygiène de la Principauté.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège:

- M. Sigurd Bentzon, Conseiller de la Légation de Norvège à Paris;
- M. le Dr. H. Mathias Gram, Directeur Général de l'Administration Sanitaire.

Le Président de la République du Paraguay:

- M. le Dr. R. V. Caballero, Chargé d'Affaires du Paraguay en France.

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:

- M. Doude van Troostwyk, Ministre des Pays-Bas à Berne;
- M. le Dr. N. M. Josephus Jitta, Président du Conseil d'Hygiène.
- M. le Dr. de Vogel, ancien Inspecteur en chef du Service Sanitaire aux Indes Néerlandaises;
- M. Van der Plas, Consul des Pays-Bas à Djeddah.

Le Président de la République du Pérou:

- M. le Dr. Pablo S. Minbela, Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Pérou à Berne.

Sa Majesté le Chah de Perse:

- M. le Dr. Ali-Khan Partow-Aazam, ancien Sous-Secrétaire au Ministère de l'Instruction publique, Vice-Président du Conseil sanitaire et Directeur de l'Hôpital impérial;
- M. le Dr. Mansour-Charif, ancien médecin de la Famille Royale.

Le Président de la République de Pologne:

- M. le Dr. Witold Chodzko, ancien Ministre de la Santé;
- M. Taylor, Sous-Chef du Département des Traités.

Le Président de la République Portugaise:

M. le Professeur Ricardo Jorge, Directeur Général de la Santé publique.

Sa Majesté le Roi de Roumanie:

M. le Dr. Jean Cantacuzène, Professeur à la Faculté de Médecine de Bucarest.

Les Capitaines-Régents de Saint-Marin:

M. le Dr. Guelpa.

Le Président de la République de el Salvador:

M. le Professeur Lardé-Arthés.

Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes:

M. Miroslav Spalaïkovitch, Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Paris.

Le Gouverneur Général Représentant l'Autorité Souveraine du Soudan:

M. le Dr. Oliver Francis Haynes Atkey, M.B., F.R.C.S., Directeur du Service Médical du Soudan.

Le Conseil Fédéral Suisse:

M. Alphonse Dunant, Ministre de Suisse à Paris;

M. le Dr. Carrière, Directeur du Service fédéral de l'Hygiène publique.

Le Président de la République Tchécoslovaque:

M. le Dr. Ladislav Prochazka, Chef des Services sanitaires de la Ville de Prague.

Son Altesse le Bey de Tunisie:

M. de Navailles, Sous-Directeur au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères.

Le Président de la République Turque:

Son Excellence Aly Féthy Bey, Ambassadeur de Turquie à Paris.

Le Comité Central Exécutif de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes:

M. le Professeur Nicolas Semachko, Membre du Comité Central Exécutif de l'U.R.S.S., Commissaire du Peuple pour la Santé publique de la R.S.F.S.R.;

M. Jacques Davtian, Conseiller de l'Ambassade de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes à Paris;

M. Vladimir Egoriew, Sous-Directeur au Commissariat du Peuple pour les Affaires Etrangères;

M. le Dr. Ilia Mammoulia, Membre du Comité Central Exécutif de la République Socialiste Soviétiste de Géorgie;

M. le Dr. Léon Bronstein, du Commissariat du Peuple pour la Santé Publique de la République Soviétiste Socialiste de l'Ukraine;

M. le Dr. Oganés Mebournoutoff, Membre du Collège du Commissariat du Peuple pour la Santé Publique de la R.S.S. de l'Uzbekistan;

M. le Dr. Nicolas Freyberg, Conseiller au Commissariat du Peuple pour la Santé Publique de la R.S.F.S.R.;

M. le Dr. Alexis Syssine, Chef du Département sanitaire et épidémiologique du Commissariat du Peuple pour la Santé Publique de la R.S.F.S.R., Professeur à l'Université.

Le Président de la République de l'Uruguay:

M. A. Herosa, ancien Chargé d'Affaires de l'Uruguay à Paris.

Le Président de la République du Vénézuéla:

M. José Ignacio Cardenas, Ministre du Vénézuéla à Madrid et la Haye.

Lesquels, ayant déposé leurs pleins pouvoirs trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des dispositions suivantes:

DISPOSITION PRÉLIMINAIRE

Aux effets de la présente Convention les Hautes Parties Contractantes adoptent les définitions suivantes:

- 1° Le mot *circonscription* désigne une partie de territoire bien déterminée, ainsi: une province, un gouvernement, un district, un département, un canton, une île, une commune, une ville, un quartier de ville, un village, un port, une agglomération, etc., quelles que soient l'étendue et la population de ces portions de territoire.
- 2° Le mot *observation* signifie isolement des personnes soit à bord d'un navire, soit dans une station sanitaire, avant qu'elles obtiennent la libre pratique;
Le mot *surveillance* signifie que les personnes ne sont pas isolées, qu'elles obtiennent tout de suite la libre pratique, mais sont signalées à l'autorité sanitaire dans les diverses localités où elles se rendent et soumises à un examen médical constatant leur état de santé.
- 3° Le mot *équipage* comprend toute personne qui ne se trouve pas à bord à seule fin de se transporter d'un pays à un autre, mais qui est employée, d'une manière quelconque, au service du navire, de personnes à bord ou de la cargaison.
- 4° Le mot *jour* signifie un intervalle de vingt-quatre heures.

TITRE I^{er}

Dispositions Générales

CHAPITRE I^{er}.—PRESCRIPTIONS À OBSERVER PAR LES GOUVERNEMENTS DES PAYS PARTICIPANT À LA PRÉSENTE CONVENTION DÈS QUE LA PESTE, LE CHOLÉRA, LA FIÈVRE JAUNE OU CERTAINES AUTRES AFFECTIONS TRANSMISSIBLES APPARAISSENT SUR LEUR TERRITOIRE.

Section I.—*Notification et communications ultérieurs aux autres pays.*

ARTICLE 1

Chaque Gouvernement doit notifier immédiatement aux autres Gouvernements et, en même temps, à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique:

- 1° Le premier cas avéré de peste, de choléra ou de fièvre jaune constaté sur son territoire;
- 2° Le premier cas avéré de peste, de choléra ou de fièvre jaune survenant en dehors des circonscriptions déjà atteintes;
- 3° L'existence d'une épidémie de typhus exanthématique ou de variole.

ARTICLE 2

Les notifications prévues à l'article premier sont accompagnées ou très promptement suivies de renseignements circonstanciés sur:

- 1° L'endroit où la maladie est apparue;
- 2° La date de son apparition, son origine et sa forme;
- 3° Le nombre des cas constatés et celui des décès;
- 4° L'étendue de la ou des circonscriptions atteintes;

- 5° Pour la peste, l'existence de cette infection ou d'une mortalité insolite chez les rongeurs;
- 6° Pour le choléra, le nombre des porteurs de germes dans le cas où il en a été trouvé;
- 7° Pour la fièvre jaune, l'existence et l'abondance relative (index) du *Stegomyia calopus* (*Aedes Egypti*);
- 8° Les mesures prises.

ARTICLE 3

Les notifications prévues aux articles 1er et 2 sont adressées aux missions diplomatiques ou, à défaut, aux consulats dans la capitale du pays atteint et sont tenues à la disposition des représentants consulaires établis sur son territoire.

Ces notifications sont aussi adressées à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, qui les communiquera immédiatement à toutes les missions diplomatiques ou, à défaut, aux consulats à Paris, ainsi qu'aux autorités supérieures d'hygiène des pays participants. Celles prévues à l'article 1er sont adressées par voie télégraphique.

Les télégrammes adressés par l'Office International d'Hygiène publique aux Gouvernements des pays participant à la présente Convention ou aux autorités supérieures d'hygiène de ces pays, et les télégrammes transmis par ces Gouvernements et par ces autorités en exécution de la présente Convention, sont assimilés aux télégrammes d'Etat et jouissent de la priorité attribuée à ces télégrammes par l'article 5 de la Convention télégraphique internationale du 10/22 juillet 1875.

ARTICLE 4

La notification et les renseignements prévus aux articles 1er et 2 sont suivis de communications ultérieures données d'une façon régulière à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, de manière à tenir les Gouvernements au courant de la marche de l'épidémie.

Ces communications, qui doivent être aussi fréquentes et complètes que possible (et qui auront lieu au moins une fois par semaine en ce qui concerne le nombre des cas et des décès), indiqueront plus particulièrement les précautions prises en vue de combattre l'extension de la maladie. Elles devront préciser les mesures exécutées au départ des navires pour empêcher l'exportation de la maladie, et spécialement celles prises en ce qui concerne les rongeurs ou les insectes.

ARTICLE 5

Les Gouvernements s'engagent à répondre à toute demande d'information qui leur serait adressée par l'Office International d'Hygiène publique relativement aux maladies épidémiques visées dans la Convention, survenues sur leur territoire, et aux circonstances de nature à influencer sur la transmission de ces maladies d'un pays à un autre.

ARTICLE 6

Les rats* étant les principaux agents de propagation de la peste bubonique, les Gouvernements s'engagent à employer tous les moyens en leur pouvoir pour diminuer le danger et pour se tenir constamment renseignés sur la condition des rats dans les ports, quant à leur état de contamination pesteuse, au moyen

* Les dispositions de la présente Convention visant les rats s'appliquent éventuellement aux autres rongeurs et, en général, aux animaux connus pour être des agents de la propagation de la peste.

d'examens fréquents et réguliers; en particulier pour effectuer la collecte systématique et l'examen bactériologique des rats, dans toute circonscription atteinte de peste, pendant une période de six mois au moins après la découverte du dernier rat pesteux.

Les méthodes et les résultats de ces examens seront communiqués à intervalles réguliers, en temps ordinaire, et, en cas de peste, tous les mois, à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, afin que les Gouvernements soient tenus au courant par cet Office, d'une façon ininterrompue, de l'état des ports relativement à la peste murine.

Lors de la première constatation de l'existence de la peste chez les rats, à terre, dans un port indemne depuis six mois, les communications devront être faites par les voies les plus rapides.

ARTICLE 7

Afin de faciliter l'accomplissement de la mission qui lui est confiée par la présente Convention, l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, en raison de l'utilité des informations qui sont fournies par le Service des renseignements épidémiologiques de la Société des Nations, y compris son Bureau d'Orient à Singapour, et d'autres bureaux analogues, ainsi que par le Bureau panaméricain sanitaire, est autorisé à prendre les arrangements nécessaires avec le Comité d'Hygiène de la Société des Nations, ainsi qu'avec le Bureau panaméricain sanitaire et d'autres organisations similaires.

Il demeure entendu que les rapports établis par les arrangements susvisés ne comporteront aucune dérogation aux stipulations de la Convention de Rome du 9 décembre 1907, et ne pourront avoir pour effet la substitution d'aucun autre corps sanitaire à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

ARTICLE 8

Le prompt et sincère accomplissement des prescriptions qui précèdent étant d'une importance primordiale, les Gouvernements reconnaissent la nécessité de donner aux autorités qualifiées des instructions pour l'application de ces prescriptions.

Les notifications n'ayant de valeur que si chaque Gouvernement est prévenu lui-même, à temps, des cas de peste, de choléra, de fièvre jaune, de typhus exanthématique ou de variole et des cas suspects de ces maladies survenus sur son territoire, les Gouvernements s'engagent à rendre obligatoire la déclaration de ces maladies.

ARTICLE 9

Il est recommandé que les pays voisins fassent des arrangements spéciaux en vue d'organiser un service d'informations directes entre les chefs des administrations compétentes, en ce qui concerne les territoires limitrophes ou se trouvant en relations commerciales étroites. Ces arrangements devront être communiqués à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

Section II.—Conditions qui permettent de considérer que les mesures prévues par la Convention sont, ou ont cessé d'être, applicables aux provenances d'une circonscription territoriale.

ARTICLE 10

La notification des cas importés de peste, de choléra ou de fièvre jaune n'entraîne pas, vis-à-vis des provenances de la circonscription dans laquelle ils se sont produits l'application des mesures prévues au chapitre II ci-après.

Mais lorsqu'un premier cas reconnu non importé de peste ou de fièvre jaune s'est manifesté, que les cas de choléra forment foyer,* que le typhus exanthématique ou la variole existent sous forme épidémique, ces mesures peuvent être appliquées.

ARTICLE 11

Pour restreindre les mesures prévues au chapitre II aux seules régions effectivement atteintes, les Gouvernements doivent en limiter l'application aux provenances des circonscriptions déterminées dans lesquelles les maladies visées par la présente Convention se sont manifestées dans les conditions prévues au deuxième alinéa de l'article 10.

Mais cette restriction limitée à la circonscription atteinte ne doit être acceptée qu'à la condition formelle que le Gouvernement du pays dont cette circonscription fait partie prenne les mesures nécessaires: 1° pour combattre l'extension de l'épidémie; et 2° pour appliquer les mesures prescrites à l'article 13 ci-après.

ARTICLE 12

Le Gouvernement de tout pays où est situé une région atteinte informera les autres Gouvernements ainsi que l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, dans les conditions spécifiées à l'article 3, lorsque le danger d'infection, provenant de cette région, aura cessé et lorsque toutes les mesures prophylactiques auront été prises. A partir de cette information, les mesures prévues au chapitre II ne pourront plus être appliquées aux provenances de la région dont il s'agit, sauf circonstances exceptionnelles dont il devra être justifié.

Section III.—*Mesures dans les ports et au départ des navires.*

ARTICLE 13

L'autorité compétente est tenue de prendre des mesures efficaces:

- 1° Pour empêcher l'embarquement des personnes présentant des symptômes de peste, de choléra, de fièvre jaune, de typhus exanthématique ou de variole, ainsi que des personnes de l'entourage des maladies se trouvant dans des conditions telles qu'elles puissent transmettre la maladie;
- 2° En cas de peste, pour empêcher l'introduction des rats à bord;
- 3° En cas de choléra, pour veiller à ce que l'eau potable et les vivres embarqués soient sains, et que l'eau embarquée comme lest soit désinfectée s'il y a lieu;
- 4° En cas de fièvre jaune, pour empêcher l'introduction des moustiques à bord;
- 5° En cas de typhus exanthématique, pour assurer, avant leur embarquement, l'épouillage de toutes personnes suspectes.
- 6° En cas de variole, pour soumettre à la désinfection les vieux vêtements et les chiffons avant qu'ils soient comprimés.

ARTICLE 14

Les Gouvernements s'engagent à entretenir dans leurs grands ports et dans les environs, et autant que possible dans les autres ports et les environs, des services sanitaires possédant une organisation et un outillage capables d'assurer l'application des mesures prophylactiques concernant les maladies visées par la présente Convention, notamment les mesures prévues aux articles 6, 8 et 13.

* Il existe un "foyer" lorsque l'apparition de nouveaux cas au delà de l'entourage des premiers cas prouve qu'on n'est pas parvenu à limiter l'expansion de la maladie là où elle s'était manifestée à son début.

Lesdits Gouvernements adresseront, au moins une fois par an, à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique une communication faisant connaître, pour chacun de leurs ports, l'état de son organisation sanitaire en rapport avec les dispositions de l'alinéa précédent. L'Office transmettra ces renseignements, par les voies appropriées, aux autorités supérieures d'hygiène des pays participants, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire d'un autre organisme sanitaire international, conformément aux arrangements conclus en vertu de l'article 7.

CHAPITRE II.—MESURES DE DÉFENSE CONTRE LES MALADIES VISÉES AU CHAPITRE 1er.

ARTICLE 15

Les autorités sanitaires peuvent procéder à la visite médicale et, si les circonstances l'exigent, à un examen approfondi de tout navire, quelle que soit sa provenance.

Les mesures ou les opérations sanitaires auxquelles peut être soumis un navire à l'arrivée sont déterminées par la constatation de l'état de fait existant à bord et des particularités sanitaires du voyage.

Il appartient à chaque Gouvernement, ayant égard aux renseignements fournis conformément aux dispositions de la section I du chapitre 1er et de l'article 14 de la présente Convention, ainsi qu'aux obligations lui incombant, en vertu de la section II du chapitre 1er, de fixer le régime auquel seront soumises dans ses ports les provenances de tout port étranger, et notamment de décider si, au point de vue dudit régime, un port étranger doit être considéré comme atteint.

Les mesures, telles qu'elles sont prévues au présent chapitre, doivent être interprétées comme constituant un maximum, dans les limites duquel les Gouvernements peuvent réglementer le traitement des navires à l'arrivée.

Section I.—*Communications des mesures prescrites.*

ARTICLE 16

Tout Gouvernement est tenu de communiquer immédiatement à la mission diplomatique ou, à défaut, au consul du pays atteint, résidant dans sa capitale, ainsi qu'à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, qui devra les porter aussitôt à la connaissance des autres Gouvernements, les mesures qu'il croit devoir prescrire à l'égard des provenances de ce pays. Ces informations seront tenues également à la disposition des autres représentants diplomatiques ou consulaires établis sur son territoire.

Il est également tenu de faire connaître, par les mêmes voies, le retrait de ces mesures ou les modifications dont elles seraient l'objet.

A défaut de mission diplomatique ou de consulat dans la capitale, les communications sont faites directement au Gouvernement du pays intéressé.

Section II.—*Marchandises et Bagages.—Importation et Travail.*

ARTICLE 17

Sous réserve des stipulations du dernier alinéa de l'article 50, les marchandises et bagages arrivant par terre ou par mer ne peuvent être prohibés à l'entrée ou par transit, ni retenus aux frontières ou dans les ports. Les seules mesures qu'il soit permis de prescrire à leur égard sont spécifiées dans les paragraphes suivants:

- (a) En cas de peste, on peut soumettre à la désinsectisation et, s'il y a lieu, à la désinfection des linges de corps, hardes et vêtements récemment portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant récemment servi.

Les marchandises en provenance d'une circonscription atteinte et susceptibles de renfermer des rats pesteux ne peuvent être déchargées qu'à la condition de prendre, autant que possible, les précautions nécessaires pour empêcher que les rats ne puissent s'en échapper et pour qu'ils soient détruits.

- (b) En cas de choléra, on peut soumettre à la désinfection les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements récemment portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant récemment servi.

Par dérogation aux dispositions du présent article, les poissons, coquillages et légumes frais peuvent être prohibés, à moins qu'ils n'aient été l'objet d'un traitement de nature à détruire le vibriion cholérique.

- (c) En cas de typhus exanthématique, on peut soumettre à la désinsectisation les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant servi, ainsi que les chiffons non transportés comme marchandises en gros.

- (d) En cas de variole, on peut soumettre à la désinfection les linges de corps, hardes et vêtements récemment portés (effets à usage), les literies ayant récemment servi, ainsi que les chiffons non transportés comme marchandises en gros.

ARTICLE 18

Le mode et le lieu de la désinfection, ainsi que les procédés à employer pour assurer la destruction des rats ou des insectes (puces, poux, moustiques, etc.), sont fixés par l'autorité du pays de destination. Ces opérations doivent être faites de manière à ne détériorer les objets que le moins possible. Les hardes et autres objets de peu de valeur peuvent être détruits par le feu, ainsi que les chiffons, sauf s'ils sont transportés comme marchandises en gros.

Il appartient à chaque Etat de régler la question relative au payement éventuel de dommages-intérêts résultant de la désinfection, de la dératification ou de la désinsectisation, ainsi que de la destruction des objets ci-dessus visés.

Si, à l'occasion de ces opérations, des taxes sont perçues par l'autorité sanitaire, soit directement, soit par l'intermédiaire d'une société ou d'un particulier, ces taxes doivent être fixées d'après un tarif publié d'avance et établi de façon qu'il ne puisse résulter de l'ensemble de son application une source de bénéfices pour l'Etat ou pour l'administration sanitaire.

ARTICLE 19

Les lettres et correspondances, imprimés, livres journaux, papiers d'affaires, etc., ne sont soumis à aucune mesure sanitaire. Les colis postaux ne subiront de restrictions que dans le cas où ils contiendraient des objets figurant parmi ceux auxquels on peut imposer les mesures prévues à l'article 17 de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 20

Lorsque les marchandises ou bagages ont été soumis aux opérations prescrites par l'article 17, toute personne intéressée a le droit de réclamer de l'autorité sanitaire la délivrance gratuite d'un certificat indiquant les mesures prises.

Section III.—*Dispositions relatives aux émigrants.*

ARTICLE 21

Dans les pays d'émigration, les autorités sanitaires doivent procéder à l'examen sanitaire des émigrants avant leur départ.

Il est recommandé que des arrangements spéciaux interviennent entre pays d'émigration, d'immigration et de transit, en vue d'établir les conditions auxquelles cet examen doit satisfaire, afin que soient déduites au minimum les possibilités de refoulement à la frontière des pays de transit et de destination, pour des raisons sanitaires.

Il est également recommandé que ces arrangements fixent les mesures préventives contre les maladies infectieuses auxquelles devraient être soumis les émigrants au pays de départ.

ARTICLE 22

Il est recommandé que les villes ou les ports d'embarquement des émigrants possèdent une organisation hygiénique et sanitaire appropriée et, en particulier: 1° un service de surveillance et d'assistance médicale, ainsi que le matériel sanitaire et prophylactique nécessaire; 2° un établissement, surveillé par l'Etat, où les émigrants puissent subir les formalités sanitaires, être logés temporairement et être soumis à toutes les visites médicales nécessaires ainsi qu'à l'examen de leurs boissons et de leurs aliments; 3° un local, situé dans le port, où seront effectuées les visites médicales au moment des opérations définitives d'embarquement.

ARTICLE 23

Il est recommandé que les navires à émigrants soient munis d'une provision suffisante de vaccins (antivaricelleux, anticholérique, &c.), pour pouvoir procéder, si nécessaire, aux vaccinations en cours de route.

Section IV.—*Mesures dans les ports et aux frontières de mer*

(A.)—*Peste.*

ARTICLE 24

Est considéré comme *infecté* le navire:

- 1° Qui a un cas de peste humaine à bord;
- 2° Ou sur lequel un cas de peste humaine s'est déclaré plus de six jours après l'embarquement;
- 3° Ou à bord duquel on a constaté la présence de rats pesteux.

Est considéré comme *suspect* le navire:

- 1° Sur lequel un cas de peste humaine s'est déclaré dans les six premiers jours après l'embarquement;
- 2° Ou pour lequel les recherches concernant les rats ont mis en évidence l'existence d'une mortalité insolite dont la cause n'est pas déterminée.

Le navire suspect reste considéré comme tel jusqu'au moment où dans un port convenablement outillé, il a été soumis à l'application des mesures prescrites par la présente Convention.

Est considéré comme *indemne*, bien que venant d'un port atteint, le navire qui n'a pas eu à bord de peste humaine ou murine soit au moment du départ, soit pendant la traversée, soit au moment de l'arrivée, et à bord duquel les recherches concernant les rats n'ont pas fait constater l'existence d'une mortalité insolite.

ARTICLE 25

Les navires infectés de peste sont soumis au régime suivant:

- 1° Visite médicale;
- 2° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés;

- 3° Toutes les personnes qui ont été en contact avec les malades et celles que l'autorité sanitaire du port a des raisons de considérer comme suspectes sont débarquées, si possible. Elles peuvent être soumises soit à l'observation, soit à la surveillance, soit à une observation suivie de surveillance,* sans que la durée totale de ces mesures puisse dépasser six jours, à dater de l'arrivée du navire.

Il appartient à l'autorité sanitaire du port d'appliquer celle de ces mesures qui lui paraît préférable selon la date du dernier cas, l'état du navire et les possibilités locales. On peut, pendant le même laps de temps, empêcher le débarquement de l'équipage, sauf pour raisons de service portées à la connaissance de l'autorité sanitaire;

- 4° Les literies ayant servi, le linge sale, les effets à usage et les autres objets qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérés comme contaminés, sont désinsectisés et, s'il y a lieu, désinfectés;
- 5° Les parties du navire qui ont été habitées par des pesteux ou qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérées comme contaminées, sont désinsectisées et, s'il y a lieu, désinfectées;
- 6° L'autorité sanitaire peut prescrire une dératisation avant le déchargement, si elle estime que, d'après la nature de la cargaison et sa disposition, il est possible d'effectuer la destruction totale des rats sans déchargement. Dans ce cas, le navire ne pourra pas être soumis à une nouvelle dératisation après déchargement. Dans les autres cas, la destruction complète des rongeurs devra être effectuée sur le navire en cales vides. Pour les navires sur lest, cette opération sera faite le plus tôt possible avant le chargement.

La dératisation devra être effectuée de manière à éviter le plus possible des dommages au navire et, éventuellement, à la cargaison. L'opération ne devra pas durer plus de vingt-quatre heures. Tous frais afférents aux opérations de dératisation, ainsi que toutes indemnités éventuelles, seront réglés conformément aux principes établis à l'article 18.

Si le navire ne doit décharger qu'une partie de sa cargaison et si les autorités du port considèrent qu'il n'est pas possible de procéder à une dératisation complète, ledit navire pourra rester dans le port le temps nécessaire pour décharger cette partie de sa cargaison, pourvu que toutes les précautions, y compris l'isolement, soient prises à la satisfaction de l'autorité sanitaire, pour empêcher les rats de passer du navire à terre, à la faveur du déchargement des marchandises ou autrement.

Le déchargement s'effectuera sous le contrôle de l'autorité sanitaire, qui prendra toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'éviter que le personnel employé soit infecté. Ce personnel sera soumis à une observation ou à une surveillance qui ne pourront pas dépasser six jours à partir du moment où il aura cessé de travailler au déchargement.

ARTICLE 26

Les navires suspects de peste sont soumis aux mesures prévues sous les Nos. 1, 4, 5 et 6 de l'article 25.

En outre, l'équipage et les passagers peuvent être soumis à une surveillance qui ne dépassera pas six jours à dater de l'arrivée du navire. On peut, pendant le même laps de temps, empêcher le débarquement de l'équipage, sauf pour raisons de service portées à la connaissance de l'autorité sanitaire.

* Dans tous les cas où la présente convention prévoit la surveillance, l'autorité sanitaire peut appliquer l'observation, à titre exceptionnel, aux personnes qui ne présentent pas des garanties sanitaires suffisantes.

Les personnes soumises à l'observation ou à la surveillance doivent se prêter à toutes recherches cliniques ou bactériologiques que l'autorité sanitaire juge nécessaires.

ARTICLE 27

Les navires indemnes de peste sont admis à la libre pratique immédiate, sous la réserve que l'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée peut prescrire à leur égard les mesures suivantes:

- 1° Visite médicale, pour constater si le navire se trouve dans les conditions prévues par la définition du navire indemne;
- 2° Destruction des rats à bord, dans les conditions prévues au 6° de l'article 25, dans des cas exceptionnels et pour des motifs fondés, qui seront communiqués par écrit au capitaine du navire;
- 3° L'équipage et les passagers peuvent être soumis à une surveillance qui ne dépassera pas six jours à compter de la date à laquelle le navire est parti du port atteint. On peut, pendant le même laps de temps empêcher le débarquement de l'équipage, sauf pour raisons de service portées à la connaissance de l'autorité sanitaire.

ARTICLE 28

Tous les navires, sauf ceux au cabotage national doivent être dératés périodiquement ou être maintenus de façon permanente dans des conditions telles que la population murine y soit réduite au minimum. Ils reçoivent, dans le premier cas, des certificats de dératisation et, dans le second, des certificats d'exemption de la dératisation.

Les Gouvernements doivent faire connaître, par l'intermédiaire de l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, ceux de leurs ports possédant l'outillage et le personnel nécessaires pour effectuer la dératisation des navires.

Les certificats de dératisation, ou d'exemption de la dératisation, seront délivrés exclusivement par les autorités sanitaires des ports mentionnés ci-dessus. La durée de validité de ces certificats sera de six mois. Toutefois, une tolérance supplémentaire d'un mois est autorisée pour les navires rejoignant leur port d'attache.

Si aucun certificat valable ne lui est présenté, l'autorité sanitaire des ports mentionnés au deuxième alinéa du présent article, pourra, après enquête et inspection:

- (a) Effectuer elle-même les opérations de dératisation du navire, ou faire effectuer ces opérations sous sa direction et son contrôle. Une fois ces opérations exécutées à sa satisfaction, elle devra délivrer un *certificat de dératisation*, daté. Elle décidera, dans chaque cas, de la technique à employer pour assurer pratiquement la destruction des rats à bord; des renseignements détaillés sur le mode de dératisation employé ainsi que sur le nombre de rats détruits seront portés sur le certificat. La dératisation devra être effectuée de manière à éviter le plus possible des dommages aux navires et, éventuellement, à la cargaison. L'opération ne devra pas durer plus de vingt-quatre heures. Pour les navires sur lest, elle devra être effectuée avant le chargement. Tous frais afférents aux opérations de dératisation, ainsi que toutes indemnités éventuelles, seront réglés conformément aux principes établis à l'article 18;
- (b) Délivrer un *certificat d'exemption de la dératisation*, daté et motivé, si elle s'est rendu compte que le navire est maintenu dans des conditions telles que la population murine y est réduite au minimum.

Les certificats de dératisation et les certificats d'exemption de la dératisation, seront rédigés, autant que possible, de façon uniforme. Des modèles pour ces certificats seront préparés par l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

L'autorité compétente de tout pays s'engage à fournir chaque année, à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, un état des mesures prises en applica-

tion du présent article, ainsi que le nombre des navires qui ont été soumis à la dératification ou auxquels ont été accordés des certificats d'exemption de la dératification, dans les ports mentionnés au deuxième alinéa du présent article.

L'Office International d'Hygiène publique est invité à prendre, conformément à l'article 14, toutes dispositions pour assurer l'échange d'informations relatives aux mesures prises en application du présent article, ainsi qu'aux résultats obtenus.

Les dispositions du présent article ne portent pas atteinte aux droits reconnus aux autorités sanitaires par les articles 24 à 27 de la présente Convention.

Les Gouvernements veilleront à ce que toutes les mesures voulues et pratiquement réalisables soient prises par les autorités compétentes pour assurer la destruction des rats dans les ports, leurs dépendances et leurs environs, ainsi que sur les chalands et bâtiments caboteurs.

(B)—Choléra

ARTICLE 29

Un navire est considéré comme *infecté* s'il y a un cas de choléra à bord, ou s'il y a eu un cas de choléra pendant les cinq jours précédant l'arrivée du navire au port.

Un navire est considéré comme *suspect* s'il y a eu un cas de choléra au moment du départ ou pendant le voyage, mais aucun cas nouveau depuis cinq jours avant l'arrivée. Il reste considéré comme suspect jusqu'au moment où il a été soumis à l'application des mesures prescrites par la présente Convention.

Un navire est considéré comme *indemne* si, bien que provenant d'un port atteint, ou ayant à bord des personnes provenant d'une circonscription atteinte, il n'a pas eu de cas de choléra au moment du départ, pendant le voyage ou à l'arrivée.

Les cas présentant les symptômes cliniques du choléra, dans lesquels on n'a pas trouvé de vibrions ou dans lesquels on a trouvé des vibrions qui ne présentent pas les caractères du vibron cholérique, sont assujettis à toutes les mesures prescrites pour le choléra.

Les porteurs de germes découverts à l'arrivée d'un navire sont soumis, après qu'ils ont débarqué, à toutes les obligations qui sont éventuellement imposées par les lois nationales aux ressortissants du pays d'arrivée.

ARTICLE 30

Les navires infectés de choléra sont soumis au régime suivant:

- 1° Visite médicale;
- 2° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés;
- 3° L'équipage et les passagers peuvent être débarqués et être soit gardés en observation, soit soumis à la surveillance, pour un laps de temps n'excédant pas cinq jours à dater de l'arrivée du navire.

Toutefois, les personnes justifiant qu'elles sont immunisées contre le choléra par une vaccination datant de moins de six mois et de plus de six jours pourront être soumises à la surveillance, mais non à l'observation;

- 4° Les literies ayant servi, le linge sale, les effets à usage et les autres objets, y compris les aliments, qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire du port, sont considérés comme récemment contaminés, sont désinfectés;
- 5° Les parties du navire qui ont été habitées par les malades atteints de choléra, ou qui sont considérées par l'autorité sanitaire comme contaminées, sont désinfectées;

- 6° Le déchargement s'effectue sous le contrôle de l'autorité sanitaire, qui prend toutes les mesures nécessaires afin d'éviter que le personnel employé au déchargement ne soit infecté. Ce personnel sera soumis à une observation ou à une surveillance qui ne pourront pas dépasser cinq jours à partir du moment où il aura cessé de travailler au déchargement;
- 7° Lorsque l'eau potable emmagasinée à bord est considérée comme suspecte, elle est déversée après désinfection et remplacée, après désinfection des réservoirs, par une eau de bonne qualité;
- 8° L'autorité sanitaire peut interdire le déversement, sauf désinfection préalable, de l'eau de lest (*water-ballast*) si elle a été puisée dans un port contaminé;
- 9° Il peut être interdit de laisser s'écouler ou de jeter dans les eaux du port des déjections humaines, ainsi que les eaux résiduelles du navire, à moins de désinfection préalable.

ARTICLE 31

Les navires suspects de choléra sont soumis aux mesures prescrites sous les numéros 1, 4, 5, 7, 8 et 9 de l'article 30.

L'équipage et les passagers peuvent être soumis à une surveillance qui ne doit pas dépasser cinq jours, à compter de la date de l'arrivée du navire. Il est recommandé d'empêcher, pendant le même temps, le débarquement de l'équipage, sauf pour raisons de service portées à la connaissance de l'autorité sanitaire du port.

ARTICLE 32

Un navire déclaré infecté ou suspect en raison seulement de l'existence, à bord, de cas présentant les symptômes cliniques du choléra, sera classé comme indemne si deux examens bactériologiques, pratiqués à vingt-quatre heures au moins d'intervalle, n'ont révélé la présence ni du vibron cholérique ni d'un autre vibron suspect.

ARTICLE 33

Les navires indemnes de choléra sont admis à la libre pratique immédiate.

L'autorité sanitaire du port d'arrivée peut prescrire à leur sujet les mesures prévues aux numéros 1, 7, 8 et 9 de l'article 30.

L'équipage et les passagers peuvent être soumis à une surveillance qui ne doit pas dépasser cinq jours, à compter de la date de l'arrivée du navire. On peut empêcher, pendant le même temps, le débarquement de l'équipage, sauf pour raisons de service portées à la connaissance de l'autorité sanitaire du port.

ARTICLE 34

La vaccination anticholérique constituant une méthode d'une efficacité éprouvée pour arrêter une épidémie de choléra et, par conséquent, pour atténuer les chances de diffusion de la maladie, il est recommandé aux administrations sanitaires d'appliquer dans la plus large mesure possible, toutes les fois que la chose sera réalisable, la vaccination spécifique dans les foyers de choléra et d'accorder certains avantages, en ce qui concerne les mesures restrictives, aux personnes qui auraient accepté cette vaccination.

(C.)—Fièvre jaune

ARTICLE 35

Un navire est considéré comme *infecté* s'il a un cas de fièvre jaune à bord, ou s'il en a eu au moment du départ ou pendant la traversée.

Un navire est considéré comme *suspect* s'il n'a pas eu de cas de fièvre jaune, mais s'il arrive, après une traversée de moins de six jours, d'un port atteint ou d'un port non atteint en relations étroites avec des centres endémiques de fièvre jaune, ou si, arrivant après une traversée de plus de six jours, il y a lieu de croire qu'il peut transporter des *Stegomyia (Aedes Egypti)* ailés en provenance dudit port.

Un navire est considéré comme *indemne*, bien que provenant d'un port atteint de fièvre jaune, si, n'ayant pas eu de cas de fièvre jaune à bord et arrivant après une traversée de plus de six jours, il n'y a pas lieu de croire qu'il transporte des *Stegomyia* ailés ou quand il prouve, à la satisfaction de l'autorité du port d'arrivée:

- (a) Que, pendant son séjour dans le port de départ, il s'est tenu à une distance d'au moins 200 mètres de la terre habitée, et à une distance des pontons telle qu'elle ait rendu peu probable l'accès des *Stegomyia*;
- (b) Ou qu'au moment du départ, il a subi, en vue de la destruction des moustiques, une fumigation efficace.

ARTICLE 36

Les navires infectés de fièvre jaune sont soumis au régime suivant:

- 1° Visite médicale;
- 2° Les malades sont débarqués, et ceux qui se trouvent dans les cinq premiers jours de la maladie sont isolés de manière à éviter la contamination des moustiques;
- 3° Les autres personnes qui débarquent sont soumises à une observation ou à une surveillance qui ne dépassera pas six jours à compter du moment du débarquement;
- 4° Le navire sera tenu à 200 mètres au moins de la terre habitée, et à une distance des pontons telle qu'elle rende peu probable l'accès des *Stegomyia*.
- 5° Il est procédé à bord à la destruction des moustiques dans toutes les phases de leur évolution, autant que possible avant le déchargement des marchandises. Si le déchargement est fait avant la destruction des moustiques, le personnel chargé de cette besogne sera soumis à une observation ou à une surveillance qui ne dépassera pas six jours, à partir du moment où il aura cessé de travailler au déchargement.

ARTICLE 37

Les navires suspects de fièvre jaune peuvent être soumis aux mesures prévenues sous les numéros 1, 3, 4 et 5 de l'article 36.

Toutefois, si, la traversée ayant duré moins de six jours, le navire remplit les conditions spécifiées aux lettres (a) ou (b) de l'alinéa de l'article 35 relatif aux navires indemnes, il n'est soumis qu'aux mesures prévues aux numéros 1 et 3 de l'article 36 et à la fumigation.

Si trente jours se sont écoulés depuis le départ du navire du port atteint, et si aucun cas ne s'est produit à bord pendant le voyage, le navire peut être admis à la libre pratique, sauf fumigation préalable si l'autorité sanitaire le juge nécessaire.

ARTICLE 38

Les navires indemnes de fièvre jaune sont admis à la libre pratique après visite médicale.

ARTICLE 39

Les mesures prévues aux articles 36 et 37 ne concernent que les régions où il existe des *Stegomyia*, et elles doivent être appliquées en tenant compte des conditions climatiques actuelles de ces contrées ainsi que de l'index stegomyien.

Dans les autres régions, elles sont appliquées, dans la mesure jugée nécessaire par l'autorité sanitaire.

ARTICLE 40

Il est expressément recommandé aux capitaines des navires ayant fait escale dans un port atteint de fièvre jaune de faire procéder, pendant la traversée, dans tout la mesure possible, à la recherche et à la destruction méthodique des moustiques et de leurs larves dans les parties accessibles du navire, notamment dans les cambuses, les cuisines, les chaufferies, les réservoirs d'eau et tous locaux spécialement susceptibles de donner asile aux *Stegomyia*.

(D.)—*Typhus exanthématique*

ARTICLE 41

Les navires qui ont eu, pendant la traversée, ou qui ont au moment de l'arrivée un cas de typhus à bord peuvent être soumis aux mesures suivantes:

- 1° Visite médicale;
- 2° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués, isolés et épouillés;
- 3° Les autres personnes qu'il y aurait lieu de croire être porteuses de poux, ou avoir été exposées à l'infection, sont aussi épouillées et peuvent être soumises à une surveillance dont la durée doit être spécifiée et qui ne doit jamais dépasser 12 jours, à compter de la date de l'épouillage;
- 4° Les literies ayant servi, le linge, les effets à usage et les autres objets qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérés comme contaminés, sont désinsectisés;
- 5° Les parties du navire qui ont été habitées par des typhiques et qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérées comme contaminées, sont désinsectisées.

Le navire est immédiatement admis à la libre pratique.

Il appartient à chaque Gouvernement de prendre, après débarquement, les mesures qu'il considère comme appropriées en vue d'assurer la surveillance des personnes qui arrivent sur un navire n'ayant pas eu de typhus exanthématique à bord, mais qui ont quitté depuis moins de 12 jours une circonscription où le typhus est épidémique.

(E.)—*Variole*

ARTICLE 42

Les navires qui, soit pendant la traversée, soit au moment de l'arrivée, ont eu un cas de variole à bord peuvent être soumis aux mesures suivantes:

- 1° Visite médicale;
- 2° Les malades sont immédiatement débarqués et isolés;
- 3° Les autres personnes qu'il y aurait lieu de croire avoir été exposées à l'infection à bord et qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, ne sont pas suffisamment protégées par une vaccination récente ou par une atteinte antérieure de variole peuvent être soumises, soit à la vaccination ou à la surveillance, soit à la vaccination suivie de surveillance, la durée de la surveillance devant être spécifiée selon les circonstances, mais ne devant jamais dépasser 14 jours à compter de la date d'arrivée;
- 4° Les literies ayant récemment servi, le linge sale, les effets à usage et les autres objets qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérés comme ayant été récemment contaminés, sont désinfectés;
- 5° Seules les parties du navire qui ont été habitées par des varioleux et qui, de l'avis de l'autorité sanitaire, sont considérées comme contaminées, sont désinfectées.

Le navire est immédiatement admis à la libre pratique.

Il appartient à chaque Gouvernement de prendre, après débarquement, les mesures qu'il considère comme appropriées en vue d'assurer la surveillance des personnes qui ne sont pas protégées par la vaccination et qui arrivent sur un navire n'ayant pas eu de variole à bord, mais qui ont quitté depuis moins de 14 jours une circonscription où la variole est épidémique.

ARTICLE 43

Il est recommandé que les navires qui touchent à des pays où la variole existe à l'état épidémique prennent toutes les précautions possibles pour assurer la vaccination ou la revaccination de l'équipage.

Il est également recommandé que les Gouvernements généralisent le plus possible la vaccination et la revaccination, en particulier dans les ports et dans les régions frontalières.

(F.)—*Dispositions communes*

ARTICLE 44

Le capitaine et le médecin du bord sont tenus de répondre à toutes les questions qui leur sont posées par l'autorité sanitaire en ce qui concerne les conditions sanitaires du navire pendant le voyage.

Lorsque le capitaine et le médecin affirment qu'il n'y a eu à bord, depuis le départ, ni cas de peste, de choléra, de fièvre jaune, de typhus exanthématique ou de variole, ni une mortalité insolite des rats, l'autorité sanitaire peut exiger d'eux une déclaration formelle ou sous serment.

ARTICLE 45

L'autorité sanitaire tiendra compte, pour l'application des mesures indiquées dans les sous-sections (A), (B), (C), (D) et (E) qui précèdent, de la présence d'un médecin à bord et des mesures effectivement prises en cours de route, notamment pour la destruction des rats.

Les autorités sanitaires des pays auxquels il conviendrait de s'entendre sur ce point pourront dispenser de la visite médicale et d'autres mesures les navires indemnes qui auraient à bord un médecin spécialement commissionné par leur pays.

ARTICLE 46

Il est recommandé que les Gouvernements tiennent compte, dans le traitement à appliquer aux provenances d'un pays, des mesures que ce dernier a prises pour combattre les maladies infectieuses et pour en empêcher la transmission à d'autres pays.

Les navires en provenance de ports qui satisfont aux conditions indiquées aux articles 14 et 51 n'ont pas droit, seulement par ce fait, à des avantages spéciaux au port d'arrivée; mais les Gouvernements s'engagent à tenir le plus grand compte des mesures déjà prises dans ces ports, en sorte que, pour les navires qui en proviennent, toutes les mesures à prendre au port d'arrivée soient réduites au minimum. A cet effet et en vue de causer le moins de gêne possible à la navigation, au commerce et au trafic, il est recommandé que des arrangements spéciaux, dans le cadre prévu à l'article 57 de la présente Convention, soient conclus dans tous les cas où cela pourra paraître avantageux.

ARTICLE 47

Les navires en provenance d'une région atteinte qui ont été l'objet de mesures sanitaires appliquées d'une façon suffisante, à la satisfaction de l'autorité sanitaire, ne subiront pas une seconde fois ces mesures à leur arrivée dans un

port nouveau, que celui-ci appartienne ou non au même pays, à la condition qu'il ne se soit produit depuis lors aucun incident entraînant l'application des mesures sanitaires prévues ci-dessus et qu'ils n'aient pas fait escale dans un port atteint, sauf pour s'approvisionner en combustible.

N'est pas considéré comme ayant fait escale dans un port le navire qui, sans avoir été en communication avec la terre ferme, a débarqué seulement des passagers et leurs bagages ainsi que la malle postale, ou embarqué seulement la malle postale ou des passagers, munis ou non de bagages, qui n'ont pas communiqué avec ce port ni avec une circonscription contaminée. S'il s'agit de fièvre jaune, le navire doit, en outre, s'être tenu autant que possible à au moins 200 mètres de la terre habitée et à une distance des pontons telle qu'elle rende peu probable l'accès des *Stegomyia*.

ARTICLE 48

L'autorité du port qui applique des mesures sanitaires délivre gratuitement au capitaine, ou à toute autre personne intéressée, toutes les fois que la demande en est faite, un certificat spécifiant la nature des mesures, les méthodes employées, les parties du navire traitées et les raisons pour lesquelles les mesures ont été appliquées.

Elle délivrera, de même, gratuitement, sur demande, aux passagers arrivés par un navire infecté, un certificat indiquant la date de leur arrivée et les mesures auxquelles eux et leurs bagages ont été soumis.

Section V.—Dispositions générales

ARTICLE 49

Il est recommandé :

- 1° Que la patente de santé soit délivrée gratuitement dans tous les ports;
- 2° Que les droits de chancellerie pour visas consulaires soient réduits, à titre de réciprocité, afin de ne représenter que le coût du service rendu;
- 3° Que la patente de santé soit, en plus de la langue du pays où elle est délivrée, libellée au moins en une des langues connues du monde maritime;
- 4° Que des accords particuliers, dans l'esprit de l'article 57 de la présente Convention, soient conclus en vue d'arriver à l'abolition progressive des visas consulaires et de la patente de santé.

ARTICLE 50

Il est désirable que le nombre des ports pourvus d'une organisation et d'un outillage suffisants pour recevoir un navire, quel que soit son état sanitaire, soit, pour chaque pays, en rapport avec l'importance du trafic et de la navigation. Toutefois, sans préjudice du droit qu'ont les Gouvernements de se mettre d'accord pour organiser des stations sanitaires communes, chaque pays doit pourvoir au moins un des ports du littoral de chacune de ses mers de cette organisation et de cet outillage.

En outre, il est recommandé que tous les grands ports de navigation maritime soient outillés de telle façon qu'au moins les navires indemnes puissent y subir, dès leur arrivée, les mesures sanitaires prescrites et ne soient pas envoyés, à cet effet, dans un autre port.

Tout navire infecté ou suspect qui arrive dans un port non outillé pour le recevoir doit, à ses risques et périls, se diriger vers l'un des ports ouverts aux navires de sa catégorie.

Les Gouvernements feront connaître à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique les ports qui sont ouverts chez eux aux provenances de ports atteints de

peste, de choléra ou de fièvre jaune et, en particulier, ceux qui sont ouverts aux navires infectés ou suspects.

ARTICLE 51

Il est recommandé que, dans les grands ports de navigation maritime, il soit établi:

- (a) Un service médical régulier du port et une surveillance médicale permanente de l'état sanitaire des équipages et de la population du port;
- (b) Un matériel pour le transport des malades et des locaux appropriés à leur isolement, ainsi qu'à l'observation des personnes suspectes;
- (c) Les installations nécessaires à une désinfection et à une désinsectisation efficaces; un laboratoire bactériologique, et un service en état de procéder aux vaccinations d'urgence soit contre la variole, soit contre d'autres maladies;
- (d) Un service d'eau potable, non suspecte, à l'usage du port et l'application d'un système présentant toute la sécurité possible pour l'enlèvement des déchets et ordures et pour l'évacuation des eaux usées;
- (e) Un personnel compétent et suffisant et l'équipement nécessaire pour la dératisation des navires, des chantiers, des docks et des magasins;
- (f) Une organisation permanente pour la recherche et l'examen des rats.

Il est également recommandé que les magasins et les docks soient dans les limites du possible "rat-proof", et que le réseau des égouts du port soit séparé de celui de la ville.

ARTICLE 52

Les Gouvernements s'abstiendront de toute visite sanitaire des navires qui traversent leurs eaux territoriales* sans faire escale dans les ports ou sur les côtes de leurs pays respectifs.

Dans le cas où, pour un motif quelconque, le navire ferait escale dans un port ou sur la côte, il serait soumis aux lois et règlements sanitaires du pays auquel appartient ce port ou cette côte, dans les limites des conventions internationales.

ARTICLE 53

Des mesures spéciales peuvent être prescrites à l'égard de tout navire offrant des conditions d'hygiène exceptionnellement mauvaises, de nature à faciliter la diffusion des maladies visées par la présente Convention, en particulier, des navires encombrés.

ARTICLE 54

Tout navire qui ne veut pas se soumettre aux obligations imposées par l'autorité du port en vertu des stipulations de la présente Convention est libre de reprendre la mer.

Toutefois, il peut être autorisé à débarquer ses marchandises, à la condition qu'il soit isolé et que les marchandises soient soumises aux mesures prévues à la Section II du Chapitre II de la présente Convention.

Il peut être également autorisé à débarquer les passagers qui en font la demande, à la condition que ceux-ci se soumettent aux mesures prescrites par l'autorité sanitaire.

* L'expression "eaux territoriales" doit être entendue dans son sens strictement juridique; elle ne comprend pas les canaux de Suez, de Panama et de Kiel.

Le navire peut aussi embarquer du combustible, des vivres et de l'eau, tout en restant isolé.

ARTICLE 55

Chaque Gouvernement s'engage à n'avoir qu'un seul et même tarif sanitaire, qui devra être publié et dont les taxes devront être modérées. Ce tarif sera appliqué dans les ports à tous les navires sans distinction entre le pavillon national et les pavillons étrangers; et aux ressortissants étrangers dans les mêmes conditions qu'aux nationaux.

ARTICLE 56

Les bateaux au cabotage international feront l'objet d'un régime spécial à établir d'un commun accord entre les pays intéressés. Toutefois, les dispositions de l'article 28 de la présente Convention leur seront applicables dans tous les cas.

ARTICLE 57

Les Gouvernements peuvent, en tenant compte de leurs situations spéciales, et pour rendre plus efficace et moins gênante l'application des mesures sanitaires prévues par la Convention, conclure entre eux des accords particuliers. Les textes de ces accords seront communiqués à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

Section VI.—*Mesures aux Frontières de Terre.—Voyageurs.—Chemins de Fer.—Zones frontières.—Voies fluviales*

ARTICLE 58

Il ne doit pas être établi d'observation aux frontières terrestres.

En ce qui concerne les maladies visées par la présente Convention, seules, les personnes présentant les symptômes de ces maladies peuvent être retenues aux frontières.

Ce principe n'exclut pas le droit, pour chaque pays, de fermer au besoin une partie de ses frontières. On désignera les lieux par lesquels le trafic frontière sera exclusivement autorisé; dans ce cas, des stations sanitaires dûment équipées seront établies aux lieux ainsi désignés. Ces mesures devront être notifiées immédiatement au pays voisin intéressé.

Par dérogation aux dispositions du présent article, pourront être retenues aux frontières terrestres, en observation, pendant une période qui ne dépassera pas sept jours à compter de l'arrivée, les personnes ayant été en contact avec un malade atteint de peste pneumonique.

Les personnes ayant été en contact avec un malade atteint de typhus exanthématique pourront être soumises à l'épouillage.

ARTICLE 59

Il importe que, dans les trains en provenance d'une circonscription atteinte, les voyageurs soient soumis, en cours de route, au point de vue de leur état de santé, à une surveillance de la part du personnel des chemins de fer.

L'intervention médicale se borne à une visite des voyageurs et aux soins à donner aux malades, et, s'il y a lieu, à leur entourage. Si cette visite se fait, elle est combinée, autant que possible, avec la visite douanière, de manière que les voyageurs soient retenus le moins longtemps possible.

ARTICLE 60

Les voitures de chemins de fer qui circulent dans les pays où existe la fièvre jaune doivent être aménagées de façon à se prêter aussi peu que possible au transport du *Stegomyia*.

ARTICLE 61

Dès que les voyageurs venant d'une circonscription se trouvant dans les conditions prévues à l'article 10, 2^e alinéa, de la présente Convention seront arrivés à destination, ils pourront être soumis à une surveillance qui ne dépassera pas, à compter de la date de l'arrivée, six jours s'il s'agit de peste, cinq jours s'il s'agit de choléra, six jours s'il s'agit de fièvre jaune, douze jours s'il s'agit de typhus exanthématique, ou quatorze jours s'il s'agit de variole.

ARTICLE 62

Nonobstant les dispositions qui précèdent, les Gouvernements se réservent le droit, dans des cas exceptionnels, de prendre des mesures particulières, en ce qui concerne les maladies visées par la présente Convention, vis-à-vis de certaines catégories de personnes ne présentant pas des garanties sanitaires suffisantes, spécialement des personnes voyageant ou passant la frontière par troupes. Les dispositions du présent alinéa ne sont pas applicables aux émigrants, sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 21.

Ces mesures peuvent comprendre l'établissement, aux frontières, de stations sanitaires équipées de manière à pouvoir assurer la surveillance et éventuellement l'observation des personnes dont il s'agit, ainsi que l'examen médical, la désinfection, la désinsectisation et la vaccination.

Autant que possible, ces mesures exceptionnelles devraient faire l'objet d'arrangements spéciaux entre pays limitrophes.

ARTICLE 63

Les voitures affectées au transport des voyageurs, de la poste et des bagages, ainsi que les wagons de marchandises, ne peuvent être retenus aux frontières.

Toutefois, s'il arrive qu'une de ces voitures soit contaminée ou ait été occupée par un malade atteint de peste, de choléra, de typhus exanthématique ou de variole, elle sera retenue le temps nécessaire pour être soumise aux mesures prophylactiques indiquées dans chaque cas.

ARTICLE 64

Les mesures concernant le passage aux frontières du personnel des chemins de fer et de la poste sont du ressort des administrations intéressées. Elles sont combinées de façon à ne pas entraver le service.

ARTICLE 65

Le règlement du trafic frontière et des questions inhérentes à ce trafic est laissé à des arrangements spéciaux entre les pays limitrophes, selon les dispositions de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 66

Il appartient aux Gouvernements des pays riverains de régler par des arrangements spéciaux le régime sanitaire des lacs et des voies fluviales.

TITRE II

DISPOSITIONS SPÉCIALES AU CANAL DE SUEZ ET AUX PAYS LIMITROPHES

Section I.—*Mesures à l'égard des navires ordinaires venant de ports du Nord atteints et se présentant à l'entrée du Canal de Suez ou dans les ports égyptiens.*

ARTICLE 67

Les navires ordinaires *indemnes* qui viennent d'un port, atteint de peste ou de choléra, situé en Europe ou dans le bassin de la Méditerranée ou de la Mer noire, et qui se présentent pour passer le Canal de Suez, obtiennent le passage en quarantaine.

ARTICLE 68

Les navires ordinaires *indemnes* qui veulent aborder en Egypte peuvent s'arrêter à Alexandrie ou à Port-Saïd.

Si le port de départ est atteint de peste, l'article 27 est applicable.

Si le port de départ est atteint de choléra, l'article 33 est applicable.

L'autorité sanitaire du port pourra substituer à la surveillance l'observation, soit à bord, soit dans une station quarantenaire.

ARTICLE 69

Les mesures auxquelles seront soumis les navires *infectés* ou *suspects* qui viennent d'un port, atteint de peste ou de choléra, située en Europe ou sur les rives de la Méditerranée ou de la Mer Noire, et qui désirent aborder dans un des ports d'Egypte ou passer le Canal de Suez, seront déterminées par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, conformément aux stipulations de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 70

Le règlement arrêté par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte devra être revisé dans le plus bref délai possible, pour le conformer aux stipulations de la présente Convention. Il devra, pour devenir exécutoire, être accepté par les diverses Puissances représentées audit Conseil. Il fixera le régime imposé aux navires, aux passagers et aux marchandises. Il déterminera le nombre minimum de médecins devant être affectés à chaque station, ainsi que le mode de recrutement, la rétribution et les attributions de ces médecins et de tous fonctionnaires chargés d'assurer, sous l'autorité du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, la surveillance et l'exécution des mesures prophylactiques.

Ces médecins et fonctionnaires sont désignés au Gouvernement Egyptien par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte par l'entremise de son président.

Section II.—*Mesures dans la Mer Rouge*

(A.)—*Mesures à l'égard des navires ordinaires venant du Sud, se présentant dans les ports de la Mer Rouge ou allant vers la Méditerranée*

ARTICLE 71

Indépendamment des dispositions générales du titre I, concernant la classification et le régime des navires infectés, suspects ou indemnes, les prescriptions spéciales contenues dans les articles ci-après sont applicables aux navires ordinaires venant du Sud et entrant dans la Mer Rouge.

ARTICLE 72

Navires indemnes.—Les navires indemnes peuvent passer le Canal de Suez en quarantaine.

Si le navire doit aborder en Egypte:

- (a) Si le port de départ est atteint de peste, le navire doit avoir fait six jours pleins de voyage, sinon les passagers qui débarquent et les équipages sont soumis à la surveillance jusqu'à l'achèvement des six jours.

Les opérations de chargement et de déchargement seront autorisées, en tenant compte des mesures nécessaires pour empêcher les rats de débarquer;

- (b) Si le port de départ est atteint de choléra, le navire peut recevoir libre pratique, mais tout passager ou membre de l'équipage qui débarque, si cinq jours pleins ne se sont pas écoulés depuis la date du départ du port atteint, sera soumis à la surveillance jusqu'à l'achèvement de ce laps de temps.

L'autorité sanitaire du port pourra toujours, si elle le croit nécessaire, substituer à la surveillance l'observation, soit à bord, soit dans une station quarantenaire. Elle pourra, dans tous les cas, procéder aux examens bactériologiques qu'elle jugera nécessaires.

ARTICLE 73

Navires suspects.—Les navires ayant à bord un médecin peuvent, si l'autorité sanitaire les considère comme présentant des garanties suffisantes, être admis à passer le Canal de Suez en quarantaine, dans les conditions du règlement visé par l'article 70.

Si le navire doit aborder en Egypte:

- (a) S'il s'agit de la peste, les mesures de l'article 26 sont applicables, mais la surveillance peut être remplacée par l'observation;
 (b) S'il s'agit du choléra, les mesures de l'article 31 sont applicables, avec la même réserve pour la substitution de l'observation à la surveillance.

ARTICLE 74

Navires infectés. (a) *Peste.*—Les mesures édictées à l'article 25 sont applicables. Au cas où il y a danger d'infection, le navire peut être requis de mouiller aux Sources de Moïse ou à un autre emplacement indiqué par l'autorité sanitaire du port.

Le passage en quarantaine peut être accordé avant l'expiration du délai réglementaire de six jours, si l'autorité sanitaire du port le juge possible.

(b) *Choléra.*—Les mesures édictées à l'article 30 sont applicables. Le navire peut être requis de mouiller aux Sources de Moïse, ou à un autre emplacement, et, en cas d'épidémie grave à bord, peut être repoussé à El-Tor, afin de permettre la vaccination et, le cas échéant, le traitement des malades.

Le navire ne pourra être autorisé à passer le Canal de Suez que lorsque les autorités sanitaires se seront assurées que le navire, les passagers et l'équipage ne présentent plus de danger.

(B.).—*Mesures à l'égard des navires ordinaires venant de ports atteints du Hedjaz, en temps de pèlerinage*

ARTICLE 75

A l'époque du pèlerinage de la Mecque, si la peste ou le choléra sévit au Hedjaz, les navires provenant du Hedjaz ou de toute autre partie de la côte arabique de la Mer Rouge, sans y avoir embarqué des pèlerins ou des groupes analogues, et qui n'ont pas eu à bord, durant la traversée, d'accident suspect, sont placés dans la catégorie des navires ordinaires suspects. Ils sont soumis aux mesures préventives et au traitement imposé à ces navires.

S'ils sont à destination de l'Egypte, ils peuvent être soumis, dans un établissement sanitaire désigné par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, à une observation de cinq jours pour le choléra et de six jours pour la

peste, à compter de l'embarquement. Ils sont soumis, en outre, à toutes les mesures prescrites pour les navires suspects (désinfection, &c.) et ne sont admis à la libre pratique qu'après visite médicale favorable.

Il est entendu que si les navires, durant la traversée, ont eu des accidents suspects, l'observation pourra être imposée aux Sources de Moïse et sera de cinq jours pour le choléra et de six jours pour la peste.

Section III.—*Organisation de la surveillance*

ARTICLE 76

La visite médicale prévue par les règlements pour tout navire arrivant à Suez peut avoir lieu même de nuit sur les navires qui se présentent pour passer le Canal, s'ils sont éclairés à la lumière électrique, et toutes les fois que l'autorité sanitaire du port a l'assurance que les conditions d'éclairage sont suffisantes.

Un corps de gardes sanitaires est chargé d'assurer la surveillance et l'exécution des mesures de prophylaxie appliquées dans le Canal de Suez et aux établissements quaranténaires. Les gardes sont investis du caractère d'agents de la force publique, avec droit de réquisition en cas d'infraction aux règlements sanitaires.

Section IV.—*Passage en quarantaine du Canal de Suez*

ARTICLE 77

L'autorité sanitaire du port de Suez accorde le passage en quarantaine. Le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte en est immédiatement informé. Dans les cas douteux, la décision est prise par ce Conseil.

ARTICLE 78

Dès que l'autorisation prévue à l'article précédent est accordée, des télégrammes sont expédiés aux autorités du port que le capitaine indique comme sa prochaine escale, ainsi qu'au port de destination finale. L'expédition de ces télégrammes est faite aux frais du navire.

ARTICLE 79

Chaque pays édictera des dispositions pénales contre les bâtiments qui, abandonnant le parcours indiqué par le capitaine, aborderaient indûment un des ports du territoire de ce pays. Seront exceptés les cas de force majeure et de relâche forcée.

ARTICLE 80

Lors de l'arraisonnement, le capitaine est tenu de déclarer s'il a à son bord des équipes de chauffeurs indigènes ou de serviteurs à gages quelconques, non inscrits sur le rôle d'équipage ou le registre à cet usage.

Les questions suivantes sont notamment posées aux capitaines de tous les navires se présentant à Suez, venant du Sud. Ils y répondent sous serment ou par déclaration formelle:—

“Avez-vous des auxiliaires: chauffeurs ou autres gens de service, non inscrits sur le rôle de l'équipage ou sur le registre spécial? Quelle est leur nationalité? Où les avez-vous embarqués?”

Les médecins sanitaires doivent s'assurer de la présence de ces auxiliaires et, s'ils constatent qu'il y a des manquants parmi eux, chercher avec soin les causes de l'absence.

ARTICLE 81

Un officier sanitaire et deux gardes sanitaires au moins montent à bord. Ils doivent accompagner le navire jusqu'à Port-Saïd. Ils ont pour mission d'empêcher les communications et de veiller à l'exécution des mesures prescrites pendant la traversée du Canal.

ARTICLE 82

Tout embarquement ou débarquement et tout transbordement de passagers ou de marchandises sont interdits pendant le parcours du Canal de Suez.

Toutefois, les voyageurs peuvent s'embarquer à Suez ou à Port-Saïd en quarantaine.

ARTICLE 83

Les navires transitant en quarantaine doivent effectuer le parcours de Suez à Port-Saïd ou *vice-versa* sans garage.

En cas d'échouage ou de garage indispensable, les opérations nécessaires sont effectuées par le personnel du bord, en évitant toute communication avec le personnel de la Compagnie du Canal de Suez.

ARTICLE 84

Les transports de troupes par bateaux suspects ou infectés transitant en quarantaine sont tenus de traverser le Canal seulement de jour. S'ils doivent séjourner de nuit dans le Canal, ils prennent leur mouillage au lac Timsah ou dans le Grand Lac.

ARTICLE 85

Le stationnement des navires transitant en quarantaine est interdit dans le port de Port-Saïd, sauf dans les cas prévus aux articles 82 et 86.

Les opérations de ravitaillement doivent être pratiquées avec les moyens du bord.

Les personnes employées au chargement, ou toutes autres personnes qui seraient montées à bord, sont isolées sur le ponton quarantenaire. Elles subissent les mesures réglementaires.

ARTICLE 86

Lorsqu'il est indispensable, pour les navires transitant en quarantaine, de prendre du charbon ou du pétrole à Suez ou à Port-Saïd, ces navires doivent exécuter cette opération avec les garanties nécessaires d'isolement et de surveillance sanitaire, qui seront indiquées par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte. Pour les navires à bord desquels une surveillance efficace du charbonnage est possible et où tout contact avec les gens du bord peut être évité, le charbonnage par les ouvriers du port est autorisé. La nuit, le lieu de l'opération doit être efficacement éclairé à la lumière électrique.

ARTICLE 87

Les pilotes, les électriciens, les agents de la Compagnie et les gardes sanitaires doivent quitter le navire à Port-Saïd, hors du port, entre les jetées, et sont de là conduits directement au ponton de quarantaine, où ils subissent les mesures jugées nécessaires.

ARTICLE 88

Les navires de guerre ci-après déterminés bénéficient, pour le passage du Canal de Suez, des dispositions suivantes:

Ils seront reconnus indemnes par l'autorité quarantenaire sur la production d'un certificat émanant des médecins du bord, contresigné par le commandant, affirmant sous serment ou par déclaration formelle :

- (a) Qu'il n'y a eu à bord, soit au moment du départ, soit pendant la traversée, aucun cas de peste ou de choléra ;
- (b) Qu'une visite minutieuse de toutes les personnes existant à bord, sans exception, a été passée moins de douze heures avant l'arrivée dans le port égyptien et qu'elle n'a révélé aucun cas de ces maladies.

Ces navires sont exempts de la visite médicale et reçoivent immédiatement libre pratique.

L'autorité quarantenaire a néanmoins le droit de faire pratiquer, par ses agents, la visite médicale à bord des navires de guerre toutes les fois qu'elle le juge nécessaire.

Les navires de guerre suspects ou infectés seront soumis aux règlements en vigueur.

Ne sont considérés comme navires de guerre que les unités de combat. Les bateaux-transports, les navires-hôpitaux rentrent dans la catégorie des navires ordinaires.

ARTICLE 89

Le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte est autorisé à organiser le transit du territoire égyptien, par voie ferrée, dans des trains quarantenaires, des malles postales et des passagers ordinaires venant de pays contaminés.

Section V.—*Régime sanitaire applicable au Golfe Persique*

ARTICLE 90

Le régime sanitaire résultant du titre 1^{er} de la présente Convention sera appliqué, en ce qui concerne la navigation dans le Golfe Persique, par les autorités sanitaires des ports tant au départ qu'à l'arrivée.

TITRE III

Dispositions spéciales aux Pèlerinages

CHAPITRE PREMIER.—PRESCRIPTIONS GÉNÉRALES

ARTICLE 91

Les dispositions de l'article 13 sont applicables aux personnes et aux objets à destination du Hedjaz ou du Royaume de l'Irak et qui doivent être embarqués à bord d'un navire à pèlerins, alors même que le port d'embarquement est indemne.

ARTICLE 92

Lorsqu'il existe des cas de peste, de choléra ou d'une autre maladie épidémique dans le port, l'embarquement ne se fait à bord des navires à pèlerins qu'après que les personnes réunies en groupes ont été soumises à une observation permettant de s'assurer qu'aucune d'elles n'est atteinte de ces maladies.

Il est entendu que, pour exécuter cette mesure, chaque Gouvernement peut tenir compte des circonstances et possibilités locales.

En cas de choléra, les personnes qui accepteront la vaccination pratiquée sur place, par le médecin de l'autorité sanitaire, ne seront soumises qu'à la visite médicale au moment de la vaccination. Elles seront dispensées de l'observation prévue au présent article.

ARTICLE 93

Les pèlerins devront être munis d'un billet d'aller et retour ou avoir déposé une somme suffisante pour le retour et, si les circonstances le permettent, justifier des moyens nécessaires pour accomplir le pèlerinage.

ARTICLE 94

Les navires à moteur mécanique sont seuls admis à faire le transport des pèlerins au long cours.

ARTICLE 95

Les navires à pèlerins faisant le cabotage dans la Mer Rouge, destinés aux transports de courte durée dits "voyages au cabotage," sont soumis aux prescriptions contenues dans un Règlement spécial publié par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte.

ARTICLE 96

N'est pas considéré comme navire à pèlerins celui qui, outre ses passagers ordinaires, parmi desquels peuvent être compris des pèlerins des classes supérieures, embarque des pèlerins en proportion moindre d'un pèlerin par cent tonnes de jauge brute.

Cette exemption se réfère seulement au navire, et les pèlerins, de quelque classe que ce soit, y embarqués restent assujettis à toutes les mesures édictées dans la présente Convention à leur égard.

ARTICLE 97

Le capitaine ou l'agence de la compagnie de navigation, au choix de l'autorité sanitaire, sont tenus de payer la totalité des taxes sanitaires exigibles des pèlerins. Ces taxes doivent être comprises dans le prix du billet.

ARTICLE 98

Autant que faire se peut, les pèlerins qui débarquent ou embarquent dans les stations sanitaires ne doivent avoir entre eux aucun contact sur les points de débarquement.

Les pèlerins débarqués doivent être répartis au campement en groupes aussi peu nombreux que possible.

Il est nécessaire de leur fournir une bonne eau potable, soit qu'on la trouve sur place, soit qu'on l'obtienne par distillation.

ARTICLE 99

Les vivres emportés par les pèlerins sont détruits si l'autorité sanitaire le juge nécessaire.

CHAPITRE II.—NAVIRES À PÈLERINS. INSTALLATIONS SANITAIRES

Section I.—*Conditionnement général des navires*

ARTICLE 100

Le navire doit pouvoir loger les pèlerins dans l'entrepont. En dehors de l'espace réservé à l'équipage, il doit fournir à chaque individu, quel que soit son âge, une surface de 1 mq. 50, c'est-à-dire 16 pieds carrés anglais, avec une hauteur d'entrepont d'au moins 1 m. 80, c'est-à-dire environ 6 pieds anglais.

Il est défendu de loger des pèlerins sous le premier des entreponts qui se trouve sous la ligne de flottaison.

Une ventilation efficace doit être assurée, laquelle, au-dessous du premier des entreponts, doit être suppléée par une ventilation mécanique.

En outre de la surface ainsi réservée aux pèlerins, le navire doit fournir sur le pont supérieur, à chaque individu, quel que soit son âge, une surface libre d'au moins 0 mq. 56, c'est-à-dire environ 6 pieds carrés anglais, en dehors de celle à réserver, sur ledit pont supérieur, aux hôpitaux démontables, à l'équipage, aux douches, aux latrines et aux endroits destinés au service.

ARTICLE 101

Sur le pont doivent être réservés des locaux dérobés à la vue, dont un nombre suffisant à l'usage exclusif des femmes.

Ces locaux seront pourvus de conduites d'eau sous pression, munies de robinets ou douches, de manière à fournir en permanence de l'eau de mer pour les besoins des pèlerins, même si le navire est au mouillage.

Il y aura un robinet ou douche en proportion de 1 p. 100 ou fraction de 100 pèlerins.

ARTICLE 102

Le navire doit être pourvu, outre les lieux d'aisances à l'usage de l'équipage, de latrines à effet d'eau ou pourvues d'un robinet.

Des latrines doivent être affectées exclusivement aux femmes.

Les latrines doivent être en proportion de 2 p. 100 ou par fraction de 100 pèlerins.

Il ne peut être établi de lieux d'aisances dans la cale.

ARTICLE 103

Le navire doit être muni de deux locaux affectés à la cuisine personnelle des pèlerins.

ARTICLE 104

Des locaux d'infirmerie offrant de bonnes conditions de sécurité et de salubrité doivent être réservés au logement des malades. Ces locaux doivent être situés sur le pont supérieur, à moins que, d'après l'opinion de l'autorité sanitaire, un aménagement tout aussi hygiénique puisse être effectué autre part.

Ils doivent être disposés de manière à pouvoir isoler, selon leur maladie, les malades atteints d'affections transmissibles et les personnes ayant été en contact avec eux.

Les infirmeries, y compris celles démontables, doivent pouvoir recevoir 4 p. 10 ou fraction de 100 pèlerins embarqués, à raison de 3 mètres carrés, c'est-à-dire environ 32 pieds carrés anglais par tête.

Les infirmeries doivent être munies de latrines spéciales.

ARTICLE 105

Chaque navire doit avoir à bord les médicaments, les désinfectants et les objets nécessaires aux soins des malades. Les règlements faits pour ce genre de navires par chaque Gouvernement doivent déterminer la nature et la quantité des médicaments. Chaque navire doit être, en outre, muni des agents d'immunisation nécessaires, spécialement de vaccin anticholérique et de vaccin antivariolique. Les soins et remèdes sont fournis gratuitement aux pèlerins.

ARTICLE 106

Chaque navire embarquant des pèlerins doit avoir à bord un médecin régulièrement diplômé, qui doit être agréé par le Gouvernement du pays du premier port où les pèlerins se sont embarqués pour le voyage d'aller. Un second médecin répondant aux mêmes conditions doit être embarqué, dès que le nombre des pèlerins portés par le navire dépasse mille.

ARTICLE 107

Le capitaine est tenu de faire apposer à bord, dans un endroit apparent et accessible aux intéressés, des affiches rédigées dans les principales langues des pays habités par les pèlerins à embarquer, et indiquant :

- 1° La destination du navire;
- 2° Le prix de billets;
- 3° La ration journalière en eau et en vivres allouée à chaque pèlerin, conformément aux règlements du pays d'origine;
- 4° Le tarif des vivres non compris dans la ration journalière et devant être payés à part.

ARTICLE 108

Les gros bagages des pèlerins sont enregistrés et numérotés. Les pèlerins ne peuvent garder avec eux que les objets strictement nécessaires. Les règlements faits pour ses navires par chaque Gouvernement déterminent la nature, la quantité et les dimensions de ces objets.

ARTICLE 109

Des extraits des prescriptions du chapitre I, du chapitre II (sections I, II et III), ainsi que du chapitre III du présent titre, seront affichés, sous forme d'un règlement, dans la langue de la nationalité du navire ainsi que dans les principales langues des pays habités par les pèlerins à embarquer, en un endroit apparent et accessible, sur chaque pont et entrepont de tout navire transportant des pèlerins.

Section I.—*Mesures à prendre avant le départ.*

ARTICLE 110

Le capitaine ou, à défaut du capitaine, le propriétaire ou l'agent de tout navire à pèlerins est tenu de déclarer, au moins trois jours avant le départ, à l'autorité compétente du port de départ son intention d'embarquer des pèlerins. Dans les ports d'escale, le capitaine ou, à défaut du capitaine, le propriétaire ou l'agent de tout navire à pèlerins est tenu de faire cette même déclaration douze heures avant le départ du navire. Cette déclaration doit indiquer le jour projeté pour le départ et la destination du navire.

ARTICLE 111

A la suite de la déclaration prescrite par l'article précédent, l'autorité compétente fait procéder, aux frais du capitaine, à l'inspection et au mesurage du navire.

Il est procédé seulement à l'inspection si le capitaine est déjà pourvu d'un certificat de mesurage délivré par l'autorité compétente de son pays, à moins qu'il n'y ait soupçon que ledit document ne réponde plus à l'état actuel du navire.

ARTICLE 112

L'autorité compétente ne permet le départ d'un navire à pèlerins qu'après s'être assurée:

- (a) Que le navire a été mis en état de propreté parfaite et, au besoin, désinfecté;
- (b) Que le navire est en état d'entreprendre le voyage sans danger, qu'il est muni des installations et appareils nécessaires pour faire face aux périls de naufrage, d'accident ou d'incendie, en particulier qu'il est muni d'un appareil de télégraphie sans fil, émetteur et récepteur et qui pourra fonctionner indépendamment de la machine centrale, qu'il est pourvu d'un nombre suffisant d'engins de sauvetage; en outre qu'il est bien équipé, bien aménagé, bien aéré, muni de tentes ayant une épaisseur et un développement suffisants pour abriter le pont, et qu'il n'existe rien à bord qui soit ou puisse devenir nuisible à la santé ou à la sécurité des passagers;
- (c) Qu'en sus de l'approvisionnement du navire et de l'équipage, il existe à bord, dans des endroits appropriés à un arrimage convenable, des vivres ainsi que du combustible, le tout de bonne qualité et en quantité suffisante pour tous les pèlerins et pour toute la durée du voyage;
- (d) Que l'eau potable embarquée est de bonne qualité; qu'elle existe en quantité suffisante; qu'à bord les réservoirs d'eau potable sont à l'abri de toute souillure et fermés, de sorte que la distribution de l'eau ne puisse se faire que par les robinets ou les pompes. Les appareils de distribution, dits "suçoirs," sont absolument interdits;
- (e) Que le navire possède un appareil distillatoire pouvant produire une quantité d'eau de 5 litres au moins, par tête et par jour, pour toute personne embarquée, y compris l'équipage;
- (f) Que le navire possède une étuve à désinfection dont la sécurité et l'efficacité auront été constatées par l'autorité sanitaire du port d'embarquement des pèlerins;
- (g) Que l'équipage comprend un médecin diplômé, autant que possible au courant des questions de santé maritime et de pathologie exotique, qui doit être agréée par le Gouvernement du premier port où les pèlerins se sont embarqués pour le voyage d'aller, et que le navire possède des médicaments conformément à l'article 105;
- (h) Que le pont du navire est dégagé de toutes marchandises et des objets encombrants;
- (i) Que les dispositions du navire sont telles que les mesures prescrites par la section III ci-après peuvent être exécutées.

ARTICLE 113

Le capitaine ne peut partir qu'autant qu'il a en mains:

- 1° Une liste, visée par l'autorité compétente, indiquant le nom et le sexe des pèlerins qui ont été embarqués et le nombre total des pèlerins qu'il est autorisé à embarquer;
- 2° Un document indiquant le nom, la nationalité et le tonnage du navire, le nom du capitaine, celui du médecin, le nombre exact des personnes embarquées (équipage, pèlerins et autres passagers), la nature de la cargaison, le lieu du départ.

L'autorité compétente indique sur ledit document si le chiffre réglementaire des pèlerins est atteint, ou non, et, dans le cas où il ne le serait pas, le nombre complémentaire des passagers que le navire est autorisé à embarquer dans les escales subséquentes.

Section III.—*Mesures à prendre pendant la traversée*

ARTICLE 114

Le pont destiné aux pèlerins doit, pendant la traversée, rester dégagé des objets encombrants; il doit être réservé jour et nuit aux personnes embarquées et mis gratuitement à leur disposition.

ARTICLE 115

Chaque jour les entreponts doivent être nettoyés avec soin et frottés au sable, pendant que les pèlerins sont sur le pont.

ARTICLE 116

Les latrines destinées aux passagers, aussi bien que celles de l'équipage, doivent être tenues proprement, nettoyées et désinfectées trois fois par jour, et plus souvent s'il y a nécessité.

ARTICLE 117

Les excréments et déjections des personnes présentant des symptômes de peste ou de choléra, de dysenterie, ou d'une autre maladie les empêchant de faire usage des latrines d'infirmerie, doivent être recueillis dans des vases contenant une solution désinfectante. Ces vases sont vidés dans les latrines d'infirmerie, qui doivent être rigoureusement désinfectées après chaque projection de matières.

ARTICLE 118

Les objets de literie, les tapis, les vêtements qui ont été en contact avec les malades visés dans l'article précédent, doivent être immédiatement désinfectés. L'observation de cette règle est spécialement recommandée pour les vêtements des personnes qui approchent lesdits malades et qui ont pu être souillés.

Ceux des objets ci-dessus qui n'ont pas de valeur doivent être, soit jetés à la mer, si le navire n'est pas dans un port ni dans un canal, soit détruits par le feu. Les autres doivent être désinfectés par les soins du médecin du bord.

ARTICLE 119

Les locaux, visés à l'article 104, occupés par les malades, doivent être rigoureusement et régulièrement nettoyés et désinfectés.

ARTICLE 120

La quantité d'eau potable mise chaque jour gratuitement à la disposition de chaque pèlerin, quel que soit son âge, doit être d'au moins cinq litres.

ARTICLE 121

S'il y a doute sur la qualité de l'eau potable ou sur la possibilité de sa contamination, soit à son origine, soit au cours du trajet, l'eau doit être bouillie ou stérilisée autrement, et le capitaine est tenu de la rejeter à la mer au premier port de relâche où il lui est possible de s'en procurer de meilleure. Il ne pourra embarquer celle-ci qu'après désinfection des réservoirs.

ARTICLE 122

Le médecin visite les pèlerins, soigne les malades et veille à ce que, à bord, les règles de l'hygiène soient observées. Il doit notamment:

- 1° S'assurer que les vivres distribués aux pèlerins sont de bonne qualité, que leur quantité est conforme aux engagements pris, qu'ils sont convenablement préparés;

- 2° S'assurer que les prescriptions de l'article 120 relatif à la distribution de l'eau sont observées;
- 3° S'il y a doute sur la qualité de l'eau potable, rappeler par écrit au capitaine les prescriptions de l'article 121;
- 4° S'assurer que le navire est maintenu en état constant de propreté, et spécialement que les latrines sont nettoyées conformément aux prescriptions de l'article 116;
- 5° S'assurer que les logements des pèlerins sont maintenus salubres, et que, en cas de maladie transmissible, la désinfection est faite conformément à l'article 119;
- 6° Tenir un journal de tous les incidents sanitaires survenus au cours du voyage et présenter, sur demande, ce journal à l'autorité compétente des ports d'escale ou d'arrivée.

ARTICLE 123

Les personnes chargées de soigner les malades atteints de peste ou de choléra ou d'autres maladies infectieuses peuvent seules pénétrer auprès d'eux et ne doivent avoir aucun contact avec les autres personnes embarquées.

ARTICLE 124

En cas de décès survenu pendant la traversée, le capitaine doit mentionner le décès en face du nom sur la liste visée par l'autorité du port de départ, et, en outre, inscrire sur son livre de bord le nom de la personne décédée, son âge, sa provenance, la cause présumée de la mort, d'après le certificat du médecin, et la date du décès.

En cas de décès par maladie transmissible, le cadavre, préalablement enveloppé d'un suaire imprégné d'une solution désinfectante, doit être jeté à la mer.

ARTICLE 125

Le capitaine doit veiller à ce que toutes les opérations prophylactiques exécutées pendant le voyage soient inscrites sur le livre de bord. Ce livre est présenté par lui, sur demande, à l'autorité compétente d'escale ou d'arrivée.

Dans chaque port de relâche, le capitaine doit faire viser par l'autorité compétente la liste dressée en exécution de l'article 113.

Dans le cas où un pèlerin est débarqué en cours de voyage, le capitaine doit mentionner sur cette liste de débarquement en face du nom du pèlerin.

En cas d'embarquement, les personnes embarquées doivent être mentionnées sur cette liste conformément à l'article 113 précité et préalablement au visa nouveau que doit apposer l'autorité compétente.

ARTICLE 126

Le document sanitaire délivré au port de départ ne doit pas être changé au cours du voyage. En ce cas de manquement à ce règlement, le navire peut être traité comme infecté.

Ledit document est visé par l'autorité sanitaire de chaque port de relâche. Celle-ci y inscrit :

- 1° Le nombre des passagers débarqués ou embarqués dans ce port;
- 2° Les incidents survenus en mer et touchant à la santé ou à la vie des personnes embarquées;
- 3° L'état sanitaire du port de relâche.

Section IV.—*Mesures à prendre à l'arrivée des pèlerins dans la Mer Rouge.*(A.)—*Régime sanitaire applicable aux navires à pèlerins allant du Sud vers le Hedjaz.*

ARTICLE 127

Les navires à pèlerins venant du Sud et se rendant au Hedjaz doivent, au préalable, faire escale à la station sanitaire de Camaran, et sont soumis au régime fixé par les articles suivants.

ARTICLE 128

Les navires reconnus *indemnes* après visite médicale reçoivent libre pratique, lorsque les opérations suivantes sont terminées :

Les pèlerins sont débarqués ; ils prennent une douche-lavage ou un bain de mer ; leur linge sale et la partie de leurs effets à usage et de leurs bagages qui peut être suspecte, d'après l'appréciation de l'autorité sanitaire, sont désinfectés. La durée de ces opérations, en y comprenant le débarquement et l'embarquement, ne doit pas dépasser quarante-huit heures. A la condition que ce délai ne soit pas dépassé, l'autorité sanitaire peut procéder aux examens bactériologiques qu'elle juge nécessaires.

Si aucun cas avéré ou suspect de peste ou de choléra n'est constaté pendant ces opérations, les pèlerins sont réembarqués immédiatement et le navire est dirigé sur Djeddah.

Les navires reconnus indemnes après visite médicale sont dispensés des opérations prescrites ci-dessus si les conditions suivantes sont remplies :

- 1° Que tous les pèlerins qui se trouvent à bord ont été immunisés contre le choléra et la variole ;
- 2° Que les prescriptions de la présente Convention ont été strictement suivies ;
- 3° Qu'il n'y a pas de raison de douter de la déclaration du capitaine et du médecin du navire, d'après laquelle il n'y a pas eu de cas de peste, de choléra ou de variole à bord, ni au départ, ni pendant le voyage.

Pour la peste, les prescriptions de l'article 27 sont appliquées en ce qui concerne les rats pouvant se trouver à bord.

ARTICLE 129

Les navires *suspects*, à bord desquels il y a eu des cas de peste dans les six premiers jours après l'embarquement, ou à bord desquels une mortalité insolite des rats a été constatée, ou qui ont eu à bord des cas de choléra au moment du départ, mais aucun cas nouveau depuis cinq jours, sont soumis au régime suivant :

Les pèlerins sont débarqués ; ils prennent une douche-lavage ou un bain de mer ; leur linge sale et la partie de leurs effets à usage et de leurs bagages qui peut être suspecte, d'après l'appréciation de l'autorité sanitaire, sont désinfectés ; les parties du navire ayant été habitées par les malades sont désinfectées. La durée de ces opérations, en y comprenant le débarquement et l'embarquement, ne doit pas dépasser quarante-huit heures. A la condition que ce délai ne soit pas dépassé, l'autorité sanitaire peut procéder aux examens bactériologiques qu'elle juge nécessaires.

Si aucun cas avéré ou suspect de peste ou de choléra n'est constaté pendant ces opérations, les pèlerins sont réembarqués immédiatement et le navire est dirigé sur Djeddah.

Pour la peste, les prescriptions de l'article 26 sont appliquées en ce qui concerne les rats pouvant se trouver à bord.

ARTICLE 130

Les navires *infectés*, c'est-à-dire ayant à bord des cas de peste ou de choléra, ou bien ayant présenté des cas de peste plus de six jours après l'embarquement ou de choléra depuis cinq jours, ou à bord desquels des rats infectés de peste ont été découverts, sont soumis au régime suivant:

Les personnes atteintes de peste ou de choléra sont débarquées et isolées à l'hôpital. Les autres passagers sont débarqués et isolés par groupes composés de personnes aussi peu nombreuses que possible, de manière que l'ensemble ne soit pas solidaire d'un groupe particulier si la peste ou le choléra viennent à s'y développer.

Le linge sale, les objets à usage, les vêtements de l'équipage et des passagers sont désinfectés ainsi que le navire.

Toutefois, l'autorité sanitaire locale peut décider que le déchargement des gros bagages et des marchandises n'est pas nécessaire, et qu'une partie seulement du navire doit subir la désinfection.

Les passagers restent cinq ou six jours, selon qu'il s'agit de choléra ou de peste, à l'établissement de Camaran. Si de nouveaux cas se présentent après le débarquement, la période d'observation sera prolongée de cinq jours pour le choléra et de six jours pour la peste après l'isolement du dernier cas.

Pour la peste, les prescriptions de l'article 25 sont appliquées en ce qui concerne les rats pouvant se trouver à bord.

Après avoir achevé ces opérations, le navire, ayant réembarqué les pèlerins, est dirigé sur Djeddah.

ARTICLE 131

Les navires visés aux articles 128, 129 et 130 seront, à leur arrivée à Djeddah, soumis à la visite médicale à bord. Si le résultat est favorable, le navire recevra la libre pratique.

Si, au contraire, des cas avérés de peste ou de choléra se sont montrés à bord pendant la traversée ou au moment de l'arrivée à Djeddah, l'autorité sanitaire du Hedjaz pourra prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires, sous réserve des dispositions de l'article 54.

ARTICLE 132

Toute station sanitaire destinée à recevoir des pèlerins doit être pourvu d'un personnel instruit, expérimenté et suffisamment nombreux, ainsi que de toutes les constructions et installations matérielles nécessaires pour assurer l'application, dans leur intégralité, des mesures auxquelles lesdits pèlerins sont assujettis.

(B.) — *Régime sanitaire applicable aux navires à pèlerins venant du nord de Port-Säïd, et allant vers le Hedjaz.*

ARTICLE 133

Si la présence de la peste ou du choléra n'est pas constatée dans le port de départ ni dans ses environs, et qu'aucun cas de peste ou de choléra ne se soit produit pendant la traversée, le navire est immédiatement admis à la libre pratique.

ARTICLE 134

Si la présence de la peste ou du choléra est constatée dans le port de départ ou dans ses environs, ou si un cas de peste ou de choléra s'est produit pendant la traversée, le navire est soumis, à El-Tor, aux règles instituées pour les navires qui viennent du Sud et qui s'arrêtent à Camaran. Les navires sont ensuite reçus en libre pratique.

Section V. — *Mesures à prendre au retour des Pèlerins*(A.) — *Navires à pèlerins retournant vers le Nord*

ARTICLE 135

Tout navire à destination de Suez ou d'un port de la Méditerranée, ayant à bord des pèlerins ou des groupes analogues et provenant d'un port du Hedjaz ou de tout autre port de la côte arabique de la Mer Rouge, est tenu de se rendre à El-Tor pour y subir l'observation et les mesures sanitaires indiquées dans les articles 140 à 142.

ARTICLE 136

En attendant la création au port d'Akaba d'une station de quarantaine répondant aux besoins, les pèlerins se rendant du Hedjaz à Akaba par voie de mer subiront à El-Tor, avant de débarquer à Akaba, les mesures quaranténaires nécessaires.

ARTICLE 137

Les navires ramenant les pèlerins vers la méditerranée ne traversent le Canal qu'en quarantaine.

ARTICLE 138

Les agents des compagnies de navigation et les capitaines sont prévenus qu'après avoir fini leur observation à la station sanitaire d'El-Tor, les pèlerins égyptiens seront seuls autorisés à quitter définitivement le navire pour rentrer ensuite dans leurs foyers.

Ne seront reconnus comme Egyptiens ou résidant en Egypte que les pèlerins porteurs d'une carte de résidence émanant d'une autorité égyptienne et conforme au modèle établi.

Les pèlerins non égyptiens ne peuvent, après avoir quitté El-Tor, être débarqués dans un port égyptien, excepté par permission spéciale et sous les conditions spéciales imposées par l'autorité sanitaire égyptienne, d'accord avec le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte. En conséquence, les agents de navigation et les capitaines sont prévenus que le transbordement des pèlerins étrangers à l'Egypte soit à El-Tor, soit à Suez, à Port-Saïd ou à Alexandrie, est interdit sans autorisation spéciale pour chaque cas.

Les bateaux qui auraient à leur bord des pèlerins de nationalité non égyptienne suivront la condition de ces pèlerins et ne seront reçus dans aucun port égyptien de la Méditerranée.

ARTICLE 139

Les pèlerins égyptiens subissent à El-Tor, ou dans toute autre station désignée par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, une observation de trois jours et une visite médicale et, s'il y a lieu, la désinfection et la désinsectisation.

ARTICLE 140

Si la présence de la peste ou du choléra est constatée au Hedjaz ou dans le port d'où provient le navire, ou l'a été au Hedjaz au cours du pèlerinage, le navire est soumis, à El-Tor, aux règles instituées à Camaran pour les navires infectés.

Les personnes atteintes de peste ou de choléra sont débarquées et isolées à l'hôpital. Les autres passagers sont débarqués et isolés par groupes composés de personnes aussi peu nombreuses que possible, de manière que l'ensemble ne soit pas solidaire d'un groupe particulier, si la peste ou le choléra venait à s'y développer.

Le linge sale, les objets à usage, les vêtements de l'équipage et des passagers, les bagages et les marchandises suspects d'être contaminés sont débarqués pour être désinfectés. Leur désinfection et celle du navire sont pratiquées d'une façon complète.

Toutefois, l'autorité sanitaire du port peut décider que le déchargement des gros bagages et de marchandises n'est pas nécessaire et qu'une partie seulement du navire doit subir la désinfection.

Le régime prévu par l'article 25 est appliqué en ce qui concerne les rats qui pourraient se trouver à bord.

Tous les pèlerins sont soumis, à partir du jour où ont été terminées les opérations de désinfection, à une observation de six jours pleins pour la peste et de cinq jours pour le choléra. Si un cas de peste ou de choléra s'est produit dans une section, la période de cinq ou de six jours ne commence pour cette section qu'à partir du jour où le dernier cas a été constaté.

ARTICLE 141

Dans le cas prévu par l'article précédent, les pèlerins égyptiens peuvent subir, en outre, une observation supplémentaire de trois jours.

ARTICLE 142

Si la présence de la peste ou du choléra n'est constatée ni au Hedjaz, ni au port d'où provient le navire, et ne l'a pas été au Hedjaz au cours du pèlerinage, le navire est soumis, à El-Tor, aux règles instituées à Camaran pour les navires indemnes.

Les pèlerins sont débarqués; ils prennent une douche-lavage ou un bain de mer; leur linge sale ou la partie de leurs effets à usage et de leurs bagages qui peut être suspecte, d'après l'appréciation de l'autorité sanitaire, sont désinfectés. La durée de ces opérations ne doit pas dépasser soixante-douze heures.

Toutefois, un navire à pèlerins, s'il n'y a pas eu de malades atteints de peste ou de choléra en cours de route de Djeddah à Yambo et à El-Tor, et si la visite médicale individuelle, faite à El-Tor, après débarquement, permet de constater qu'il ne contient pas de tels malades, peut être autorisé, par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, à passer en quarantaine le Canal de Suez, même la nuit, lorsque sont réunies les quatre conditions suivantes:

- 1° Le service médical est assuré à bord par un ou plusieurs médecins diplômés ou agréés;
- 2° Le navire est pourvu d'étuves à désinfection fonctionnant efficacement;
- 3° Il est établi que le nombre des pèlerins n'est pas supérieur à celui autorisé par les règlements du pèlerinage;
- 4° Le capitaine s'engage à se rendre directement dans le port qu'il indique comme sa prochaine escale.

La taxe sanitaire payée à l'Administration quarantenaire est la même que celle qu'auraient payée les pèlerins s'ils étaient restés trois jours en quarantaine.

ARTICLE 143

Le navire qui, pendant la traversée d'El-Tor à Suez, aurait eu un cas suspect à bord, peut être repoussé à El-Tor.

ARTICLE 144

Le transbordement des pèlerins est strictement interdit dans les ports égyptiens, excepté par permission spéciale et sous les conditions spéciales imposées par l'autorité sanitaire égyptienne, d'accord avec le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte.

ARTICLE 145

Les navires partant du Hedjaz et ayant à leur bord des pèlerins à destination d'un port de la côte africaine de la Mer Rouge se rendront directement à la station quarantenaire désignée par l'autorité territoriale dont dépend le port susmentionné, pour y subir le même régime quarantenaire qu'à El-Tor.

ARTICLE 146

Les navires venant du Hedjaz ou d'un port de la côte arabique de la Mer Rouge où ne sévit ni la peste ni le choléra, n'ayant pas à leur bord des pèlerins ou des groupes analogues et qui n'ont pas eu d'accident suspect durant la traversée, sont admis en libre pratique à Suez, après visite médicale favorable.

ARTICLE 147

Les voyageurs venant du Hedjaz et ayant accompagné le pèlerinage sont assujettis au même régime que les pèlerins. Le titre de marchand ou autre ne les exemptera pas des mesures applicables aux pèlerins.

(B.)—*Pèlerins en caravane retournant vers le Nord*

ARTICLE 148

Les pèlerins voyageant en caravanes devront, quelle que soit la situation sanitaire du Hedjaz, se rendre dans une des stations quarantenaires situées sur leur route, pour y subir, suivant les circonstances, les mesures prescrites aux articles 140 ou 142 pour les pèlerins débarqués.

(C.)—*Pèlerins retournant vers le Sud*

ARTICLE 149

En cas de pèlerinage infecté, un navire à pèlerins retournant vers des régions situées au Sud du détroit de Bab-el-Mandeb peut être obligé, sur l'ordre de l'autorité consulaire des pays vers lesquels les pèlerins se dirigent, à faire escale à Camaran pour y subir l'inspection médicale.

Section VI.—*Mesures applicables aux pèlerins voyageant par le Chemins de fer du Hedjaz*

ARTICLE 150

Les Gouvernements des pays traversés par le chemin de fer du Hedjaz prendront toutes dispositions pour organiser la surveillance sanitaire des pèlerins dans leurs voyages aux lieux saints et l'application des mesures prophylactiques en vue d'empêcher la propagation des maladies contagieuses à caractère épidémique, en s'inspirant des principes de la présente Convention.

Section VII.—*Informations sanitaires sur le pèlerinage*

ARTICLE 151

Le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte transmettra périodiquement et, le cas échéant, par les voies les plus rapides, aux autorités sanitaires de tous les pays intéressés et concurremment à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique, dans les conditions prévues par la présente Convention, tous renseignements et informations sanitaires parvenus à sa connaissance, au cours du pèlerinage, sur la situation sanitaire au Hedjaz et dans les régions parcourues par les pèlerins. Il établira, en outre, un rapport annuel qui sera communiqué aux mêmes autorités et à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique.

Chapitre III.—SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 152

Tout capitaine convaincu de ne pas s'être conformé, pour la distribution de l'eau, des vivres ou du combustible, aux engagements pris par lui ou pour lui, est passible d'une amende de 50 francs (or) au maximum pour chaque omission. Cette amende est perçue au profit du pèlerin qui aurait été victime du manquement et qui établirait qu'il a en vain réclamé l'exécution de l'engagement pris.

ARTICLE 153

Toute infraction à l'article 107 est punie d'une amende de 750 francs (or) au maximum.

ARTICLE 154

Tout capitaine qui a commis ou qui a laissé commettre une fraude quelconque concernant la liste des pèlerins ou le document sanitaire prévus à l'article 113 est passible d'une amende de 1,250 francs (or) au maximum.

ARTICLE 155

Tout capitaine de navire arrivant sans document sanitaire du port de départ, ou sans visa des ports de relâche, ou non muni de la liste réglementaire et régulièrement tenue suivant l'article 113 et les articles 125 et 126 est passible, dans chaque cas, d'une amende de 300 francs (or) au maximum.

ARTICLE 156

Tout capitaine convaincu d'avoir ou d'avoir eu à bord plus de cent pèlerins sans la présence d'un médecin diplômé, conformément aux prescriptions de l'article 106, est passible d'une amende de 7,500 francs (or) au maximum.

ARTICLE 157

Tout capitaine convaincu d'avoir ou d'avoir eu à son bord un nombre de pèlerins supérieur à celui qu'il est autorisé à embarquer, conformément aux prescriptions du 1° de l'article 113, est passible d'une amende de 125 francs (or) au maximum par chaque pèlerin en surplus.

Le débarquement des pèlerins dépassant le nombre régulier est effectué à la première station où réside une autorité compétente, et le capitaine est tenu de fournir aux pèlerins débarqués l'argent nécessaire pour poursuivre leur voyage jusqu'à destination.

ARTICLE 158

Tout capitaine convaincu d'avoir débarqué des pèlerins dans un endroit autre que celui de leur destination, sauf leur consentement ou hors le cas de force majeure, est passible d'une amende de 500 francs (or) au maximum par chaque pèlerin indûment débarqué.

ARTICLE 159

Toutes autres infractions aux prescriptions relatives aux navires à pèlerins sont punies d'une amende de 250 francs à 2,500 francs (or) au maximum.

ARTICLE 160

Toute contravention constatée en cours de voyage est annotée sur les documents du navire, ainsi que sur la liste des pèlerins. L'autorité compétente en dresse procès-verbal pour le remettre à qui de droit.

ARTICLE 161

Les contraventions visées aux articles 152 à 159 inclus seront constatées par l'autorité sanitaire du port où le navire a fait relâche.

Les pénalités seront prononcées par l'autorité compétente.

ARTICLE 162

Tous les agents appelés à concourir à l'exécution des prescriptions de la présente Convention, en ce qui concerne les navires à pèlerins, sont passibles de punitions conformément aux lois de leurs pays respectifs, en cas de fautes commises par eux dans l'application desdites prescriptions.

TITRE IV

Surveillance et Exécution

I. — CONSEIL SANITAIRE MARITIME ET QUARANTENAIRE D'EGYPTE

ARTICLE 163

Sont confirmées les stipulations de l'Annexe III de la Convention sanitaire de Venise du 30 janvier 1892, concernant la composition, les attributions et le fonctionnement du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, telle qu'elles résultent des décrets khédiviaux des 19 juin 1893 et 25 décembre 1894, ainsi que de l'arrêté ministériel du 19 juin 1893.

Lesdits décrets et arrêtés demeurent annexés à la présente Convention.

Nonobstant les prévisions desdits décrets et arrêtés, les Hautes Parties Contractantes sont convenues de ce qui suit:

I. Le nombre des délégués égyptiens au sein du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire sera porté à cinq:

- 1° Le Président du Conseil nommé par le Gouvernement égyptien, et qui ne votera qu'en cas de partage des voix;
- 2° Un docteur en médecine européen, inspecteur général du Service sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire;
- 3° Trois délégués nommés par le Gouvernement égyptien.

II. Le Service vétérinaire du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire sera transféré au Gouvernement égyptien.

Les conditions suivantes seront observées:

- 1° Le Gouvernement égyptien percevra sur les bestiaux importés au maximum les taxes sanitaires actuellement perçues par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire.
- 2° Le Gouvernement égyptien s'engage, en conséquence, à verser annuellement au Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire une somme représentant la moyenne de l'excédent des recettes sur les dépenses dudit service durant les trois dernières années budgétaires précédant la date de la mise en vigueur de la présente Convention.

3° Les mesures à prendre pour désinfecter les bateaux à bestiaux, les peaux et débris d'animaux seront assurées, comme dans le passé, par l'entremise dudit Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire.

4° Le personnel étranger actuellement au service vétérinaire du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte sera admis à bénéficier des compensations accordées par la loi No. 28 de 1923, relative aux conditions de service et de mise à la retraite ou licenciement des fonctionnaires, employés ou agents de nationalités étrangères.

L'échelle de ces compensations sera celle prévue par la loi susdite. Les autres détails seront fixés par un accord entre le Gouvernement égyptien et le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire.

III. Vu la grande distance qui sépare le port de Souakim du siège du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, à Alexandrie, et le fait que les pèlerins et passagers qui débarquent dans le port de Souakim n'intéressent, au point de vue sanitaire, que le territoire du Soudan, l'administration sanitaire du port de Souakim sera détachée dudit Conseil.

ARTICLE 164

Les dépenses ordinaires résultant des dispositions de la présente Convention, relatives notamment à l'augmentation du personnel relevant du Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, sont couvertes à l'aide d'un versement annuel complémentaire, par le Gouvernement égyptien, d'une somme de quatre mille livres égyptiennes, qui pourrait être prélevée sur l'excédent du service des phares resté à la disposition de ce Gouvernement.

Toutefois, il sera déduit de cette somme le produit d'une taxe quarantenaire supplémentaire de 10 P.T. (piastres tarif) par pèlerin, à prélever à El-Tor.

Au cas où le Gouvernement égyptien verrait des difficultés à supporter cette part dans les dépenses, les Puissances représentées au Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire s'entendraient avec ce Gouvernement pour assurer la participation de ce dernier aux dépenses prévues.

ARTICLE 165

Le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte est chargé de mettre en concordance avec les dispositions de la présente Convention les règlements actuellement appliqués par lui concernant la peste, le choléra et la fièvre jaune, ainsi que le règlement relatif aux provenances des ports arabiques de la Mer Rouge, à l'époque du pèlerinage.

Il revisera, s'il y a lieu, dans le même but, le règlement général de police sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire présentement en vigueur.

Ces règlements, pour devenir exécutoires, doivent être acceptés par les diverses Puissances représentées au Conseil.

II.—DISPOSITIONS DIVERSES

ARTICLE 166

Le produit des taxes et des amendes sanitaires perçues par le Conseil sanitaire maritime et quarantenaire ne peut, en aucun cas, être employé à des objets autres que ceux relevant dudit Conseil.

ARTICLE 167

Les Hautes Parties Contractantes s'engagent à faire rédiger, par leurs administrations sanitaires, une instruction destinée à mettre les capitaines de navires, surtout lorsqu'il n'y a pas de médecin à bord, en mesure d'appliquer les prescriptions contenues dans la présente Convention en ce qui concerne la peste, le choléra et la fièvre jaune.

TITRE V

Dispositions finales

ARTICLE 168

La présente Convention remplace, entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes, les dispositions de la Convention signée à Paris le 17 janvier 1912, ainsi que, le cas échéant, celles de la Convention signée à Paris le 3 décembre 1903. Ces deux dernières conventions resteront en vigueur entre les Hautes Parties Contractantes et tout Etat qui y serait partie et qui ne serait pas partie à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 169

La présente Convention portera la date de ce jour pourra être signée jusqu'au 1er octobre de l'année courante.

ARTICLE 170

La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront déposées à Paris aussitôt que faire se pourra. Elle n'entrera en vigueur qu'après avoir été ratifiée par dix des Hautes Parties Contractantes. Ultérieurement elle prendra effet, en ce qui concerne chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes, dès le dépôt de sa ratification.

ARTICLE 171

Les Etats qui n'ont pas signé la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande. Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la République française, et, par celui-ci, aux autres Parties Contractantes.

ARTICLE 172

Chacune des Hautes Parties Contractantes pourra déclarer, soit au moment de sa signature, soit au moment du dépôt de ses ratifications ou de son adhésion, que son acceptation de la présente Convention n'engage pas, soit l'ensemble, soit tel de ses protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires sous mandat, et pourra, ultérieurement et conformément à l'article précédent, adhérer séparément au nom de l'un quelconque de ses protectorats, colonies, possessions ou territoires sous mandat, exclus par une telle déclaration.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la présente Convention.

Fait à Paris, le vingt et un juin mil neuf cent vingt-six, en un seul exemplaire qui restera déposé dans les archives du Gouvernement de la République française, et dont des copies, certifiées conformes, seront remises par la voie diplomatique aux autres Parties contractantes.

Pour l'Afghanistan:

ISLAMBEK KHOUDOJAR KHAN.

Pour l'Albanie:

Dr. OSMAN.

Pour l'Empire Allemand:

FRANOUX.

HAMEL.

Pour la Nation Argentine:

F. A. de TOLEDO.

Pour l'Autriche:

Dr. ALFRED GRUNBERGER.

Pour la Belgique:

VELGHE.

Pour le Brésil.

CARLOS CHAGAS.

GILBERTO MOURA COSTA.

Pour la Bulgarie:

B. MORFOFF.

TOCHKO PETROFF.

Pour le Chili:

ARMENDO QUEZADA.

Pour la Chine:

S. K. YAO.

SCIE TON FA.

- Pour la Colombie:
MIGUEL JIMENEZ LOPEZ.
- Pour Cuba:
R. HERNANDEZ PORTELA.
- Pour le Danemark:
TH. MADSEN.
- Pour Dantzig:
CHODZKO.
STADE.
- Pour la République Dominicaine:
BETANCES.
- Pour l'Egypte:
FAKHRY.
Dr. M. EL GUINDY.
- Pour l'Equateur:
J. ILLINGOURTH.
- Pour l'Espagne:
MARQUIS DE FAURA.
Dr. F. MURILLO.
- Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:
H. S. CUMMING.
W. W. KING.
- Pour l'Ethiopie:
LAGARDE, DUC D'ENTOTTO.
- Pour la Finlande:
ENCKELL.
- Pour la France:
CAMILLE BARRERE.
HARISMENDY.
NAVAILLES.
Dr. A. CALMETTE.
LEON BERNARD.
- Pour l'Algérie:
Dr. RAYNAUD.
- Pour l'Afrique occidentale:
Dr. PAUL GOUZIEN.
- Pour l'Afrique orientale:
THIROUX.
- Pour l'Indochine:
Dr. L'HERMINIER.
Dr. N. BERNARD.
- Pour les États de Syrie, du Grand-Liban,
des Alaouïtes et du Djebel-
Druse:
HARISMENDEY.
- Pour l'ensemble des autres colonies, pro-
tectorats, possessions et terri-
toires sous mandat de la
France:
AUDIBERT.
- Pour l'Empire Britannique:
G. S. BUCHANAN.
- JOHN MURRAY.
- Pour le Canada:
J. A. AMYOT.
- Pour l'Australie:
W. C. SAWERS.
- Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:
SYDNEY PRICE JAMES.
- Pour l'Inde:
D. T. CHADWICK.
- Pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:
PHILIP STOCK.
- Pour la Grèce:
Al. C. CARAPANOS.
D. MATARANGAS.
- Pour le Guatemala:
FRANCISCO A. FIGUEROA.
- Pour Haïti:
GEORGES AUDAIN.
- Pour le Hedjaz:
Dr. MAHMOUD HAMOUDE.
- Pour le Honduras:
RUBEN AUDINO AGUILAR.
- Pour la Hongrie:
Dr. CH. GROSCH.
- Pour l'Italie:
ALBERT LUTRARIO.
GIOVANNI VITTORIO RE-
PETTI.
ODOARDO HUETTER.
G. ROCCO.
GIUSSEPPE DRUETTI.
- Pour le Japon:
H. MATSUSHIMA.
MITSUZO TSURUMI.
- Pour la République de Libéria:
R. LEHMANN.
N. OOMS.
- Pour la Lithuanie:
Dr. PR. VAICIUSKA.
- Pour le Luxembourg:
Dr. PRAUM.
- Pour le Maroc:
HARISMENDY.
Dr. RAYNAUD.
- Pour le Mexique:
R. CABRERA.
- Pour Monaco:
F. ROUSSELL.
Dr. MARSAN.
- Pour la Norvège:
SIGURD BENTZON.
- Pour le Paraguay:
R. V. CABALLERO.

Pour les Bays-Bas:

DOUDE VAN TROOSTWYK.
N. M. JOSEPHUS JITTA.
DE VOGEL.
VAN DER PLAS.

Pour le Pérou:

P. MIMBELA.

Pour la Perse:

ad referendum:

Dr. ALI KHAN PARTOW
AAZAM.
MANSOUR CHARIF.

Pour la Pologne:

CHODZKO.

Pour le Portugal:

RICARDO JORGE.

Pour la Roumanie:

Dr J. CANTACUZENE.

Pour Saint-Marin:

Dr. GUELPA.

Pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et
Slovènes:

M. SPALAIKOVITCH.

Pour El Salvador:

CARLOS R. LARDÉ-ARTHÉS.

Pour le Soudan:

OLIVER FRANCIS HAYNES
ATKEY.

Pour la Suisse:

DUNANT.
CARRIERE.

Pour la Tchécoslovaquie:

Dr. LADISLAV PROCHAZKA.

Pour la Tunisie:

NAVAILLES.

Pour la Turquie:

A. FETHY.

Pour l'Union des Républiques Soviétis-
tes Socialistes:

J. DAVTIAN.

J. MAMMOULIA.

L. BRONSTEIN.

O. MEBOURNOUTOFF.

N. FREYBERG.

AL. SYSSINE.

V. EGORIEW.

Pour l'Uruguay:

A. HEROSA.

Pour le Vénézuéla:

ad referendum:

JOSE IG. CARDENAS.

ANNEXE.

Décret khédivial du 19 Juin 1893.

Nous, Khédivé d'Egypte,

Sur la proposition de Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur et l'avis conforme de Notre Conseil des Ministres :

Considérant qu'il a été nécessaire d'introduire diverses modifications dans notre Décret du 3 janvier 1881 (2 Safer 1298),

Décrétons :

ARTICLE PREMIER.—Le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire est chargé d'arrêter les mesures à prendre pour prévenir l'introduction en Egypte, ou la transmission à l'étranger, des maladies épidémiques et des épizooties.

ART. 2. Le nombre des délégués égyptiens sera réduit à quatre membres :

- 1° Le Président du Conseil, nommé par le Gouvernement égyptien, et qui ne votera qu'en cas de partage des voix;
- 2° Un docteur en médecine européen, inspecteur général du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire;
- 3° L'Inspecteur sanitaire de la ville d'Alexandrie, ou celui qui remplit ses fonctions;
- 4° L'Inspecteur vétérinaire de l'Administration des services sanitaires et de l'hygiène publique.

Tous les délégués doivent être médecins régulièrement diplômés, soit par une Faculté de médecine européenne, soit par l'Etat, ou être fonctionnaires effectifs de carrière, du grade de vice-consul au moins, ou d'un grade équivalent. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux titulaires actuellement en fonctions.

ART. 3. Le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire exerce une surveillance permanente sur l'état sanitaire de l'Egypte et sur les provenances des pays étrangers.

ART. 4. En ce qui concerne l'Egypte, le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire recevra chaque semaine, du Conseil de santé et d'hygiène publique, les bulletins sanitaires des villes du Caire et d'Alexandrie, et chaque mois, les bulletins sanitaires des provinces. Ces bulletins devront être transmis à des intervalles plus rapprochés lorsque, à raison de circonstances spéciales, le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire en fera la demande.

De son côté, le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire communiquera au Conseil de santé et d'hygiène publique les décisions qu'il aura prises et les renseignements qu'il aura reçus de l'étranger.

Les Gouvernements adressent au Conseil, s'ils le jugent à propos, le bulletin sanitaire de leur pays et lui signalent, dès leur apparition, les épidémies et les épizooties.

ART. 5. Le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire s'assure de l'état sanitaire du pays et envoie des commissions d'inspection partout où il le juge nécessaire.

Le Conseil de santé et d'hygiène publique sera avisé de l'envoi de ces commissions et devra s'employer à faciliter l'accomplissement de leur mandat.

ART. 6. Le Conseil arrête les mesures préventives ayant pour objet d'empêcher l'introduction en Egypte, par les frontières maritimes ou les frontières du désert, des maladies épidémiques ou des épizooties, et détermine les points où devront être installés les campements provisoires et les établissements permanents quarantenaires.

ART. 7. Il formule l'annotation à inscrire sur la patente délivrée par les offices sanitaires aux navires en partance.

ART. 8. En cas d'apparition de maladies épidémiques ou d'épizooties en Egypte, il arrête les mesures préventives ayant pour objet d'empêcher la transmission de ces maladies à l'étranger.

ART. 9. Le Conseil surveille et contrôle l'exécution des mesures sanitaires quarantenaires qu'il a arrêtées.

Il formule tous les règlements relatifs au service quarantenaire, veille à leur stricte exécution, tant en ce qui concerne la protection du pays que le maintien des garanties stipulées par les conventions sanitaires internationales.

ART. 10. Il réglemente, au point de vue sanitaire, les conditions dans lesquelles doit s'effectuer le transport des pèlerins à l'aller et au retour du Hedjaz, et surveille leur état de santé en temps de pèlerinage.

ART. 11. Les décisions prises par le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire sont communiquées au Ministère de l'Intérieur; il en sera également donné connaissance au Ministère des Affaires étrangères, qui les notifiera, s'il y a lieu, aux agences et consulats généraux.

Toutefois, le Président du Conseil est autorisé à correspondre directement avec les Autorités consulaires des villes maritimes pour les affaires courantes du service.

ART. 12. Le Président, et, en cas d'absence ou d'empêchement de celui-ci, l'Inspecteur général du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, est chargé d'assurer l'exécution des décisions du Conseil.

A cet effet, il correspond directement avec tous les agents du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, et avec les diverses Autorités du pays. Il dirige, d'après les avis du Conseil, la police sanitaire des ports, les établissements maritimes et quarantenaires et les stations quarantenaires du désert.

Enfin, il expédie les affaires courantes.

ART. 13. L'Inspecteur général sanitaire, les directeurs des offices sanitaires, les médecins des stations sanitaires et campements quarantenaires doivent être choisis parmi les médecins régulièrement diplômés, soit par une Faculté de médecine européenne, soit par l'Etat.

Le Délégué du Conseil à Djeddah pourra être médecin diplômé du Caire.

ART. 14. Pour toutes les fonctions et emplois relevant du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, le Conseil, par l'entremise de son Président, désigne ses candidats au Ministère de l'Intérieur, qui seul aura le droit de les nommer.

Il sera procédé de même pour les révocations, mutations et avancements.

Toutefois, le Président aura la nomination directe de tous les agents subalternes, hommes de peine, gens de service, &c.

La nomination des gardes de santé est réservée au Conseil.

ART. 15. Les directeurs des offices sanitaires sont au nombre de sept, ayant leur résidence à Alexandrie, Damiette, Port-Saïd, Suez, Tor, Souakim et Kosseir.

L'office sanitaire de Tor pourra ne fonctionner que pendant la durée du pèlerinage ou en temps d'épidémie.

ART. 16. Les directeurs des offices sanitaires ont sous leurs ordres tous les employés sanitaires de leur circonscription. Ils sont responsables de la bonne exécution du service.

ART. 17. Le chef de l'agence sanitaire d'El Ariche a les mêmes attributions que celles confiées aux directeurs par l'article qui précède.

ART. 18. Les directeurs des stations sanitaires et campements quarantenaires ont sous leurs ordres tous les employés du service médical et du service administratif des établissements qu'ils dirigent.

ART. 19. L'Inspecteur général sanitaire est chargé de la surveillance de tous les services dépendant du Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

ART. 20. Le délégué du Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire à Djeddah a pour mission de fournir au Conseil des informations sur l'état sanitaire du Hedjaz, spécialement en temps de pèlerinage.

ART. 21. Un Comité de discipline, composé du Président, de l'Inspecteur général du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire et de trois délégués élus par le Conseil, est chargé d'examiner les plaintes portées contre les agents relevant du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

Il dresse sur chaque affaire un rapport et le soumet à l'appréciation du Conseil, réuni en assemblée générale. Les délégués seront renouvelés tous les ans. Ils sont rééligibles.

La décision du Conseil est, par les soins de son Président, soumise à la sanction du Ministre de l'Intérieur.

Le Comité de discipline peut infliger, sans consulter le Conseil: 1° le blâme; 2° la suspension du traitement jusqu'à un mois.

ART. 22. Les peines disciplinaires sont:

1° Le blâme;

2° La suspension du traitement depuis huit jours jusqu'à trois mois;

3° Le déplacement sans indemnité;

4° La révocation.

Le tout sans préjudice des poursuites à exercer pour les crimes ou délits de droit commun.

ART. 23. Les droits sanitaires et quarantenaires sont perçus par les agents qui relèvent du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

Ceux-ci se conformeront, en ce qui concerne la comptabilité et la tenue des livres, aux règlements généraux établis par le Ministère des Finances.

Les agents comptables adressent leur comptabilité et le produit de leurs perceptions à la présidence du Conseil.

L'agent comptable, chef du bureau central de la comptabilité, leur en donne décharge sur le visa du Président du Conseil.

ART. 24. Le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire dispose de ses finances.

L'Administration des recettes et des dépenses est confiée à un Comité composé du Président, de l'Inspecteur général du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire et de trois délégués des Puissances, élus par le Conseil. Il prend le titre de "Comité des Finances." Les trois délégués des Puissances sont renouvelés tous les ans. Ils sont rééligibles.

Ce Comité fixe, sauf ratification du Conseil, le traitement des employés de tout grade; il décide les dépenses fixes et les dépenses imprévues. Tous les trois mois, dans une séance spéciale, il fait au Conseil un rapport détaillé de sa gestion. Dans les trois mois qui suivent l'expiration de l'année budgétaire, le Conseil, sur la proposition du Comité, arrête le bilan définitif et le transmet, par l'entremise de son Président, au Ministère de l'Intérieur.

Le Conseil prépare le budget de ses recettes et celui de ses dépenses. Ce budget sera arrêté par le Conseil des Ministres, en même temps que le budget général de l'Etat, à titre de budget annexe.—Dans le cas où le chiffre des dépenses excéderait le chiffre des recettes, le déficit sera comblé par les ressources générales de l'Etat. Toutefois, le Conseil devra étudier sans retard les moyens d'équilibrer les recettes et les dépenses. Ses propositions seront, par les soins du Président, transmises au Ministère de l'Intérieur. L'excédent des recettes, s'il en existe, restera à la caisse du Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire; il sera, après décision du Conseil sanitaire, ratifiée par le Conseil des Ministres, affecté exclusivement à la création d'un fonds de réserve destiné à faire face aux besoins imprévus.

ART. 25. Le Président est tenu d'ordonner que le vote aura lieu au scrutin secret, toutes les fois que trois membres du Conseil en font la demande. Le vote au scrutin secret est obligatoire toutes les fois qu'il s'agit du choix des délégués des Puissances pour faire partie du Comité de discipline ou du Comité des Finances et lorsqu'il s'agit de nomination, révocation, mutation ou avancement dans le personnel.

ART. 26. Les Gouverneurs, Préfets de police et Moudirs sont responsables, en ce qui les concerne, de l'exécution des règlements sanitaires. Ils doivent, ainsi que toutes les autorités civiles et militaires, donner leur concours lorsqu'ils en sont légalement requis par les agents du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, pour assurer la prompt exécution des mesures prises dans l'intérêt de la santé publique.

ART. 27. Tous décrets et règlements antérieurs sont abrogés en ce qu'ils ont de contraire aux dispositions qui précèdent.

ART. 28. Notre Ministre de l'Intérieur est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret, qui ne deviendra exécutoire qu'à partir du 1er novembre 1893.

Fait au Palais de Ramleh, le 19 juin 1893.

ABBAS HILMI.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil, Ministre de l'Intérieur,
RIAZ.

Décret khédivial du 25 décembre 1894

Nous, Khédive d'Egypte,

Sur la proposition de notre ministre des Finances et l'avis conforme de notre Conseil des Ministres;

Vu l'avis conforme de MM. les Commissaires-Directeurs de la Caisse de la dette publique en ce qui concerne l'article 7;

Aves l'assentiment des Puissances,

Décrétons:

ARTICLE PREMIER.. A partir de l'exercice financier 1894, il sera prélevé annuellement, sur les recettes actuelles des droits de phares, une somme de £E.400,000, qui sera employée comme il est expliqué dans les articles suivants.

ART. 2. La somme prélevée en 1894 sera affectée: 1° à combler le déficit éventuel de l'exercice financier 1894 du Conseil quarantenaire, au cas où ce déficit n'aurait pas pu être entièrement couvert avec les ressources provenant du fonds de réserve dudit Conseil, ainsi qu'il sera dit à l'article qui suit; 2° à faire face aux dépenses extraordinaires nécessitées par l'aménagement des établissements sanitaires d'El-Tor, de Suez et des Sources de Moïse.

ART. 3. Le fonds de réserve actuel du Conseil quarantenaire sera employé à combler le déficit de l'exercice 1894, sans que ce fonds puisse être réduit à une somme inférieure à £E.10,000.

Si le déficit ne se trouve pas entièrement couvert, il sera fait face, pour la reste, avec les ressources créées à l'article 1er.

ART. 4. Sur la somme de £E.80,000, provenant des exercices 1895 et 1896, il sera prélevé: 1° une somme égale à celle qui aura été payée en 1894 sur les mêmes recettes, à valoir sur le déficit de ladite année 1894, de manière à porter à £E.40,000 le montant des sommes affectées aux travaux extraordinaires prévus à l'article 1er pour El-Tor, Suez et les Sources de Moïse; 2° les sommes nécessaires pour combler le déficit du budget du Conseil quarantenaire, pour les exercices financiers 1895 et 1896.

Le surplus, après le prélèvement ci-dessus, sera affecté à la construction de nouveaux phares dans la mer Rouge.

ART. 5. A partir de l'exercice financier 1897, cette somme annuelle de £E.40,022 sera affectée à combler déficits éventuels du Conseil quarantenaire. Le montant de la somme nécessaire à cet effet sera arrêté définitivement en prenant pour base les résultats financiers des exercices 1894 et 1895 du Conseil.

Le surplus sera affecté à une réduction des droits de phares: il est entendu que ces droits seront réduits dans la même proportion dans la mer Rouge et dans la Méditerranée.

ART. 6. Moyennant les prélèvements et affectations ci-dessus, le Gouvernement est, à partir de l'année 1894, déchargé de toute obligation quelconque en ce qui concerne les dépenses soit ordinaires, soit extraordinaires du Conseil quarantenaire.

Il est entendu, toutefois, que les dépenses supportées jusqu'à ce jour par le Gouvernement égyptien continueront à rester à sa charge.

ART. 7. A partir de l'exercice 1894, lors du règlement de compte des excédents avec la Caisse de la dette publique, la part de ces excédents revenant au Gouvernement sera majorée d'une somme annuelle de £E.20,000.

ART. 8. Il a été convenu entre le Gouvernement égyptien et les Gouvernements d'Allemagne, de Belgique, de Grande-Bretagne et d'Italie que la somme affectée à la réduction des droits de phares, aux termes de l'article 5 du présent décret, viendra en déduction de celle de £E. 40,000 prévue dans les lettres annexées aux conventions commerciales intervenues entre l'Egypte et lesdits Gouvernements.

ART. 9. Notre Ministre des Finances est chargé de l'exécution du présent décret.

Fait au Palais de Koubbeh, le 25 décembre 1894.

ABBAS HILMI.

Par le Khédive:

Le Président du Conseil des Ministres,

N. NUBAR.

Le Ministre des Finances,

AHMER MAZLOUM.

Le Ministre des Affaires étrangères,

BOUTROS GHALI.

Arrêté ministériel du 19 juin 1893, concernant le Fonctionnement du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire

Le Ministre de l'Intérieur,

Vu le décret en date du 19 juin 1893,

Arrête:

TITRE Ier.—DU CONSEIL SANITAIRE, MARITIME ET QUARANTAENAIRE

ARTICLE PREMIER. Le Président est tenu de convoquer le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, en séance ordinaire, le premier mardi de chaque mois.

Il est également tenu de le convoquer lorsque trois membres en font la demande.

Il doit enfin réunir le Conseil, en séance extraordinaire, toutes les fois que les circonstances exigent l'adoption immédiate d'une mesure grave.

ART. 2. La lettre de convocation indique les questions portées à l'ordre du jour. A moins d'urgence, il ne pourra être pris de décisions définitives que sur les questions mentionnées dans la lettre de convocation.

ART. 3. Le secrétaire du Conseil rédige les procès-verbaux des séances.

Ces procès-verbaux doivent être présentés à la signature de tous les membres qui assistaient à la séance.

Ils sont intégralement copiés sur un registre qui est conservé dans les archives concurremment avec les originaux des procès-verbaux.

Une copie provisoire des procès-verbaux sera délivrée à tout membre qui en fera la demande.

ART. 4. Une Commission permanente composée du Président, de l'Inspecteur général du service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, et de deux délégués des Puissances élus par le Conseil, est chargée de prendre les mesures urgentes.

Le délégué de la nation intéressée est toujours convoqué. Il a droit de vote.

Le Président ne vote qu'en cas de partage.

Les décisions sont immédiatement communiquées par lettre à tous les membres du Conseil.

Cette Commission sera renouvelée tous les trois mois.

ART. 5. Le Président ou, en son absence, l'Inspecteur général du service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, dirige les délibérations du Conseil. Il ne vote qu'en cas de partage.

Le Président a la direction générale du service. Il est chargé de faire exécuter les décisions du Conseil.

Secrétariat

ART. 6. Le Secrétariat, placé sous la direction du Président, centralise la correspondance tant avec le Ministère de l'Intérieur qu'avec les agents du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

Il est chargé de la statistique et des archives. Il lui sera adjoint des commis et interprètes en nombre suffisant pour assurer l'expédition des affaires.

ART. 7. Le secrétaire du Conseil, chef du secrétariat, assiste aux séances du Conseil et rédige les procès-verbaux.

Il a sous ses ordres les employés et gens du service du secrétariat.

Il dirige et surveille leur travail, sous l'autorité du Président.

Il a la garde et la responsabilité des archives.

Bureau de comptabilité

ART. 8. Le chef du bureau central de la comptabilité est "agent comptable."

Il ne pourra entrer en fonctions avant d'avoir fourni un cautionnement, dont le quantum sera fixé par le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

Il contrôle, sous la direction du Comité des finances, les opérations des préposés à la recette des droits sanitaires et quaranténaires.

Il dresse les états et comptes qui doivent être transmis au Ministère de l'Intérieur après avoir été arrêtés par le Comité des finances et approuvés par le Conseil.

De l'Inspecteur général sanitaire

ART. 9. L'Inspecteur général sanitaire a la surveillance de tous les services dépendant du Conseil. Il exerce sa surveillance dans les conditions prévues par l'article 19 du décret en date du 19 juin 1893.

Il inspecte, au moins une fois par an, chacun des offices, agences ou postes sanitaires.

En outre, le Président détermine, sur la proposition du Conseil et selon les besoins du service, les inspections auxquelles l'Inspecteur général devra procéder.

En cas d'empêchement de l'Inspecteur général, le Président désignera, d'accord avec le Conseil, le fonctionnaire appelé à le suppléer.

Chaque fois que l'Inspecteur général a visité un office, une agence, un poste sanitaire, une station sanitaire ou un campement quarantenaire, il doit rendre compte à la Présidence du Conseil, par un rapport spécial, du résultat de sa vérification.

Dans l'intervalle de ses tournées, l'Inspecteur général prend part, sous l'autorité du Président, à la direction du service général. Il supplée le Président en cas d'absence ou d'empêchement.

TITRE II.—SERVICE DES PORTS, STATIONS QUARANTAENAIRES, STATIONS SANITAIRES

ART. 10. La police sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire, le long du littoral égyptien de la Méditerranée et de la Mer Rouge, aussi bien que sur les frontières de terre du côté du désert, est confiée aux directeurs des offices de santé, directeurs des stations sanitaires ou campements quaranténaires, chefs des agences sanitaires ou chefs de postes sanitaires et aux employés placés sous leurs ordres.

ART. 11. Les directeurs des offices de santé ont la direction et la responsabilité du service tant de l'office à la tête duquel ils sont placés que des postes sanitaires qui en dépendent.

Ils doivent veiller à la stricte exécution des règlements de police sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire. Ils se conforment aux instructions qu'ils reçoivent de la Présidence du Conseil et donnent à tous les employés de leur office, aussi bien qu'aux employés des postes sanitaires qui y sont rattachés, les ordres et les instructions nécessaires.

Ils sont chargés de la reconnaissance et de l'arraisonnement des navires, de l'application des mesures quaranténaires, et ils procèdent, dans les cas prévus par les règlements, à la visite médicale, ainsi qu'aux enquêtes sur les contraventions quaranténaires.

Ils correspondent seuls pour les affaires administratives avec la Présidence, à laquelle ils transmettent tous les renseignements sanitaires qu'ils ont recueillis dans l'exercice de leurs fonctions.

ART. 12. Les directeurs des offices de santé sont, au point de vue du traitement, divisés en deux classes :

Les offices de 1re classe, qui sont au nombre de quatre :

Alexandrie ;

Port-Saïd ;

Bassin de Suez et campement aux Sources de Moïse ;

Tor ;

Les offices de 2e classe, qui sont au nombre de trois :

Damiette ;

Souakim ;

Kosseir.

ART. 13. Les chefs des agences sanitaires ont les mêmes attributions, en ce qui concerne l'agence, que les directeurs en ce qui concerne leur office.

ART. 14. Il y a une seule agence sanitaire, à El Ariche.

ART. 15. Les chefs des postes sanitaires ont sous leurs ordres les employés du poste qu'ils dirigent. Ils sont placés sous les ordres du directeur d'un des offices de santé.

Ils sont chargés de l'exécution des mesures sanitaires et quaranténaires indiquées par les règlements.

Ils ne peuvent délivrer aucune patente et ne sont autorisés à viser que les patentes des bâtiments partant en libre pratique.

Ils obligent les navires qui arrivent à leur échelle avec une patente brute ou dans des conditions irrégulières à se rendre dans un port où existe un office sanitaire.

Ils ne peuvent eux-même procéder aux enquêtes sanitaires, mais ils doivent appeler à cet effet le directeur de l'office dont ils relèvent.

En dehors des cas d'urgence absolue, ils ne correspondent qu'avec ce directeur pour toutes les affaires administratives. Pour les affaires sanitaires et quaranténaires urgentes, telles que les mesures à prendre au sujet d'un navire arrivant, ou l'annotation à inscrire sur la patente d'un navire en partance, ils correspondent directement avec la Présidence du Conseil ; mais ils doivent donner sans retard communication de cette correspondance au directeur dont ils dépendent.

Ils sont tenus d'aviser, par les voies les plus rapides, la Présidence du Conseil des naufrages dont ils auront connaissance.

ART. 16. Les postes sanitaires sont au nombre de six, énumérés ci-après :

Postes du Port-Neuf, d'Aboukir, Brullos et Rosette, relevant de l'office d'Alexandrie ;

Postes de Kantara et du port intérieur d'Ismailia, relevant de l'office de Port-Saïd.

Le Conseil pourra, suivant les nécessités du service, et suivant ses ressources, créer de nouveaux postes sanitaires.

ART. 17. Le service permanent ou provisoire des stations sanitaires et campements quaranténaires est confié à des directeurs, qui ont sous leurs ordres des employés sanitaires, des gardiens, des portefaix et des gens de service.

ART. 18. Les directeurs sont chargés de faire subir la quarantaine aux personnes envoyées à la station sanitaire ou au campement. Ils veillent, de concert avec les médecins, à l'isolement des différents quaranténaires et empêchent toute compromission. A l'expiration du délai fixé, ils donnent la libre pratique ou la suspendent conformément aux règlements, font pratiquer la désinfection des marchandises et des effets à usage, et appliquent la quarantaine aux gens employés à cette opération.

ART. 19. Ils exercent une surveillance constante sur l'exécution des mesures prescrites, ainsi que sur l'état de santé des quaranténaires et du personnel de l'établissement.

ART. 20. Ils sont responsables de la marche du service, et en rendent compte, dans un rapport journalier, à la Présidence du Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire.

ART. 21. Les médecins attachés aux stations sanitaires et aux campements quaranténaires relèvent des directeurs de ces établissements. Ils ont sous leurs ordres le pharmacien et les infirmiers.

Ils surveillent l'état de santé des quaranténaires et du personnel et dirigent l'infirmerie de la station sanitaire ou du campement.

La libre pratique ne peut être donnée aux personnes en quarantaine qu'après visite et rapport favorable du médecin.

ART. 22. Dans chaque office sanitaire, station sanitaire ou campement quarantenaire, le directeur est aussi "agent comptable."

Il désigne, sous sa responsabilité personnelle effective, l'employé préposé à l'encaissement des droits sanitaires et quarantenaires.

Les chefs d'agences ou postes sanitaires sont également agents comptables: ils sont chargés personnellement d'effectuer la perception des droits.

Les agents chargés du recouvrement des droits doivent se conformer, pour les garanties à présenter, la tenue des écritures, l'époque des versements, et généralement tout ce qui concerne la partie financière de leur service, aux règlements émanant du Ministère des Finances.

ART. 23. Les dépenses du Service sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire seront acquittées par les moyens propres du Conseil, ou d'accord avec le Ministère des Finances, par le service des caisses qu'il désignera.

RIAZ.

Le Caire, le 19 juin 1893.

PROTOCOLE DE SIGNATURE

Les Plénipotentiaires soussignés se sont réunis à la date de ce jour à l'effet de procéder à la signature de la Convention Sanitaire Internationale.

Les Plénipotentiaires de l'Empire allemand, se référant à l'article 25, font des réserves expresses quant à la faculté attribuée par la Convention aux divers gouvernements d'imposer l'observation en cas de peste bubonique.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Brésil déclarent être autorisés à signer la Convention *ad referendum* sous les réserves inscrites dans le procès-verbal de la dernière séance plénière.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Chili déclarent s'associer aux réserves formulées par les Plénipotentiaires du Brésil et du Portugal.

Les Plénipotentiaires de la Chine font des réserves expresses, au nom de leur Gouvernement, quant à l'engagement figurant à l'article 8, 2e alinéa, de rendre obligatoire la déclaration des maladies visées dans la Convention.

Au nom de leur Gouvernement, les Plénipotentiaires d'Egypte renouvellent les réserves expresses qu'ils ont formulées quant à la présence à la Conférence d'un Délégué représentant le Soudan. Ils déclarent, par ailleurs, que cette présence ne saurait porter atteinte aux droits de souveraineté de l'Egypte.

Les Plénipotentiaires de l'Espagne déclarent faire au nom de leur Gouvernement une réserve identique à celle des Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique relative à l'article 12.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclarent formellement que la signature par eux de la Convention sanitaire internationale de ce jour ne doit pas être interprétée en ce sens que les Etats-Unis d'Amérique reconnaissent un régime ou une entité faisant fonction de Gouvernement d'une Puissance signataire ou adhérente alors que ce régime ou cette entité n'est pas reconnu par les Etats-Unis comme le Gouvernement de cette Puissance. Ils déclarent en outre que la participation des Etats-Unis d'Amérique à la Convention sanitaire internationale de ce jour n'entraîne aucune obligation contractuelle des Etats-Unis envers une Puissance signataire ou adhérente représentée par un régime ou une entité que les Etats-Unis ne reconnaissent pas comme correspondant au Gouvernement de cette Puissance, jusqu'au moment où elle sera représentée par un Gouvernement reconnu par les Etats-Unis.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Etats-Unis d'Amérique déclarent, d'autre part, que leur Gouvernement se réserve le droit de décider si, au point de vue des mesures à appliquer, une circonscription étrangère doit être considérée comme infectée, et de déterminer les mesures qui devront être appliquées dans des circonstances spéciales aux arrivées dans ses propres ports.

L'œuvre considérable accomplie par la Conférence Sanitaire Internationale et les nombreuses dispositions nouvelles qu'elle contient n'ayant pu être soumise par le télégraphe à Sa Majesté la Reine des Rois et à Son Altesse Impériale et Royale le Prince Tafari Makonnen, Héritier et Régent de l'Empire, le Délégué de l'Empire d'Ethiopie déclare qu'il doit s'abstenir de signer la Convention, avant d'avoir reçu les instructions nécessaires.

Les Plénipotentiaires britanniques déclarent que leur signature ne lie aucune des parties de l'Empire britannique, membre distinct de la Société des Nations, qui ne signerait pas séparément la Convention ou qui n'y donnerait pas son adhésion.

Ils déclarent, en outre, réserver le droit de ne pas appliquer les dispositions du 2e alinéa de l'article 8 pour tous les Protectorats, Colonies, Possessions ou Pays sous mandat britannique qui seraient parties à la Convention et qui, pour

des raisons d'ordre pratique, ne pourraient pas être en état de donner leur plein effet à ces dispositions relatives à la déclaration obligatoire des maladies visées audit article.

Le Délégué du Canada réserve pour son Gouvernement le droit de décider si, au point de vue des mesures à appliquer, une circonscription étrangère doit être considérée comme infectée et de déterminer les mesures qui devront être appliquées dans des circonstances spéciales aux arrivées dans les ports canadiens. Sous cette réserve, le Délégué du Canada déclare que son Gouvernement est prêt à prendre en considération les obligations de l'article 12 de la Convention et les renseignements officiels qu'il pourra recevoir au sujet de l'existence des maladies dans les pays étrangers.

Le Délégué de l'Inde déclare qu'il est autorisé à signer la Convention Sanitaire Internationale sous la réserve que, pour des raisons d'ordre pratique, l'Inde n'est pas actuellement en état d'accepter l'obligation résultant de l'article 8 en ce qui concerne la déclaration obligatoire des maladies visées audit article, sauf dans les grandes villes ou en cas d'épidémie.

Les Plénipotentiaires britanniques déclarent et tiennent à faire constater que la réserve des Plénipotentiaires de la Perse sur l'article 90 ne peuvent en aucune façon modifier le statu quo actuel, en attendant un accord à intervenir entre les Gouvernements persan et britannique.

Les Plénipotentiaires de la République finlandaise déclarent que, l'immunisation contre le choléra ne constituant pas une garantie suffisante, leur Gouvernement se réserve, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 30, de soumettre à l'observation, le cas échéant, les personnes immunisées.

D'autre part, étant donné que la trafic par la frontière finlandaise ne peut emprunter que deux voies ferrées à l'Est, très voisines l'une de l'autre, et une seule voie ferrée à l'Ouest, ce qui ne permet pas d'envisager la fermeture partielle de la frontière, la Finlande, afin d'éviter la fermeture totale en cas d'épidémie, se réserve d'établir l'observation, le cas échéant, nonobstant les dispositions de l'article 58.

Les Plénipotentiaires du Japon déclarent que leur Gouvernement se réserve la faculté: 1° de transmettre par l'entremise du bureau d'Orient de Singapour les notifications et renseignements dont l'envoi à l'Office International d'Hygiène publique est prescrit par la Convention; 2° de prendre les mesures que les autorités sanitaires jugent nécessaires en ce qui concerne les porteurs de vibrions cholériques.

Les Plénipotentiaires de la Lithuanie déclarent que, tout en adhérant à la Convention, ils font des réserves expressées quant à sa mise en pratique entre la Lithuanie et la Pologne, tant que des relations normales entre les deux pays n'auront pas été rétablies.

Ces réserves présentent une importance particulière en ce qui concerne les dispositions des articles 9, 16, 57 et 66.

Les Plénipotentiaires des Pays-Bas déclarent au nom de leur Gouvernement que celui-ci se réserve, en ce qui concerne les Indes néerlandaises, de faire appliquer les mesures prévues à l'article 10, alinéa 2, également aux provenances de circonscriptions atteintes de *peste murine*.

Ils déclarent, en outre, que leur Gouvernement se réserve, en ce qui concerne les Indes néerlandaises, de donner à l'article 27-2° une interprétation dans ce sens que la destruction des rats visée à cet article peut être appliquée aux navires qui ont une cargaison provenant d'une circonscription atteinte de peste murine, si l'autorité sanitaire juge que cette cargaison est susceptible de renfermer des rats et qu'elle est arrimée de manière à empêcher les recherches prévues au dernier alinéa de l'article 24.

Les Plénipotentiaires de la Perse déclarent que rien ne justifie le maintien dans la Convention d'une disposition spéciale visant le Golfe Persique. Le fait que la Convention contient l'article 90, constituant la Section V du Titre II,

les empêche de la signer sans faire les réserves les plus expresses. Les Plénipotentiaires de la Perse déclarent en outre que le *statu quo* ne saurait aucunement lier leur Gouvernement. Ils réservent, d'autre part, pour leur Gouvernement le droit de ne pas appliquer les dispositions de l'article 8 relatives à la déclaration obligatoire des maladies visées audit article.

Le Plénipotentiaire du Portugal déclare qu'il est autorisé par son Gouvernement à signer la Convention *ad referendum* sous les réserves inscrites dans le procès-verbal de la dernière séance plénière.

Le Plénipotentiaire de la Turquie déclare que la Turquie n'a renoncé par aucun traité à être représentée au Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte. D'autre part, tenant compte des stipulations de la Convention des Détroits, signée à Lausanne, et des conditions spéciales des détroits du Bosphore et des Dardanelles, il réserve le droit pour l'Administration sanitaire de la Turquie de placer une garde sanitaire à bord de tout navire de commerce passant les détroits sans médecin et provenant d'un port infecté, afin d'éviter que le navire ne touche un port turc. Il est entendu, toutefois, que les retards et les frais que pourrait entraîner cette garde seront minimes.

Les Plénipotentiaires de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes, rappelant la déclaration qu'ils ont faite, le 26 mai, à la séance de la première Commission au sujet de l'article 7 du projet de Convention, déclarent n'avoir pas d'objections à faire au sujet de la disposition relative au droit de l'Office International d'Hygiène Publique de conclure des arrangements avec d'autres organismes sanitaires; mais ils sont d'avis que ce droit résulte de l'arrangement de Rome de 1907 qui détermine les fonctions de l'Office. Ils estiment donc que la disposition ci-dessus visée, qui n'est que confirmation de ce droit, aurait dû figurer seulement dans le procès-verbal et ne pas constituer un article de la Convention elle-même.

Les Plénipotentiaires de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes rappellent que, lors de la discussion de l'article 12 de la Convention, ils ont voté contre la disposition qui prévoit le droit pour les Gouvernements de prolonger, dans des cas exceptionnels, l'application des mesures sanitaires, malgré la déclaration de l'Etat intéressé que le danger de la maladie n'existe plus.

Ils estiment que cette disposition pourrait toucher à un des principes fondamentaux des conventions antérieures et devenir la cause de malentendus pouvant surgir de son application.

Ils déclarent, en conséquence, que, dans l'esprit de la Convention, cette disposition ne peut être envisagée que dans des cas exceptionnels, quand le Gouvernement dont relève la circonscription atteinte ne remplit pas les obligations prévues par la Convention à ce sujet.

Les Plénipotentiaires de l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes rappellent les réserves qu'ils ont déjà faites dans la deuxième Commission au sujet des fonctions et des attributions du Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte. Ils tiennent surtout à souligner qu'en particulier les Articles 70 et 165 donnent à ce Conseil le droit d'établir différents règlements de police sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire sous la condition que ces règlements, pour devenir exécutoires, doivent être acceptés par les diverses Puissances représentées au Conseil. Comme l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes Socialistes n'a pas encore de Représentant dans le Conseil sanitaire, maritime et quarantenaire d'Egypte, la Délégation de l'Union tient à réserver le droit de son Gouvernement d'accepter ou de ne pas accepter les mesures élaborées par ce Conseil.

Les soussignés donnent acte des réserves ci-dessus exprimées et déclarent que leurs pays respectifs se réservent le droit d'en invoquer le bénéfice à l'égard des pays au nom desquels elles ont été formulées.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires ont signé le présent Protocole.

Fait à Paris, le vingt et un juin mil neuf cent vingt-six.

- Pour l'Afghanistan:
ISLAMBEK KHOUDOIAR KHAN
- Pour l'Albanie:
Dr. OSMAN.
- Pour l'Empire Allemand:
FRANOUX.
HAMEL.
- Pour la République Argentine:
F. A. DE TOLEDO.
- Pour l'Autriche:
DR. ALFRED GRUNBERGER
- Pour la Belgique:
VELGHE.
- Pour le Brésil:
CARLOS CHAGAS.
GILBERTO MOURA COSTA.
- Pour la Bulgarie:
B. MORFOFF.
TOCHKO PETROFF
- Pour le Chili:
ARMANDO QUEZADA.
- Pour la Chine:
S. K. YAO.
SCIE TON FA.
- Pour la Colombie:
MIGUEL JIMENEZ LOPEZ
- Pour Cuba:
R. HERNANDEZ PORTELA.
- Pour le Danemark:
TH. MADSEN.
- Pour Dantzig:
CHODZKO.
STADE.
- Pour la République Dominicaine:
BETANCES.
- Pour l'Egypte:
FAKHRY.
DR. M. EL UINDY.
- Pour l'Equateur:
J. ILLINGOURTH.
- Pour l'Espagne:
MARQUIS DE FAURA
DR. F. MURILLO.
- Pour les Etats d'Amérique:
H. S. CUMMING.
W. W. KING.
- Pour l'Ethiopie:
LAGARDE, DUC D'ENTOTTO.
- Pour la Finlande:
ENCKELL.
- Pour la France:
CAMILLE BARRÈRE.
HARISMENDY.
NAVAILLES.
DR. A. CALMETTE.
LEON BERNARD.
- Pour l'Algérie:
DR. RAYNAUD.
- Pour l'Afrique Occidentale:
DR. PAUL GOUZIEN.
- Pour l'Afrique Orientale:
THIROUX.
- Pour l'Indochine:
DR. L'HERMINIER.
DR. N. BERNARD.
- Pour les Etats de Syrie, du Grand-
Liban, des Alaouïtes et du Dje-
bel-Druse:
HARISMENDY.
- Pour l'ensemble des autres colonies,
protectorats, possessions et ter-
ritoires sous mandat de la
France: -
AUDIBERT.
- Pour l'Empire Britannique:
G. S. BUCHANAN.
JOHN MURRAY.
- Pour le Canada:
J. A. AMYOT.
- Pour l'Australie:
W. C. SAWERS.
- Pour la Nouvelle-Zélande:
SYDNEY PRICE JAMES.
- Pour l'Inde:
D. T. CHADWICK.
- Pour l'Union Sud-Africaine:
PHILIP STOCK.
- Pour la Grèce:
AL. C. CARAPANOS.
D. MATARANGAS.
- Pour le Guatemala:
FRANCISCO A. FIGUEROA.
- Pour Haïti:
GEORGES AUDAIN.
- Pour le Hedjaz:
DR. MAMOUD HAMOUDÉ.
- Pour le Honduras:
RUBÉN AUDINO AGUILAR.
- Pour la Hongrie:
DR. CH. GROSCH.

Pour l'Italie:

ALBERT LUTRARIO.
GIOVANNI VITTORIO REPET-
TI.

ODOARDO HUETTER.

G. ROCCO.

GIUSEPPE DRUETTI.

Pour le Japon:

H. MATSUSHIMA.

MITSUZO TSURUMI.

Pour la République de Libéria:

R. LEHMANN.

N. OOMS.

Pour la Lithuanie:

DR. PR. VAICIUSKA.

Pour le Luxembourg:

DR. PRAUM.

Pour le Maroc:

HARISMENDY.

DR. RAYNAUD.

Pour le Mexique:

R. CABRERA.

Pour Monaco:

F. ROUSSEL.

DR. MARSAN.

Pour la Norvège:

SIGURD BENTZON.

Pour le Paraguay:

R. V. CABALLERO.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

DOUDE VAN TROOSTWYK.

N. M. JOSEPHUS JITTA.

DE VOGEL.

VAN DER PLAS.

Pour le Pérou:

P. MIMBELLA.

Pour la Perse:

ad referendum:

DR. ALI KHAN PARTOW

AAZAM.

MANSOUR CHARIF.

Pour la Pologne:

CHODZKO.

Pour le Portugal:

RICARDO JORGE.

Pour la Roumanie:

DR. J. CANTACUZENE

Pour Saint-Marin:

DR. GUELPA.

Pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates
et Slovènes:

M. SPALAÍKOVITCH.

Pour El Salvador:

CARLOS R. LARDÉ-ARTHÉS.

Pour le Soudan:

OLIVER FRANCIS HAYNES
ATKEY.

Pour la Suisse:

DUNANT.

CARRIÈRE.

Pour la Tchéco-Slovaquie:

DR. LADISLAV PROCHAZKA.

Pour la Tunisie:

NAVAILLES.

Pour la Turquie:

A. FÉTHY.

Pour l'Union des Républiques Soviétistes
Socialistes:

J. DAVTIAN.

J. MAMMOULIA.

L. BRONSTEIN.

O. MEBOURNOUTOFF.

N. FREYBURG.

AL. SYSSINE.

V. EGORIEV.

Pour l'Uruguay:

A. HEROSA.

Pour le Vénézuéla:

ad referendum:

JOSÉ IG. CARDENAS.

INTERNATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION

Signed at Paris, June 21, 1926

(Translation.)

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan, the President of the Republic of Albania, the President of the German Reich, the President of the Argentine Nation, the Federal President of the Republic of Austria, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil, His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians, the President of the Republic of Chili, the President of the Republic of China, the President of the Republic of Colombia, the President of the Republic of Cuba, His Majesty the King of Denmark, the President of the Dominican Republic, His Majesty the King of Egypt, the President of the Republic of Ecuador, His Majesty the King of Spain, the President of the United States of America, Her Majesty the Queen of the Kings of Abyssinia and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Heir Apparent and Regent of the Empire, the President of the Republic of Finland, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, the President of the Republic of Greece, the President of the Republic of Guatemala, the President of the Republic of Haiti, His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz, the President of the Republic of Honduras, His Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Liberia, the President of the Republic of Lithuania, Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg, His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco, the President of the Republic of Mexico, His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco, His Majesty the King of Norway, the President of the Republic of Paraguay, Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands, the President of the Republic of Peru, His Majesty the Shah of Persia, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Portuguese Republic, His Majesty the King of Roumania, the Captains-Regent of San Marino, His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, the President of the Republic of Salvador, the Governor-General representing the Sovereign Authority of the Soudan, the Swiss Federal Council, the President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, His Highness the Bey of Tunis, the President of the Turkish Republic, the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the President of the Republic of Uruguay, and the President of the Republic of Venezuela:

Having decided to modify the provisions of the Sanitary Convention signed at Paris on the 17th January, 1912, in the light of the latest scientific results and medical experience, to establish international regulations with regard to typhus and smallpox, and to extend as far as possible the scope of the principles which have inspired international sanitary regulations, have decided to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have named as their Plenipotentiaries:—

His Majesty the King of Afghanistan:

Islambek Khoudoiar Khan, Secretary of the Legation of Afghanistan in Paris.

The President of the Republic of Albania:

Dr. Osman, Director of the Hospital of Tirana.

The President of the German Reich:

M. Franoux, Privy Counsellor of Legation at the German Embassy in Paris;

Dr. Hamel, Counsellor in the Imperial Ministry of the Interior.

The President of the Argentine Nation:

M. Federico Alvarez de Toledo, Argentine Minister at Paris;

Dr. Araoz Alfaro, President of the Department of Health;

M. Manuel Carbonnel, Professor of Hygiene in the Faculty of Medicine of Buenos Aires.

The Federal President of the Republic of Austria:

M. Alfred Grünberger, Austrian Minister at Paris.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. Velghe, Secretary-General of the Ministry of the Interior and of Health.

The President of the Republic of the United States of Brazil:

Professor Dr. Carlos Chagas, Director-General of the National Department of Public Health, Director of the Oswaldo Cruz Institute;

Dr. Gilberto Moura Costa.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians:

M. Morfoff, Bulgarian Minister in Paris;

Dr. Tochko Petroff, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Sofia.

The President of the Republic of Chili:

M. Armando Quezada, Chilean Minister in Paris;

Dr. Emilio Aldunate, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Chili;

Dr. J. Rodriguez Barros, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Chili.

The President of the Republic of China:

General Yao Si-Kiou, Military Attaché in Paris;

Dr. Scie Ton-Fa, Special Secretary in the Chinese Legation in Paris.

The President of the Republic of Colombia:

Dr. Miguel Jimenez Lopez, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Bogota, Minister Plenipotentiary of Colombia at Berlin.

The President of the Republic of Cuba:

M. Ramiro Hernandez Portela, Counsellor of the Legation of Cuba at Paris;

Dr. Mario Lebrede, Director of "Las Animas" Hospital.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

Dr. Th. Madsen, Director of the State Serums Institute;

M. I. A. Korbing, Director of the Society of United Shipowners.

The President of the Republic of Poland, for the Free City of Dantzig:

Dr. Witold Chodzko, former Minister of Health;

Dr. Carl Stade, State Counsellor of the Senate of the Free City of Dantzig.

The President of the Dominican Republic:

Dr. Betances, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Santo Domingo.

His Majesty the King of Egypt:

Fakhry Pasha, Egyptian Minister in Paris;

Major Charles P. Thomson, D.S.O., President of the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt;

Dr. Mohamed Abd-el-Salam-el-Guindy Bey, Second Secretary of the Egyptian Legation in Brussels, Delegate of the Egyptian Government to the Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène publique.

The President of the Republic of Ecuador:

Dr. J. Illingourth Ycaza.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

The Marquis de Faura, Minister, Counsellor of the Spanish Embassy in Paris;

Dr. Francisco Murillo y Palacios, Director-General of Health in Spain.

The President of the United States of America:

Dr. H. S. Cumming, Surgeon-General, Public Health Service;

Dr. Taliaferro Clark, Senior Surgeon, Public Health Service;

Dr. W. W. King, Surgeon, Public Health Service.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Kings of Abyssinia and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Heir Apparent and Regent of the Empire:

Count Lagarde, Duc d'Entotto, Minister Plenipotentiary.

The President of the Republic of Finland:

M. Charles Enckell, Finnish Minister in Paris;

Dr. Oswald Streng, Professor in the University of Helsingfors.

The President of the French Republic:

His Excellency M. Camille Barrère, Ambassador of France;

M. Harismendy, Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

M. de Navailles, Assistant Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Calmette, Assistant Director of the Pasteur Institute;

Dr. Leon Bernard, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Paris.

For Algeria:

Dr. Lucien Raynaud, Inspector-General of Health Services in Algeria.

For French Western Africa:

Dr. Paul Gouzien, Medical Inspector-General of Colonial Troops.

For French Eastern Africa:

Dr. Thiroux, Medical Inspector of Colonial Troops.

For French Indo-China:

Dr. L'Herminier, Delegate of Indo-China on the Consultative Committee of the Eastern Bureau of the League of Nations;

Dr. Noël Bernard, Director of the Pasteur Institute of Indo-China.

For the States of Syria, of Great Lebanon, of the Alaouites and of the Jebel-Druse:

M. Harismendy, Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Delmas.

For all other Colonies, Protectorates, Possessions and Territories under French Mandate:

Dr. Audibert, Inspector-General of the Health Service of the Ministry of the Colonies.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir George Seaton Buchanan, Kt., C.B., M.D., Senior Medical Officer, Ministry of Health;

Mr. John Murray, C.M.G., Counsellor in the Foreign Office.

For the Dominion of Canada:

Dr. John Andrew Amyot, C.M.G., M.B., Deputy Minister of Health of the Dominion of Canada.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

Dr. William Campbell Sawers, D.S.O., M.B., Medical Officer in the Ministry of Health.

For the Dominion of New Zealand:

Lieutenant-Colonel Sydney Price James, M.D.

For India:

Mr. David Thomas Chadwick, C.S.I., C.I.E., Secretary of the Government of India in the Ministry of Commerce.

For the Union of South Africa:

Dr. Philip Stock, C.B., C.B.E., Delegate to the Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène publique.

The President of the Republic of Greece:

M. Carapanos, Minister in Paris;

Dr. Matarangas Gérassimos.

The President of the Republic of Guatemala:

Dr. Francisco A. Figueroa, Chargé d'Affaires at Paris.

The President of the Republic of Haiti:

Dr. Georges Audain.

His Majesty the King of the Hedjaz:

Dr. Mahmoud Hamoudé, Director-General of Public Health.

The President of the Republic of Honduras:

Dr. Ruben Audino-Aguilar, Chargé d'Affaires in Paris.

His Serene Highness the Regent of the Kingdom of Hungary:

Dr. Charles Grosch, Counsellor in the Ministry of Social Insurance.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

Dr. Albert Lutrario, Prefect, 1st Class;

Dr. Giovanni Vittorio Repetti, Surgeon-General of the Italian Royal Navy,
Sanitary Director of the General Commissariat of Emigration;

Port-Colonel Odoardo Huetter, Commander of the Port of Venice;

M. Guido Rocco, First Secretary of the Italian Embassy in Paris;

Dr. Cancelliere, Vice-Prefect, 1st Class;

Dr. Druetti, Sanitary Delegate abroad.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

M. Hajimé Matsushima, Counsellor of Embassy;

Dr. Mitsuzo Tsurumi, Delegate of Japan to the Committee of the Office International d'Hygiène publique.

The President of the Republic of Liberia:

Baron R. A. L. Lehmann, Liberian Minister in Paris;

M. N. Ooms, First Secretary of the Legation.

The President of the Republic of Lithuania:

Dr. Pranas Vaiciuska, Lieutenant-General (Medical Reserve), in charge of classes at the University of Kaunas, Chief Medical Officer of the City of Kaunas.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxembourg:

Dr. Praum, Director of the Bacteriological Laboratory of Luxembourg.

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:

M. Harismendy, Minister Plenipotentiary, Assistant Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Dr. Lucien Raynaud, Inspector-General of the Health Services of Algeria.

The President of the Republic of Mexico:

Dr. Raphaël Cabrera, Mexican Minister in Brussels.

His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco:

M. Roussel-Despieres, Secretary of State of His Serene Highness the Prince of Monaco;
 Dr. Marsan, Director of the Health Service of the Principality.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

M. Sigurd Bentzon, Counsellor of the Norwegian Legation in Paris;
 Dr. H. Mathias Gram, Director-General of the Sanitary Administration.

The President of the Republic of Paraguay:

Dr. R. V. Caballero, Chargé d'Affaires of Paraguay in France.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

M. Doude van Troostwyk, Netherlands Minister in Berne;
 Dr. N. M. Josephus Jitta, President of the Health Council;
 Dr. de Vogel, Former Chief Inspector of the Sanitary Service in the Dutch East Indies;
 M. van der Plas, Consul of the Netherlands in Jeddah.

The President of the Republic of Peru:

Dr. Pablo S. Mimbela, Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru in Berne.

His Majesty the Shah of Persia:

Dr. Ali-Khan Partow-Aazam, former Assistant Secretary of the Ministry of Public Instruction, Vice-President of the Sanitary Council, and Director of the Imperial Hospital;
 Dr. Mansour-Charif, former Physician of the Royal Family.

The President of the Republic of Poland:

Dr. Witold Chodzko, Former Minister of Health;
 M. Taylor, Assistant Chief of the Treaty Department.

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

Professor Ricardo Jorge, Director-General of Public Health.

His Majesty the King of Roumania:

Dr. Jean Cantacuzène, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine of Bucharest.

The Captains-Regent of San Marino:

Dr. Guelpa.

The President of the Republic of Salvador:

Professor Lardé-Arthés.

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

M. Miroslav Spalaïkovitch, Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

The Governor-General representing the Sovereign Authority of the Soudan:

Dr. Oliver Francis Haynes Atkey, M.B., F.R.C.S., Director of the Medical Service of the Soudan.

The Swiss Federal Council:

M. Alphonse Dunant, Swiss Minister in Paris;
 Dr. Carrière, Director of the Federal Service of Public Health.

The President of the Republic of Czechoslovakia:

Dr. Ladislav Prochazka, Chief of the Health Services of the City of Prague.

His Highness the Bey of Tunis:

M. de Navailles, Assistant Director in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Turkish Republic:

His Excellency Aly Fethy Bey, Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

The Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

- Professor Nicolas Semachko, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, People's Commissary for Public Health of the Russian Soviet Socialist Federal Republic;
- M. Jacques Davtian, Counsellor of the Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in Paris;
- M. Vladimir Egoriew, Assistant Director of the People's Commissariat for Foreign Affairs;
- Dr. Ilia Mammoulia, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Georgia;
- Dr. Leon Bronstein, of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the Soviet Socialist Republic of the Ukraine;
- Dr. Oganess Mebournoutoff, Member of the College of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the Soviet Socialist Republic of Uzbekistan;
- Dr. Nicolas Freyberg, Counsellor of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the Russian Soviet Socialist Federal Republic;
- Dr. Alexis Syssine, Chief of the Sanitary and Epidemiological Department of the People's Commissariat for Public Health of the Russian Soviet Socialist Federal Republic, Professor at the University.

The President of the Republic Uruguay:

M. A. Herosa, Former Chargé d'Affaires of Uruguay in Paris.

The President of the Republic Venezuela:

M. José Ignacio Cardenas, Minister of Venezuela at Madrid and The Hague.

Who, having deposited their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed on the following articles:—

PRELIMINARY PROVISION.

For the purpose of this Convention the High Contracting Parties adopt the following definitions:—

- (1) The words *local area* denote a well-defined area, such as a province, a government, a district, a department, a canton, an island, a commune, a town, a quarter of a town, a village, a port, an agglomeration, etc., whatever may be the extent and population of such areas.
- (2) The word *observation* signifies the isolation of persons, whether on board ship or at a sanitary station before they obtain free pratique. The word *surveillance* means that persons are not isolated, that they receive free pratique immediately, but the authorities of the several places whither they are bound are informed of their coming, and they are subjected to a medical examination with a view to ascertaining their state of health.
- (3) The word *crew* includes any person who is not on board for the sole purpose of travelling from one country to another, but who is employed in some way in the ship's service or by persons on board or in connection with the cargo.
- (4) The word *day* means an interval of twenty-four hours.

PART I.

General Provisions.

CHAPTER I.—PROVISIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY THE GOVERNMENTS OF COUNTRIES PARTIES TO THIS CONVENTION ON THE APPEARANCE IN THEIR TERRITORY OF PLAGUE, CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER OR CERTAIN OTHER COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

Section I.—*Notification and subsequent Communications to other Countries.*

ARTICLE 1.

Every Government must immediately notify to the other Governments and, at the same time, to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique—

- (1) The first recognized case of plague, cholera or yellow fever found in its territory.
- (2) The first recognized case of plague, cholera or yellow fever which occurs outside the limits of local areas already affected.
- (3) The existence of an epidemic of typhus or of smallpox.

ARTICLE 2.

Every notification prescribed in Article 1 shall be accompanied, or very promptly followed, by detailed information as to—

- (1) The place where the disease has appeared;
- (2) The date of its appearance, its source and its type;
- (3) The number of known cases and deaths;
- (4) The extent of the local area or areas affected;
- (5) In the case of plague, the presence of that disease or of unusual mortality among rodents;
- (6) In the case of cholera, the number of germ carriers when any have been discovered;
- (7) In the case of yellow fever, the presence and relative prevalence (index) of *stegomyia calopus* (*aedes egypti*);
- (8) The measures taken.

ARTICLE 3.

The notifications prescribed in Articles 1 and 2 shall be supplied to the Diplomatic Missions, or, failing them, to the Consulates in the capital of the infected country, and shall be held at the disposal of consular representatives established in its territory.

These notifications shall also be addressed to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, which shall communicate them immediately to all Diplomatic Missions, or, failing them, to the Consulates in Paris, as well as to the principal public health authorities of the participating countries. Those prescribed under Article 1 shall be addressed by telegram.

The telegrams addressed by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique to the Governments of countries parties to this Convention or to the principal public health authorities of these countries, and the telegrams transmitted by these Governments and by these authorities under this Convention, are classed as Government telegrams, and are entitled to the priority accorded to such telegrams, by Article 5 of the International Telegraphic Convention of the 10th to 22nd July, 1875.

ARTICLE 4

The notification and the information prescribed by Articles 1 and 2 shall be followed by subsequent communications furnished regularly to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, so as to keep the Governments informed of the course of the epidemic.

These communications shall be as frequent and complete as possible, and as regards the number of cases and deaths shall be made at least once a week; they shall indicate, in particular, the precautions taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and shall set out with precision the measures adopted in the case of outgoing vessels to prevent exportation of the disease, and especially the measures taken with regard to rodents or insects.

ARTICLE 5

Governments undertake to reply to any request for information which may be made to them by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in regard to the epidemic diseases mentioned in the Convention, which occur in their territory, and in regard to circumstances likely to affect the transmission of these diseases from one country to another.

ARTICLE 6

Since rats* are the principal agents by which bubonic plague is spread, Governments undertake to make use of all means in their power to diminish this danger and to keep themselves regularly informed of the condition of the rats in their ports, as regards plague infection, by frequent and systematic examinations; in particular, to carry out systematically the bacteriological examination of rats in every plague-infected area, during a period of six months at least from the finding of the last plague-infected rat. The methods and the results of these examinations shall be communicated in ordinary circumstances at regular intervals, and in the case of plague every month, to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in order that Governments may be kept regularly informed by that Office of the condition of ports in regard to plague amongst rats.

On the first discovery of rat plague on land, in a port free from infection during the previous six months, the communications shall be sent by the most rapid method.

ARTICLE 7

In order to facilitate the fulfilment of its duties under this Convention, and having regard to the benefits derived from the information furnished by the epidemiological intelligence service of the League of Nations, including its Eastern Bureau at Singapore and other analogous bureaux, as well as by the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau, the Office International d'Hygiène Publique is empowered to make necessary arrangements with the Health Committee of the League of Nations, as well as with the Pan-American Sanitary Bureau and other similar organizations.

It remains understood that the relations established under the above-mentioned arrangements will not involve any derogation from the provisions of the Convention of Rome of the 9th December, 1907, and will not have the result of substituting any other sanitary body for the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

* The provisions of this Convention regarding rats are applicable to the case of other rodents, and in general to other animals known to be the means of spreading plague.

ARTICLE 8

The prompt and scrupulous fulfilment of the foregoing provisions being of primary importance, Governments recognize the necessity of giving instructions in regard to their application to the appropriate authorities.

As notification is of no value unless every Government be itself informed, at the time, of cases of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and also of suspected cases of these diseases, which occur in its territory, Governments undertake to make the notification of cases of these diseases compulsory.

ARTICLE 9

It is recommended that neighbouring countries should make special arrangements with the object of organizing direct exchange of information between their principal administrative officers, both as regards territories having a common frontier and as regards territories having close commercial relations. These arrangements shall be communicated to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

Section II.—*Conditions under which the measures prescribed by the Convention are applicable or cease to be applicable to arrivals from particular areas.*

ARTICLE 10

The notification of imported cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever shall not lead to the adoption of the measures prescribed in Chapter II below in regard to arrivals from the local area in which the disease is present.

But these measures may be adopted when a first case of plague or yellow fever, recognized as a non-imported case, has occurred, when the cases of cholera form a *foyer*,* or when typhus or smallpox exists in epidemic form.

ARTICLE 11

In order that the measures prescribed in Chapter II may be limited to places which are actually infected, Governments shall restrict their application to arrivals from defined local areas in which the diseases mentioned in this Convention have appeared under the conditions indicated in the second paragraph of Article 10.

But this limitation of an infected local area shall be accepted only on the definite condition that the Government of the country in which this area is comprised take the measures necessary (1) for checking the spread of the epidemic and (2) for applying the measures prescribed by Article 13 below.

ARTICLE 12

The Government of any country in which an infected area is situated shall inform other Governments and the Office International d'Hygiène Publique in the manner specified in Article 3, when the danger of infection from that area has ceased, and when all the preventive measures have been taken. On the receipt of this information the measures prescribed in Chapter II shall no longer be applicable to arrivals from the area in question, except in exceptional circumstances which will require to be justified.

* A "foyer" exists when the occurrence of new cases outside the immediate surroundings of the first cases proves that the spread of the disease has not been limited to the place where it began.

Section III.—*Measures at ports and on the departure of vessels*

ARTICLE 13

The competent authority shall take effectual measures:—

- (1) To prevent the embarkation of persons showing symptoms of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, and of persons in such relations with the sick as to render them liable to transmit the infection of these diseases;
- (2) In the case of plague, to prevent rats gaining access to ships;
- (3) In the case of cholera, to see that drinking water and foodstuffs taken on board are wholesome, and that water taken in as ballast is disinfected if necessary;
- (4) In the case of yellow fever, to prevent mosquitoes gaining access to ships;
- (5) In the case of typhus, to secure the delousing of all suspects before their embarkation;
- (6) In the case of smallpox, to disinfect old clothes and rags before they are baled.

ARTICLE 14

Governments undertake to maintain in their large ports and in their surroundings, and as far as possible in the other ports and their surroundings, sanitary services possessing an organization and equipment capable of carrying out the application of the prophylactic measures in regard to the diseases mentioned in this Convention, and especially the measures laid down in Articles 6, 8 and 13.

The said Governments shall supply at least once a year to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique a statement showing in the case of each of their ports the condition of its sanitary organization having regard to the provisions of the preceding paragraph. The Office shall forward such information by appropriate means to the principal health authorities of the participating countries, either directly or indirectly through another international sanitary organization in accordance with the arrangements concluded under Article 7.

CHAPTER II.—MEASURES OF DEFENCE AGAINST THE DISEASES MENTIONED IN CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 15

Any ship, whatever its port of departure, may be subjected by the sanitary authority to a medical inspection, and if circumstances require it, to a thorough examination.

The sanitary measures or procedure to which a ship may be subjected on arrival shall be determined by the actual condition found to exist on board and the medical history of the voyage.

It rests with each Government, taking into account the information furnished under the provisions of Section I of Chapter I and Article 14 of this Convention, as well as the obligations it has undertaken under Section II of Chapter I, to determine what procedure should be applicable in its own ports to arrivals from any foreign port, and in particular to decide whether, from the point of view of the procedure to be applied, a particular foreign port should be considered as infected.

The measures as laid down in this Chapter shall be regarded as constituting a maximum within the limits of which Governments may regulate the procedure which may be applied to ships on their arrival.

Section I.—*Notification of Measures prescribed*

ARTICLE 16

Every Government undertakes to communicate immediately to the Diplomatic Mission or, failing that, to the Consul of the infected country, residing in its capital, as well as to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, which shall at once bring them to the notice of other Governments, the measures which they consider necessary to prescribe with regard to arrivals from that country. Such information shall be held at the disposition of other diplomatic or consular representatives established in its territory.

They also undertake to make known, through the same channels, the withdrawal of these measures or any modifications thereof.

In the absence of a Diplomatic Mission or a Consulate in the capital, the communications shall be made direct to the Government of the country concerned.

Section II.—*Merchandise and Baggage—Importation and Transit*

ARTICLE 17

Subject to the provisions of the last paragraph of Article 50, the entry of merchandise and baggage arriving by land or by sea for import or for transit may not be prohibited nor may merchandise or baggage be detained at frontiers or in ports. The only measures which may be prescribed with regard to such merchandise and baggage are specified in the following paragraphs:—

- (a) In the case of plague, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinsectisation, and, if necessary, to disinfection.

Merchandise coming from an infected local area and likely to harbour plague-infected rats may be unloaded only on condition that the precautions necessary to prevent the escape of rats and to ensure their destruction are taken as far as practicable.

- (b) In the case of cholera, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding that has been in recent use may be subjected to disinfection.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, the importation of fresh fish, shell-fish and vegetables may be prohibited unless they have undergone a treatment calculated to destroy cholera vibrios.

- (c) In the case of typhus, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinsectisation.
- (d) In the case of small pox, body linen and wearing apparel recently worn and bedding which has been in recent use, as well as rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be subjected to disinfection.

ARTICLE 18

It rests with the authority of the country of destination to decide in what manner and at what place disinfection shall be carried out and what methods shall be adopted to secure the destruction of rats or insects (fleas, lice, mosquitoes, &c.). These operations shall be performed in such a manner as to injure articles as little as possible. Clothes and other articles of small value, including rags not carried as merchandise in bulk, may be destroyed by fire.

It is the duty of each State to settle questions relative to the payment of compensation for any damage caused by disinfection, deratisation or disinsectisation, or by the destruction of the articles referred to above.

If, on account of these measures, charges are levied by the sanitary authority, either directly or indirectly through a company or an individual, the rates of these charges shall be in accordance with a tariff published in advance and so drawn up that the State or the sanitary authority may not, on the whole, derive any profit from its application.

ARTICLE 19

Letters and correspondence, printed matter, books, newspapers, business documents, &c., shall not be subject to any sanitary measure. Parcels conveyed by post shall be subjected to restriction only if their contents include articles to which the measures set out in Article 17 of this Convention are applicable.

ARTICLE 20

When merchandise or baggage has been subjected to the operations prescribed in Article 17, any interested party can require the sanitary authority to issue a free certificate showing the measures that have been taken.

Section III.—*Provisions relating to Emigrants*

ARTICLE 21

The sanitary authority in a country of emigration shall subject its emigrants to a medical examination before their departure.

It is recommended that special arrangements should be made between countries of emigration, of transit, and of immigration, with a view to laying down the conditions under which this examination shall be considered satisfactory by them, so that rejections on medical grounds at the frontiers of countries of transit and of destination may be reduced to the fewest possible.

It is also recommended that these arrangements should lay down the preventive measures against infectious diseases to which emigrants should be submitted in the country of departure.

ARTICLE 22

It is recommended that towns or ports of embarkation for emigrants should be provided with an adequate health and sanitary administration, and, in particular: (1) a service for medical examination and treatment, as well as the necessary sanitary and prophylactic equipment; (2) an establishment supervised by the State, where emigrants may be subjected to health formalities, be housed temporarily, undergo all necessary medical examinations and have their food and drinking supplies examined; (3) premises situated at the port where medical examinations at the actual time of embarkation may be made.

ARTICLE 23

It is recommended that emigrant ships should be provided with a sufficient quantity of vaccines (anti-smallpox, anti-cholera, &c.), in order to permit, if necessary, of vaccinations during the voyage.

Section IV.—*Measures at Ports and Marine Frontiers.*

(A.)—*Plague*

ARTICLE 24

Infected Ship. A ship shall be regarded as *infected*—

- (1) If it has a case of human plague on board;
- (2) Or if a case of human plague broke out more than six days after embarkation;
- (3) Or if plague-infected rats are found on board.

Suspected Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *suspected*—

- (1) If a case of human plague broke out on board in the first six days after embarkation;
- (2) Or if investigations regarding rats have shown the existence of an unusual mortality without determining the cause thereof.

The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by this Convention at a suitably equipped port.

Healthy Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *healthy*, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if there has been no human or rat plague on board either at the time of departure, or during the voyage, or on arrival, and the investigations regarding rats have not shown the existence of an unusual mortality.

ARTICLE 25

Plague-infected ships shall undergo the following measures:—

- (1) Medical inspection;
- (2) The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated;
- (3) All persons who have been in contact with the sick and those whom the port sanitary authority have reason to consider suspect shall be disembarked if possible. They may be subjected to observation or surveillance,* or to observation followed by surveillance, provided that the total duration of these measures does not exceed six days from the time of arrival of the ship;

It rests with the sanitary authority of the port, after taking into consideration the date of the last case, the condition of the ship and the local possibilities, to apply that one of these measures which seems to them preferable. During the same period the crew may be prevented from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority;

- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (5) The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons suffering from plague or which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are infected shall be disinfected and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (6) The sanitary authority may require deratisation before the discharge of cargo, if they are of opinion, having regard to the nature of the cargo and the way in which it is loaded, that it is possible to effect a total destruction of rats before discharge. In this case, the ship may not be subjected to a new deratisation after discharge. In other cases the complete destruction of the rodents shall be effected on board when the holds are empty. In the case of ships in ballast, this process shall be carried out as soon as possible before taking cargo;

Deratisation shall be carried out so as to avoid, as far as possible, damage to the ship and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours. Any charges made in respect of these operations of deratisation and any question of compensation for damage shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

* In all cases where this Convention provides for "surveillance" the sanitary authority may substitute "observation" as an exceptional measure in the case of persons who do not offer adequate sanitary guarantees.

Persons under observation or surveillance shall give facilities for all clinical or bacteriological investigations which are considered necessary by the sanitary authority.

If a ship is to discharge a part of its cargo only, and if the port authorities consider that it is impossible to carry out complete deratisation, the said ship may remain in the port for the time required to discharge that part of its cargo, provided that all precautions, including isolation, are taken to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority to prevent rats from passing from the ship to the shore, either during unloading or otherwise.

The discharge of cargo shall be carried out under the control of the sanitary authority, who shall take all measures necessary to prevent the staff employed on this duty from becoming infected. This staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they have ceased to work at the unloading of the ship.

ARTICLE 26

Plague-suspected ships shall undergo the measures specified in (1), (4), (5) and (6) of Article 25.

In addition, the crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance, which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the Sanitary Authority.

ARTICLE 27

Healthy Ships.—Ships free from plague shall be given free pratique immediately, with the reservation that the sanitary authority of the port of arrival may prescribe the following measures with regard to them:—

- (1) Medical inspection to determine whether the ship comes within the definition of a healthy ship;
- (2) Destruction of rats on board, under the conditions specified in (6) of Article 25, in exceptional cases and for well-founded reasons, which shall be communicated in writing to the captain of the ship;
- (3) The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the date on which the ship left the infected port. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 28

All ships, except those employed in national coastal service, shall be periodically deratised, or be permanently so maintained that any rat population is kept down to the minimum. In the first case they shall receive *Deratisation Certificates*, and in the second, *Deratisation Exemption Certificates*.

Governments shall make known through the Office International d'Hygiène Publique those of their ports possessing the equipment and personnel necessary for the deratisation of ships.

A *Deratisation Certificate* or a *Deratisation Exemption Certificate* shall be issued only by the sanitary authorities of ports specified above. Every such certificate shall be valid for six months, but this period may be extended by one month in the case of a ship proceeding to its home port.

If no valid certificate is produced, the sanitary authority at the ports mentioned in the second paragraph of this Article may after inquiry and inspection—

- (a) Themselves carry out deratisation of the vessel, or cause such operations to be carried out under their direction and control. On the completion of these operations to their satisfaction they shall issue

a dated *Deratisation Certificate*. They shall decide in each case the technique which should be employed to secure the practical extermination of rats on board, but details of the deratising process applied and of the number of rats destroyed shall be entered on the certificate. Destruction of rats shall be carried out so as to avoid as far as possible damage to the ship and cargo (if any). The operation must not last longer than twenty-four hours. In the case of ships in ballast the process shall be carried out before taking cargo. Any charges made in respect of these operations of deratisation, and any question of compensation for damage, shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of Article 18.

- (b) Issue a dated *Deratisation Exemption Certificate* if they are satisfied that the ship is maintained in such a condition that the rat population is reduced to a minimum. The reasons justifying the issue of such a certificate shall be set out in the certificate.

Deratisation and deratisation exemption certificates shall be drawn up as far as possible in a uniform manner. Model certificates shall be prepared by the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

The competent authority of each country undertakes each year to furnish to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique a statement of the measures taken under this Article, and of the number of ships which have been subjected to deratisation, or which have been granted deratisation exemption certificates, at the ports referred to in the second paragraph of this Article.

The Office International d'Hygiène Publique is requested to take, in accordance with the provisions of Article 14, all steps to secure the interchange of information regarding action taken under this Article and the results obtained.

The provisions of this Article do not affect the rights accorded to sanitary authorities by Articles 24-27 of this Convention.

Governments shall do all in their power to ensure that all requisite and practicable measures are taken by the competent authorities to secure the destruction of rats in ports and their surroundings as well as on lighters and coastal vessels.

(B.)—*Cholera*

ARTICLE 29

Infected Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *infected* if there is a case of cholera on board, or if there has been a case of cholera during the five days previous to the arrival of the ship in port.

Suspected Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *suspected* if there has been a case of cholera at the time of departure or during the voyage, but no fresh case in the five days previous to arrival. The ship shall continue to be regarded as suspected until it has been subjected to the measures prescribed by this Convention.

Healthy Ship.—A ship shall be considered healthy if, although arriving from an infected port or having on board persons proceeding from an infected local area, there has been no case of cholera either at the time of departure, during the voyage, or on arrival.

Cases presenting the clinical symptoms of cholera, in which no cholera vibrios have been found or in which vibrios not strictly conforming to the character of cholera vibrios have been found, shall be subject to all measures required in the case of cholera.

Germ carriers discovered on the arrival of a ship shall be submitted after disembarkation to all the obligations which may be imposed in such a case by the laws of the country of arrival on its own nationals.

ARTICLE 30

Cholera Infected Ships.—In the case of cholera, *infected* ships shall undergo the following measures:—

- (1) Medical inspection;
- (2) The sick shall be immediately disembarked and isolated;
- (3) The crew and passengers may be disembarked and either be kept under observation or subjected to surveillance during a period not exceeding five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship;

However, persons who can show that they have been protected against cholera by vaccination effected within the period of the previous six months, excluding the last six days thereof, may be subjected to surveillance, but not to observation;

- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles, including foodstuffs, which, in the opinion of the sanitary authority of the port, have been recently contaminated, shall be disinfected;
- (5) The parts of the ship that have been occupied by persons infected with cholera or that the sanitary authority regard as infected, shall be disinfected;
- (6) Unloading shall be carried out under the supervision of the sanitary authority, which shall take all measures necessary to prevent the infection of the staff engaged in unloading. This staff shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance which may not exceed five days from the time when they ceased unloading;
- (7) When the drinking water stored on board is suspected it shall be emptied out after disinfection and replaced, after disinfection of the tanks, by a supply of wholesome drinking water;
- (8) The sanitary authority may prohibit the emptying of water ballast in port without previous disinfection if it has been taken in at an infected port;
- (9) The emptying or discharge of human dejecta, as well as the waste waters of the ship, into the waters of the port may be forbidden, unless they have been previously disinfected.

ARTICLE 31

Cholera Suspected Ships.—In the case of cholera, *suspected* ships shall undergo the measures prescribed in (1), (4), (5), (7), (8) and (9) of Article 30.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. It is recommended that the crew be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 32

Clinical Cholera.—If the ship has been declared infected or suspected on account only of a case on board presenting the clinical features of cholera, and two bacteriological examinations, made with an interval of not less than 24 hours between them, have not revealed the presence of cholera or other suspicious vibrios, the ship shall be considered healthy.

ARTICLE 33

Healthy Ships.—In the case of cholera, *healthy* ships shall be given free pratique immediately.

The sanitary authority of the port of arrival may prescribe as regards these ships the measures specified in (1), (7), (8) and (9) of Article 30.

The crew and passengers may be subjected to surveillance during a period which shall not exceed five days reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship. The crew may be prevented during the same period from leaving the ship except on duty notified to the sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 34

Since anti-cholera vaccination is a method of proved efficacy in staying cholera epidemics, and consequently in lessening the likelihood of the spread of the disease, sanitary administrations are recommended to employ, in the largest measure possible and as often as practicable, specific vaccination in cholera foyers and to grant certain advantages as regards restrictive measures to persons who have elected to be vaccinated.

(C.)—*Yellow Fever*

ARTICLE 35

Infected Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *infected* if there is a case of yellow fever on board, or if there was one at the time of departure or during the voyage.

Suspected Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *suspected* if, having had no case of yellow fever, it arrives after a voyage of less than six days from an infected port or from a port in close relation with an endemic centre of yellow fever, or it arrives after a voyage of more than six days and there is reason to believe that it may transport, adult *stegomyia* (*ædes egypti*) emanating from the said port.

Healthy Ship.—A ship shall be regarded as *healthy*, notwithstanding its having come from an infected port, if on arriving after a voyage of more than six days it has had no case of yellow fever on board and either there is no reason to believe that it transports adult *stegomyia* or it is proved to the satisfaction of the authority of the port of arrival—

- (a) That the ship, during its stay in the port of departure, was moored at a distance of at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from harbour vessels (pontons) as to make the access of *stegomyia* improbable;
- (b) Or that the ship, at the time of departure, was effectively fumigated in order to destroy mosquitoes.

ARTICLE 36

Yellow Fever Infected Ships.—Ships infected with yellow fever shall undergo the following measures:—

- (1) Medical inspection;
- (2) The sick shall be disembarked, and those of them whose illness has not lasted more than five days shall be isolated in such a manner as to prevent infection of mosquitoes;

- (3) The other persons who disembark shall be kept under observation or surveillance during a period which shall not exceed six days reckoned from the time of disembarkation;
- (4) The ship shall be moored at least 200 metres from the inhabited shore and at such a distance from the harbour boats (pontons) as will render the access of *stegomyia* improbable;
- (5) The destruction of mosquitoes in all phases of growth shall be carried out on board, as far as possible before discharge of cargo. If discharge is carried out before the destruction of mosquitoes, the personnel employed shall be subjected to observation or to surveillance for a period not exceeding six days from the time when they ceased unloading.

ARTICLE 37

Yellow Fever Suspected Ships.—Ships suspected of yellow fever may be subjected to the measures specified in (1), (3), (4) and (5) of Article 36.

Nevertheless, if the voyage has lasted less than six days and if the ship fulfils the conditions specified in paragraphs (a) or (b) of Article 35 relating to healthy ships, the ship shall be subjected only to the measures prescribed by Article 36 (1) and (3) and to fumigation.

When thirty days have been completed after the departure of the ship from the infected port, and no case has occurred during the voyage, the ship may be granted free pratique subject to preliminary fumigation should the sanitary authority consider this to be necessary.

ARTICLE 38

Healthy Ships.—Healthy ships shall be granted free pratique after medical inspection.

ARTICLE 39

The measures prescribed in Articles 36 and 37 concern only those regions in which *stegomyia* exist, and they shall be applied with due regard to the climatic conditions prevailing in such regions and to the *stegomyia* index.

In other regions they shall be applied to the extent considered necessary by the sanitary authority.

ARTICLE 40

The masters of ships which have touched at ports infected with yellow fever are specially advised to cause a search to be made for mosquitoes and their larvæ during the voyage and to secure their systematic destruction in all accessible parts of the ship, particularly in the store rooms, galleys, boiler rooms, water tanks and other places specially likely to harbour *stegomyia*.

(D)—Typhus

ARTICLE 41

Ships which, during the voyage have had, or at the time of their arrival, have, a case of typhus on board, may be subjected to the following measures:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall immediately be disembarked, isolated and deloused.
- (3) Other persons reasonably suspected to harbour lice, or to have been exposed to infection, shall also be deloused, and may be subjected to

surveillance during a period which shall be specified, but which in any event should never exceed twelve days, reckoned from the date of delousing.

- (4) Bedding which has been used, linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the sanitary authority consider to be infected shall be disinfected.
- (5) The parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with typhus and which the sanitary authority regard as infected shall be disinfected.

The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

It rests with each Government to take, after disembarkation, the measures which they consider appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who arrive on a ship which has had no case of typhus on board, but who have left a local area where typhus is epidemic within the previous twelve days.

(E)—*Smallpox*

ARTICLE 42

Ships which have had, or have a case of smallpox on board either during the voyage or at the time of arrival may be subjected to the following measures:—

- (1) Medical inspection.
- (2) The sick shall immediately be disembarked and isolated.
- (3) Other persons reasonably suspected to have been exposed to infection on board, and who, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, are not sufficiently protected by recent vaccination, or by a previous attack of smallpox, may be subjected to vaccination or to surveillance, or to vaccination followed by surveillance, the period of surveillance being specified according to the circumstances, but in any event not exceeding fourteen days, reckoned from the date of arrival of the ship.
- (4) Bedding which has been used, soiled linen, wearing apparel and other articles which the sanitary authority consider to have been recently infected shall be disinfected.
- (5) Only the parts of the ship which have been occupied by persons ill with smallpox and which the sanitary authority regard as infected shall be disinfected.

The ship shall immediately be given free pratique.

It rests with each Government to take, after disembarkation, the measures which they consider appropriate to ensure the surveillance of persons who are not protected by vaccination, and who arrive on a ship which has had no case of smallpox on board, but who have left a local area, where smallpox is epidemic, within the previous fourteen days.

ARTICLE 43

It is recommended that when ships call in countries where smallpox is epidemic, all precautions possible should be taken to secure the vaccination or revaccination of the crew.

It is also recommended that Governments should make vaccination and revaccination as general as possible, especially in ports and in areas near frontiers.

(F)—*Regulations common to the above Diseases*

ARTICLE 44

The captain and the ship's doctor shall answer all questions that are put to them by the sanitary authority with regard to the health of the ship during the voyage.

When the captain and the doctor declare that there has not been any case of plague, cholera, yellow fever, typhus or smallpox, or an unusual mortality among rats on the ship since the time of its departure, the sanitary authority may require them to make a formal declaration or a declaration under oath.

ARTICLE 45

In applying the measures specified in the preceding subsections (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E), the sanitary authority shall take into consideration the fact of a ship carrying a doctor and the actual preventive measures taken in the course of the voyage, especially for the destruction of rats.

The sanitary authorities of countries that find it convenient to come to an agreement on the matter may dispense with medical inspection and other measures in cases of healthy ships carrying a doctor specially commissioned by their country.

ARTICLE 46

It is recommended that Governments take account in determining the procedure to be applied to arrivals from another country of the steps taken in the latter country to combat infectious diseases and to prevent their transmission to other countries.

Ships arriving from ports which satisfy the conditions set out in Articles 14 and 51 are not entitled solely on account of this fact to any special advantages at the port of arrival, but Governments undertake to take into the fullest consideration the measures already taken in these ports, so that the measures to be taken at the port of arrival with regard to such ships shall be reduced to a minimum. With this object and in order to inconvenience shipping, commerce and traffic as little as possible, it is recommended that special agreements, in accordance with Article 57 of this Convention, be concluded in all cases where they may appear to be advantageous.

ARTICLE 47

Ships arriving from an infected area which have been subjected to sufficient sanitary measures, to the satisfaction of the sanitary authority, shall not be subjected to these measures again on their arrival at a new port, whether belonging to the same country or not, unless since their departure some incident has occurred which requires the application of the sanitary measures set out above, and unless they have called at an infected port, otherwise than for taking in fuel.

A ship shall not be considered as having "called at a port" if, without having been in communication with the shore, it has landed only passengers and their luggage, and mails, or if it has taken on board only mails or passengers with or without their luggage, who have not been in communication with the port or with an infected local area. In the case of yellow fever the ship shall, in addition, have kept as far as possible and at least two hundred metres from inhabited land, and at such a distance from the harbour boats (pontons) as to make access of *stegomyia* improbable.

ARTICLE 48

The port authority applying sanitary measures shall, when requested, furnish the captain, or any other interested person, with a free certificate specifying the nature of the measures and the methods employed, the parts of the ship treated, and the reasons why the measures have been applied.

Similarly, they shall issue on demand to passengers who have arrived by an infected ship a free certificate setting out the date of their arrival, and the measures to which they and their luggage have been subjected.

Section V.—*General Provisions*

ARTICLE 49

It is recommended—

- (1) That bills of health be issued free in all ports.
- (2) That fees for consular visas be reduced by reciprocal agreement, so as not to represent more than the cost of the service in question.
- (3) That the bill of health be set out in at least one of the languages recognized in maritime commerce, in addition to the language of the country where it is issued.
- (4) That special agreements in the spirit of Article 57 of this Convention be made with a view to arriving at the gradual abolition of consular visas and bills of health.

ARTICLE 50

It is desirable that the number of ports furnished with an organization and equipment sufficient for the reception of a ship, whatever its health conditions may be, should in each country be in proportion to the importance of its trade and shipping. Nevertheless, without prejudice to the right of Governments to make agreements for the establishment of common sanitary stations, each country shall provide at least one port on each of its sea-boards with the above-mentioned organization and equipment.

Moreover, it is recommended that all large seaports should be so equipped that healthy ships, at any rate, may be subjected upon their arrival to the prescribed sanitary measures, and may not be sent to another port for this purpose. Every infected or suspected ship which arrives in a port not equipped for its reception shall be sent, at its own risk and peril, to one of the ports which is open to ships of the category to which it belongs.

Governments shall make known to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique which of their ports are open to arrivals from ports infected with plague, cholera, or yellow fever, and, in particular, those open to infected or suspected ships.

ARTICLE 51

It is recommended that there be provided in large seaports—

- (a) An organized medical port service and permanent medical supervision of the health condition of crews and of the population of the port.
- (b) Equipment for the transport of the sick, and suitable accommodation for their isolation and for keeping suspected persons under observation.
- (c) Installations necessary for efficient disinfection and disinsectization; a bacteriological laboratory, and arrangements to permit immediate vaccination against smallpox or other diseases.

- (d) A supply of drinking water of quality above suspicion at the disposal of the port, and a system as effective as possible for the removal of excrement, refuse and sewage.
- (e) A competent and adequate staff and necessary equipment for the deratization of ships, shipyards, docks and warehouses.
- (f) A permanent organization for the trapping and examination of rats.

It is also recommended that warehouses and docks should as far as possible be rat proof, and that the sewage system of the port be separate from that of the town.

ARTICLE 52

Governments shall abstain from making any sanitary visit to ships passing through territorial waters* without calling at the ports or on the coasts of their respective countries.

When the ship, for any reason whatever, calls in a port or on the coast, it shall be subjected, within the limits of international conventions, to the sanitary laws and regulations of the country to which the port or coast belongs.

ARTICLE 53

Special measures may be prescribed regarding any ship in a sanitary condition so bad as likely to facilitate the spread of the diseases mentioned in this Convention, in particular a ship which is overcrowded.

ARTICLE 54

Any ship refusing to submit to measures prescribed by a port authority in virtue of the provisions of this Convention, shall be at liberty to put out to sea.

Such a ship may, however, be permitted to land goods if the ship is isolated and if the goods are subjected to the measures laid down in Section II of Chapter II of this Convention.

Such a ship may also be authorized to disembark passengers at their request, on condition that such passengers submit to the measures prescribed by the sanitary authority.

The ship, if it is isolated, may also take on fuel, foodstuffs and water.

ARTICLE 55

Each Government undertake to have a single sanitary tariff only, which shall be published, and the charges of which shall be moderate. This tariff shall be applied in ports to all ships, without distinction being made between national and foreign flags, and to foreigners in the same conditions as to the country's own nationals.

ARTICLE 56

Ships engaged in international coasting traffic shall be dealt with by special regulations to be agreed upon by the countries concerned. Nevertheless, the provisions of Article 28 of this Convention shall be made applicable to them in all cases.

ARTICLE 57

Governments, taking into account their particular situation, may conclude special agreements amongst themselves, in order to make the sanitary measures

* The expression "territorial waters" shall be understood in its strictly juridical sense. It does not include the canals of Suez, Panama and Kiel.

prescribed by the Convention more efficacious and less burdensome. The texts of such agreements shall be communicated to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

Section VI.—*Measures at Land Frontiers—Travellers—Railways*
—*Frontier Zones—River-ways*

ARTICLE 58

Observation shall not be enforced at land frontiers.

Only persons showing symptoms of the diseases mentioned in this Convention may be retained at frontiers.

This principle does not deprive a country of its right to close a portion of its frontiers in case of need. In such a case the places to which frontier traffic shall be confined shall be designated, and properly equipped sanitary stations shall be set up at such places. These measures shall be notified immediately to the interested neighbouring country.

Notwithstanding the provisions of this Article, persons who have been in contact with a person ill with pulmonary plague may be detained at land frontiers under observation during a period which shall not exceed seven days, reckoned from the date of arrival.

Persons who have been in contact with a person ill with typhus may be subjected to delousing.

ARTICLE 59

In trains coming from infected areas it is important that the railway staff keep watch during the journey over the state of health of travellers.

Medical intervention shall be limited to inspection of travellers and to the care of the sick and, if necessary, of the persons around them. When this inspection is resorted to, it shall, as far as possible, be combined with the Customs' examination in order that travellers may suffer as little delay as possible.

ARTICLE 60.

Railway waggons traversing countries where yellow fever exists shall be constructed in such a manner as to lend themselves as little as possible to the transport of *stegomyia*.

ARTICLE 61

Travellers coming from a local area which falls within the conditions indicated in the second paragraph of Article 10 of this Convention may be subjected on arrival at their destination to surveillance for a period which shall not exceed six days, reckoned from the date of their arrival, in the case of plague, five days in the case of cholera, six days in the case of yellow fever, twelve days in the case of typhus or fourteen days in the case of smallpox.

ARTICLE 62

In case of diseases dealt with in this Convention, Governments, notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Articles, reserve the right in exceptional circumstances to take special measures in regard to certain classes of persons who do not present satisfactory sanitary guarantees, especially persons travelling or crossing the frontier in bands. The provisions of this paragraph are not applicable to emigrants, subject to the provisions of Article 21.

These measures may include the establishment at frontiers of sanitary stations, sufficiently equipped to ensure the surveillance and the observation,

if necessary, of the persons concerned, as well as for their medical examination, disinfection, disinsectisation and vaccination.

Wherever possible, these exceptional measures shall be made the subject of special arrangements between adjoining States.

ARTICLE 63

Railway carriages for passengers, mails or luggage and goods trucks may not be detained at the frontier.

However, if a carriage has been infected or has been occupied by a person suffering from plague, cholera, typhus or smallpox, it shall be detained for the time necessary to subject it to the prophylactic measures required in such a case.

ARTICLE 64

Measures relative to the crossing of frontiers by railway and postal staff are matters for arrangement by the administrations concerned. They shall be arranged so as not to hamper the service.

ARTICLE 65

Regulations concerning frontier traffic and questions arising out of such traffic are left for special arrangements between bordering countries, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 66

The sanitary control of lakes and of river-ways is a matter for special arrangement by the Governments of countries abutting thereon.

PART II.

Special Provisions for the Suez Canal and Neighbouring Countries.

Section I.—*Measures regarding Ordinary Ships from infected Northern Ports on their arrival at the Entrance to the Suez Canal or at Egyptian Ports.*

ARTICLE 67

Ordinary *healthy* ships from a port, infected with plague or with cholera, in Europe, in the Mediterranean basin or in the Black Sea, proposing to pass through the Suez Canal, shall be granted passage in quarantine.

ARTICLE 68

Ordinary *healthy* ships wishing to touch at Egypt, may put in at Alexandria or Port Said.

If the port of departure is infected with plague, Article 27 shall apply.

If the port of departure is infected with cholera, Article 33 shall apply.

The sanitary authority of the port may substitute observation for surveillance either on board or in a quarantine station.

ARTICLE 69

The measures to be taken as regards *infected* or *suspected* ships from a European, Mediterranean or Black Sea port infected with plague or with cholera, wishing to touch at an Egyptian port or to pass through the Suez Canal, shall be determined by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, in accordance with the provisions of this Convention.

ARTICLE 70

The regulations of the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt shall be revised with the least possible delay to conform with the provisions of this Convention, but they shall not become effective until accepted by the several Powers represented on the Board. They shall establish the measures to which ships, passengers and merchandise are to be subjected, and shall set out the minimum number of medical officers to be attached to each station, the method of recruitment, the salaries and the duties of these medical officers and all officials appointed to carry out under the orders of the Board the supervision and the execution of preventive measures.

The Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, acting through its President, shall nominate these medical officers and officials to the Egyptian Government for appointment.

Section II.—*Measures in the Red Sea*

(A.)—*Measures regarding Ordinary Ships from the South touching at Red Sea Ports or bound for the Mediterranean.*

ARTICLE 71

In addition to the general provisions comprised in Part I concerning the classification of ships as infected, suspected, or healthy, and the measures regarding them, the special provisions embodied in the following articles shall apply to ordinary ships entering the Red Sea from the south.

ARTICLE 72

Healthy Ships.—Healthy ships may pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine.

In the case of a healthy ship wishing to touch at an Egyptian port:—

- (a) If the port of departure is infected with *plague*, the ship shall have completed a voyage of six days from the infected port; if not, the passengers and crew who disembark shall undergo a period of surveillance up to the completion of the sixth day;

Loading and unloading of cargo shall be authorized subject to measures necessary to prevent the escape of rats to the shore;

- (b) If the port of departure is infected with *cholera*, the ship may receive free pratique, but, if five full days have not elapsed since the date of departure from the infected port, every passenger or member of the crew who disembarks shall be subjected to surveillance until this period is completed.

If the sanitary authority of the port consider it necessary, observation on board or in a quarantine station may be substituted for surveillance. In all cases the sanitary authority may make the bacteriological examinations which they consider necessary.

ARTICLE 73

Suspected Ships.—Suspected ships having a doctor on board and in the opinion of the sanitary authority presenting sufficient (sanitary) guarantees, may be allowed to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine, subject to the regulations provided for in Article 70.

If the ship touches at an Egyptian port:—

- (a) In the case of *plague*, the provisions of Article 26 are applicable, but surveillance may be replaced by observation.

- (b) In the case of *cholera*, the provisions of Article 31 are applicable, subject to the same reservations regarding the substitution of observation for surveillance.

ARTICLE 74

Infected Ships. (a) *Plague.*—The measures set out in Article 25 are applicable. Where danger of infection exists, the ship may be required to moor at Moses' Wells or any other place indicated by the sanitary authority of the port.

Passage in quarantine may be accorded before the expiration of the six prescribed days, if the sanitary authority of the port consider it possible.

(b) *Cholera.*—The measures set out in Article 30 are applicable. The ship may be required to moor at Moses' Wells, or any other place, and in the case of a serious outbreak on board, may be directed to Tor in order to allow vaccination, and, if necessary, treatment of the sick.

The ship may be authorized to pass through the Suez Canal only when the sanitary authority are satisfied that the ship, passengers and crew no longer present any danger.

(B.)—*Measures regarding Ordinary Ships from Infected Ports in the Hedjaz during the Pilgrimage Season*

ARTICLE 75

If, during the Mecca pilgrimage, plague or cholera is prevalent in the Hedjaz, ships from the Hedjaz, or from any other part of the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, that have not there taken on board any pilgrims or like collections of persons, and on which there has been no suspicious incident during the voyage, shall be classed as ordinary suspected ships, and shall be subjected to the preventive measures and the treatment prescribed for such ships.

If they are bound for Egypt, they may be required to undergo, at a sanitary station fixed by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, observation for a period of five days in the case of cholera, and six days in the case of plague, reckoned from the date of embarkation. They shall, moreover, be subjected to all the measures prescribed for suspected ships (disinfection, &c.), and shall not be granted free pratique until after a favourable medical inspection.

It is to be understood that, if there have been suspicious incidents on board during the voyage, observation may be imposed at Moses' Wells, the period being five days in the case of cholera and six days in the case of plague.

Section III.—*Organisation for securing Supervision*

ARTICLE 76

If a ship is lighted by electricity, and if the port sanitary authority are satisfied that it is sufficiently well lighted, the medical inspection prescribed by the regulations for every ship arriving at Suez for passage through the Canal may take place at night.

A staff of sanitary guards shall supervise and ensure the performance of the preventive measures in the Suez Canal and at the quarantine establishments. These guards shall have the status of police officers with the right to invoke aid in cases where the sanitary regulations are infringed.

Section IV.—*The passage of the Suez Canal in Quarantine*

ARTICLE 77

Permission to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine shall be granted by the port sanitary authority at Suez. The Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt shall be informed immediately. In doubtful cases the decision shall rest with the Board.

ARTICLE 78

When the permission provided for in the preceding article has been given, telegrams shall at once be sent to the authorities of the port which the captain declares to be his next port of call, as well as to the authority of the port of final destination. These telegrams shall be sent at the expense of the ship.

ARTICLE 79

Each country shall issue an edict subjecting to penalties those vessels which depart from the course declared by the captain and enter without authority one of the ports of that country. Exception shall be made in the case of circumstances beyond control and when a break in the voyage cannot be avoided.

ARTICLE 80

When the health visit takes place the captain shall be required to declare whether he has on board gangs of native stokers or hired servants of any description not included in the roll of the crew or in the register kept for the purpose.

The following questions in particular shall be put to the captains of all ships arriving at Suez from the south, and shall be answered by them on oath or by a formal declaration:—

Have you any supernumeraries: stokers, or other hands not included in the ships's roll or in the special register? What is their nationality? Where did you embark them?

The medical officers shall satisfy themselves as to the presence of these supernumeraries, and, if they find that any of their number are missing, they shall enquire carefully into the cause of their absence.

ARTICLE 81

A sanitary officer and at least two sanitary guards shall go on board. They shall accompany the ship as far as Port Said in order to prevent communication with the shore and to supervise the execution of the prescribed measures during the passage of the Canal.

ARTICLE 82

All embarkation or disembarkation and all transhipment of passengers or goods shall be forbidden during the passage of the Suez Canal:

Provided always that travellers may embark at Suez or Port Said in quarantine.

ARTICLE 83

Ships passing through the Canal in quarantine shall make the voyage from Suez to Port Said or *vice versa* without lying up.

In the case of a ship running aground or being compelled to lie up, the necessary operations shall be carried out by the crew of the ship, all communication with the staff of the Suez Canal Company being avoided.

ARTICLE 84

Infected or suspected troop ships passing through the Canal in quarantine shall do so only by day. If they are compelled to pass the night in the Canal, they shall anchor in Lake Timsah or in the Great Lake.

ARTICLE 85

Ships that pass through the Canal in quarantine shall not stop at Port Said, except as provided for in Articles 82 and 86.

Revictualling shall be effected by the means at the disposal of the ship.

All stevedores and others who have gone on board shall be isolated on the quarantine barge and shall be subjected to the measures prescribed by the regulations.

ARTICLE 86

When it is absolutely necessary for ships passing in quarantine to coal or take oil at Suez or at Port Said they shall do so subject to the measures of isolation and supervision required by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. Coaling may be done by the labourers of the port in cases where effective supervision of this operation is possible on board, and when all contact with the crew can be avoided. At night the coaling place shall be efficiently lighted by electricity.

ARTICLE 87

Pilots, electricians, agents of the Company and sanitary guards shall be disembarked at Port Said outside the port, between the jetties, and shall be taken thence direct to the quarantine barge, where they shall be subjected to the measures considered necessary.

ARTICLE 88

As regards the passage of the Suez Canal, the following advantages shall be accorded to ships of war as hereinafter specified:—

The quarantine authority shall accept them as healthy on production of a certificate signed by the ship's surgeons and countersigned by the captain, stating on oath or by a formal declaration—

- (a) That there has not been, either at the time of departure or during the voyage, a case of plague or of cholera on board;
- (b) That a careful examination of every person on board, without exception, has been made within twelve hours of arrival at the Egyptian port, and that no case of either of these diseases has been detected.

Such ships shall be exempt from medical inspection, and shall be given free pratique at once.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the quarantine authority shall have the right of medically inspecting, by its officers, ships of war in all cases in which they consider this procedure necessary.

Infected or suspected ships of war shall be subject to the regulations in force.

Only fighting units shall be regarded as ships of war. Transports and hospital ships shall be classed as ordinary ships.

ARTICLE 89

The Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt may arrange the conveyance through Egyptian territory in quarantine trains of mails and ordinary passengers from infected countries.

Section V.—*Sanitary Control applicable to the Persian Gulf*

ARTICLE 90

In so far as navigation of the Persian Gulf is concerned, the sanitary control provided for in Part I of this Convention shall be applied by the sanitary authorities of ports of departure as well as of arrival.

PART III

Special Provisions regarding Pilgrimages

CHAPTER I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 91

The provisions of Article 13 are applicable to persons and articles destined for the Hedjaz or the Kingdom of Iraq, that have to be taken on board a pilgrim-ship, even when the port of embarkation is healthy.

ARTICLE 92

When there are cases of plague, cholera or other epidemic disease in the port, embarkation on pilgrim-ships shall not take place until the persons, collected in groups, shall have been subjected to observation sufficient to ensure that none of them are suffering from these diseases.

It is to be understood that, as regards the application of this measure, each Government may take local circumstances and possibilities into account.

In the case of cholera, persons who allow themselves to be vaccinated forthwith by the medical officer of the sanitary authority shall be subjected only to a medical inspection at the time of vaccination. They shall be exempt from the observation prescribed in the foregoing paragraph.

ARTICLE 93.

Pilgrims shall be in possession of a return ticket or shall have deposited a sum sufficient to pay the return journey, and if circumstances permit they shall be required to show that they possess the means necessary for the accomplishment of the pilgrimage.

ARTICLE 94.

Only mechanically propelled ships shall be permitted to carry pilgrims on long voyages.

ARTICLE 95.

Pilgrim ships that are coasters intended for short passages known as "coasting voyages" in the Red Sea shall be subject to the provisions of special regulations published by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt.

ARTICLE 96.

A ship, which, in addition to ordinary passengers, among whom pilgrims of the upper classes may be included, carries pilgrims in less proportion than one pilgrim per 100 tons gross shall not be considered a pilgrim-ship.

This exemption applies only to the ship. The pilgrims carried therein, irrespective of class, shall remain subject to all the measures relating to them set out in this Convention.

ARTICLE 97.

The captain or the agent of the shipping company, at the discretion of the sanitary authority, shall pay the total of the sanitary charges due in respect of each pilgrim. Such charges shall be included in the price of the ticket.

ARTICLE 98.

As far as practicable, pilgrims who embark or disembark at sanitary stations shall have no contact with one another at the landing-places.

Pilgrims who have been disembarked shall be distributed in camp in as small groups as possible.

It is necessary that they be supplied with wholesome drinking water, obtained either from local sources or by distillation.

ARTICLE 99.

Provisions brought by pilgrims shall be destroyed if the sanitary authority consider it necessary.

CHAPTER II.—PILGRIM-SHIPS.—SANITARY EQUIPMENT

Section I.—*General Conditions applying to Ships.*

ARTICLE 100.

The ship shall be capable of accommodating the pilgrims in the between-decks. Over and above the space reserved for the crew, the ship shall provide for each person, irrespective of age, an area of 1.5 square metres, equivalent to 16 English square feet, and a height between-decks of at least 1.8 metres, equivalent to about 6 English feet.

Pilgrims shall not be lodged on any deck lower than the first between-deck below the water-line.

Satisfactory ventilation, by mechanical means in the case of decks below the first of the between-decks, shall be provided.

In addition to the space reserved for pilgrims, there shall be on the upper deck a free area of not less than .56 square metre, equivalent to about 6 English square feet, for each person, irrespective of age, over and above the area upon that deck which may be reserved for temporary hospitals, the crew, baths and latrines and for the working of the ship.

ARTICLE 101

Places screened from view, including a sufficient number for the exclusive use of women, shall be provided on deck.

These places shall be provided with water under pressure in pipes fitted with taps or douches, so as to furnish sea water for the use of the pilgrims at all times even if the ship is lying at anchor. Taps or douches shall be in proportion of 1 per 100 pilgrims or fraction of 100.

ARTICLE 102.

The ship shall be provided, in addition to closets for the crew, with latrines fitted with a flushing apparatus or with a water tap.

Some of these latrines shall be reserved exclusively for women.

Latrines shall be in the proportion of 2 per 100 pilgrims or fraction of 100.

There shall be no closets in the hold.

ARTICLE 103.

Two places for cooking for the use of pilgrims shall be provided on the ship.

ARTICLE 104.

Hospital quarters, satisfactory from the point of view of safety and health, shall be reserved for the accommodation of the sick. They shall be situated on deck unless, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, an equally healthy situation can be provided in another place.

They shall be constructed so as to allow persons suffering from infectious diseases, and persons who have been in contact with them, to be isolated according to the nature of their illness.

The hospitals, including temporary hospitals, shall be capable of accommodating not less than 4 per 100 or fraction of 100 of the pilgrims taken on board, allowing 3 square metres, equivalent to approximately 32 English square feet, per patient.

The hospitals shall be provided with special latrines.

ARTICLE 105

Every ship shall carry medicaments, disinfectants and articles necessary for the treatment of the sick. The regulations framed for this class of ship by each Government shall specify the nature and the quantity of these medicaments. Each ship shall be provided, in addition, with the necessary immunising agents, especially anti-cholera and anti-smallpox vaccines. Medicine and attendance shall be provided for the pilgrims free of charge.

ARTICLE 106

Every ship taking pilgrims shall carry a duly qualified medical officer, who shall be recognized by the Government of the country of the first port at which the pilgrims are embarked upon their outward journey. A second medical officer fulfilling the same conditions shall be carried when the number of pilgrims on board exceeds 1,000.

ARTICLE 107

The captain shall cause notices, printed in the principal languages of the countries to which the pilgrims to be embarked belong, to be posted up on the ship in a conspicuous place accessible to all concerned, showing—

- (1) The destination of the ship;
- (2) The price of tickets;
- (3) The daily ration of food and water allowed to each pilgrim in accordance with the regulations of the country of origin;
- (4) The price of foodstuffs not included in the daily ration, which may be procured on extra payment.

ARTICLE 108

The heavy baggage of pilgrims shall be registered and numbered. Pilgrims may keep with them only such articles as are absolutely necessary. The nature, amount and dimensions of these articles shall be set out in regulations framed by each Government for its own ships.

ARTICLE 109

Extracts from the provisions of Chapter I, of Sections I, II and III of Chapter II, and of Chapter III of this Part shall be posted up, in the form of regulations, in the language of the country to which the ship belongs, and also in the languages chiefly spoken in the countries inhabited by the pilgrims to be embarked, in a conspicuous and accessible place on each deck and between deck of every ship carrying pilgrims.

Section II.—*Measures before Departure*

ARTICLE 110

The captain or, failing the captain, the owner or agent of every pilgrim-ship shall, not less than three days before departure, declare to the competent authority of the port of departure his intention to embark pilgrims. At ports of call, the captain or, failing the captain, the owner or agent of every pilgrim-ship shall make the same declaration twelve hours before the departure of the ship. This declaration shall indicate the proposed date of the departure and the destination of the ship.

ARTICLE 111

On receipt of the declaration prescribed in the preceding article the competent authority shall proceed at the expense of the captain to inspect and measure the ship.

Inspection alone shall take place if the captain already has a certificate of measurement furnished by the competent authority of his country, unless it be suspected that the certificate no longer represents correctly the real condition of the ship.

ARTICLE 112

The competent authority shall not permit the departure of a pilgrim-ship until satisfied—

- (a) That the ship has been thoroughly cleaned and, if necessary, disinfected;
- (b) That the ship is in a condition to undertake the voyage without danger; that it is provided with the necessary gear and apparatus for use in case of shipwreck, accident or fire, particularly a wireless apparatus for sending and receiving messages, capable of being worked independently of the ship's engine, and that it carries a sufficient number of boats and life-saving apparatus; that it is properly manned, equipped and ventilated, and provided with awnings of sufficient size and thickness to shelter the decks, and that there is nothing on board that may be or may become injurious to the health or safety of the passengers;
- (c) That there is on board, properly stowed away, over and above the provision made for the ship and crew, sufficient fuel and food of good quality for all the pilgrims during the duration of the voyage;
- (d) That the drinking water on board is of good quality; that it is in sufficient quantity; that the tanks for drinking water are safe from all contamination and so closed that the water can be supplied only by means of taps or pumps; fittings for sucking water shall be absolutely prohibited;

- (e) That the ship carries a condenser capable of distilling a minimum quantity of 5 litres of water per diem for every person on board, including the crew;
- (f) That the ship possesses a disinfecting chamber, ascertained by the sanitary authority of the port where the pilgrims embarked to be safe and efficacious;
- (g) That the ship carries a duly qualified medical officer, if possible with up-to-date knowledge of maritime health conditions and of the pathology of tropical diseases, recognized by the Government of the country of the first port at which the pilgrims are embarked upon their outward journey, and that it carries medical stores as required by Article 105;
- (h) That the deck is free from merchandise and all encumbrances;
- (i) That the arrangements on board are such as to allow of the measures prescribed in the following Section III being carried out.

ARTICLE 113

The captain may not start without having in his possession:—

- (1) A list countersigned by the competent authority showing the name and sex of the pilgrims who have embarked, and the total number of pilgrims he is authorized to carry.
- (2) A document giving the name, nationality, and tonnage of the ship, the names of the captain and of the doctor, the exact number of persons embarked (crew, pilgrims, and other passengers), the nature of the cargo, and the place of departure.

The competent authority shall note on this document whether the number of pilgrims permissible under the regulations has been embarked or not, and in the latter case, the additional number of passengers the ship is authorized to embark at subsequent ports of call.

Section III.—*Measures during the Voyage*

ARTICLE 114

During the voyage the deck allotted to pilgrims shall be kept free from encumbrances; it shall be reserved night and day for the passengers and placed at their disposal without charge.

ARTICLE 115

The between-decks shall be carefully cleansed and rubbed with sand every day when the pilgrims are on deck.

ARTICLE 116

The latrines allotted to the passengers, as well as those of the crew, shall be kept clean. They shall be cleansed and disinfected at least three times daily, and more frequently if necessary.

ARTICLE 117

The excretions and dejecta of persons showing symptoms of plague or cholera, of dysentery or any other disease preventing them from using the hospital latrines shall be received in vessels containing a disinfecting solution. These vessels shall be emptied into the hospital latrines, which shall be thoroughly disinfected every time this is done.

ARTICLE 118

All bedding, carpets and clothing that have been in contact with the sick persons referred to in the preceding article shall be immediately disinfected. The observance of this rule is specially recommended in regard to the clothes of persons who have been near the sick and which may have been contaminated.

Such of the above-mentioned articles as are of no value shall be thrown overboard, if the ship is not in harbour or in a canal, or burnt. Other articles shall be disinfected under the supervision of the doctor on board.

ARTICLE 119

The quarters occupied by the sick, referred to in Article 104, shall be thoroughly and regularly cleansed and disinfected.

ARTICLE 120

Not less than 5 litres of drinking water shall be put each day at the disposal of every pilgrim, irrespective of age, free of charge.

ARTICLE 121

If there be any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, or any reason to suspect that it may possibly have become contaminated, either at its source or during the voyage, it shall be boiled or otherwise sterilized, and the captain shall cause it to be emptied overboard at the first port of call at which he can procure a purer supply. The tanks shall be disinfected before taking on a fresh supply.

ARTICLE 122

The medical officer shall visit the pilgrims, tend the sick, and see that the rules relating to health are observed on board. He shall in particular—

- (1) Satisfy himself that the rations issued to the pilgrims are of good quality, that their quantity is in accordance with contract, and that they are properly prepared;
- (2) Satisfy himself that the provisions of Article 120, regarding the distribution of water, are observed;
- (3) If there be any doubt as to the quality of the drinking water, call the attention of the captain, in writing, to the provisions of Article 121;
- (4) Satisfy himself that the ship is always kept clean, and particularly that the latrines are cleansed in accordance with the provisions of Article 116;
- (5) Satisfy himself that the pilgrims' quarters are kept wholesome, and, in case of the occurrence of infectious disease, that disinfection is carried out in accordance with Article 119;
- (6) Keep a diary of all occurrences relating to health during the voyage, and submit this diary, on request, to the competent authority of the ports of call or the port of final destination.

ARTICLE 123

Only the persons charged with the care of patients suffering from plague or cholera or other infectious diseases shall have access to them, and these persons shall not come in contact with the other persons that have been embarked.

ARTICLE 124

In the event of a death occurring during the voyage, the captain shall enter the fact opposite the name of the deceased on the list countersigned by the authority of the port of departure, and shall also enter in the log the name of the deceased, his age, the place from which he came, the supposed cause of death, according to the medical certificate, and the date of death.

In the event of a death from infectious disease, the corpse, wrapped in a shroud impregnated with a disinfecting solution, shall be committed to the deep.

ARTICLE 125

The captain shall see that all preventive measures taken during the voyage are entered in the log. The log shall be submitted by him, on request, to the competent authority of the port of call or the port of final destination.

At each port of call the captain shall cause the list drawn up in accordance with Article 113 to be countersigned by the competent authority.

In the event of a pilgrim disembarking during the voyage, the captain shall note the fact on the list opposite the pilgrim's name.

In the event of persons embarking, their names shall be entered on the list in accordance with the provisions of Article 113. This shall be done before the list is countersigned by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 126

The sanitary document given at the port of departure shall not be changed during the voyage. In case of failure to observe this regulation the ship may be treated as infected.

It shall be countersigned at each port of call by the sanitary authority, who shall enter—

- (1) The number of passengers disembarked or embarked at the port;
- (2) Anything that has happened at sea affecting the life or health of the persons embarked;
- (3) The health conditions of the port of call.

Section IV.—*Measures on Arrival of Pilgrims in the Red Sea*(A)—*Sanitary Control of Ships going from the South to the Hedjaz with Pilgrims*

ARTICLE 127

Pilgrim ships from the south, bound for the Hedjaz, shall, in the first instance, put in at the Kamaran sanitary station, and shall be subjected to the procedure set out in the following articles.

ARTICLE 128

Ships found, on medical inspection, to be *healthy* shall be given free pratique on completion of the following procedure:—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, shall not exceed forty-eight hours. Provided this period is not exceeded, such bacteriological examination as may be considered necessary by the sanitary authority may be made.

If no recognized or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to Jeddah.

Ships found, on medical inspection, to be healthy shall not undergo the measures prescribed above if the following conditions are fulfilled.

- (1) That all pilgrims on board are protected against cholera and smallpox;
- (2) That the requirements of this Convention have been strictly followed;
- (3) That there is no reason to doubt the declaration of the captain and doctor of the ship that no case of plague, cholera or smallpox has occurred on board, either at the time of departure or during the voyage.

In the case of plague, the procedure laid down in Article 27 shall be applied in so far as concerns rats found on board.

ARTICLE 129

Suspected ships which have had cases of plague during the first six days after embarkation, or on board which an unusual mortality among rats has been discovered, or which have had cases of cholera on board at the time of departure but no fresh case during the last five days, shall be subjected to the following procedure:—

The pilgrims shall be disembarked; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen or any portion of their personal effects or their baggage open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion shall be disinfected.

The parts of the ship occupied by the sick shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations, including disembarkation and embarkation, shall not exceed forty-eight hours. Provided this period is not exceeded, such bacteriological examination as may be considered necessary by the sanitary authority may be made.

If no case or suspected case of plague or of cholera be discovered during these operations, the pilgrims shall immediately be re-embarked and the ship shall proceed to Jeddah.

In the case of plague, the procedure laid down in Article 26 shall be applied in so far as concerns rats found on board.

ARTICLE 130

Infected ships, that is to say, ships with cases of plague or of cholera on board, or that have had cases of plague on board more than six days after embarkation, or of cholera on board within the five days before arrival, or on board of which rats infected by plague have been discovered, shall be subjected to the following procedure:—

Persons suffering from plague or from cholera shall be disembarked and isolated in hospital. The other passengers shall be disembarked and isolated in as small groups as possible, in order that, if plague or cholera break out in one group, the whole party may not be affected.

The soiled linen, clothing, and personal effects of the crew and the passengers shall be disinfected, as well as the ship.

Provided always that the local sanitary authority may decide that heavy baggage and merchandise need not be unloaded and that only part of the ship need be disinfected.

The passengers shall remain at the Kamaran station five days in the case of cholera and six days in the case of plague. If a new case occurs after disembarkation, the period of observation shall be extended to five days for cholera and six days for plague, to date from the isolation of the last case.

In the case of plague, the procedure laid down in Article 25 shall be applied in so far as concerns rats found on board.

On completion of these operations, the ship, having re-embarked its pilgrims, shall proceed to Jeddah.

ARTICLE 131

Ships, to which Articles 128, 129 and 130 apply, shall be subject to medical inspection on board on arrival at Jeddah. If the result is favourable, the ship shall receive free pratique.

If, on the other hand, the occurrence of definite cases of plague or cholera on board during the voyage, or at the time of arrival at Jeddah, is established, the sanitary authority of the Hedjaz may take all necessary measures subject to the provisions of Article 54.

ARTICLE 132

Every sanitary station intended for the reception of pilgrims shall be provided with a skilled and experienced staff, in sufficient number, together with all the structures and plant necessary for ensuring the complete application of the measures to which pilgrims are liable.

(B.)—*Sanitary Control of Pilgrim Ships coming from the North of Port Said and going to the Hedjaz*

ARTICLE 133

If it be not established that there is plague or cholera at the port of departure or in its neighbourhood, and if no case of plague or of cholera has occurred during the voyage, the ship shall be granted free pratique forthwith.

ARTICLE 134

If it be established that there is plague or cholera at the port of departure or in its neighbourhood, or if a case of plague or of cholera has occurred during the voyage, the ship shall be dealt with at Tor in the manner prescribed for ships coming from the south and stopping at Kamaran. The ships shall thereafter be granted free pratique.

Section V.—*Measures for Pilgrims Returning Home*

(A.)—*Homeward-bound Pilgrim-ships going North*

ARTICLE 135

Every ship from a port in the Hedjaz or from any other port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea, carrying pilgrims or any like collection of persons and bound for Suez or a Mediterranean port, shall proceed to Tor, there to undergo the observation and the sanitary measures specified in Articles 140 to 142.

ARTICLE 136

Pending the establishment of the port of Akaba of a quarantine station adequate for its requirements, pilgrims returning from the Hedjaz to Akaba by sea shall undergo the necessary quarantine measures at Tor before disembarkation at Akaba.

ARTICLE 137

Ships bringing back pilgrims to the Mediterranean shall not pass through the Canal save in quarantine.

ARTICLE 138

Agents of shipping lines and captains of ships shall be warned that, on completion of the period of observation at Tor sanitary station, only Egyptian pilgrims shall be permitted to leave the ship definitely in order to return to their homes.

Only pilgrims with certificates of residence, issued by an Egyptian authority and made out in the form prescribed, shall be recognized as Egyptians or inhabitants of Egypt.

Non-Egyptian pilgrims may not, after leaving Tor, be disembarked at an Egyptian port except by special permission given under specified conditions by the Public Health Authority in Egypt, in agreement with the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. Agents of shipping lines and ship captains shall therefore be warned that the transshipment of non-Egyptian pilgrims at Tor, Suez, Port Said or Alexandria is prohibited in the absence of special authorization in each case.

Ships carrying pilgrims of non-Egyptian nationality shall be treated according to the rules for such pilgrims, and shall not be permitted to enter any Egyptian port in the Mediterranean.

ARTICLE 139

Egyptian pilgrims shall undergo at Tor, or any other station fixed by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, observation for a period of three days and medical inspection, and, if necessary, disinfection and disinsectisation.

ARTICLE 140

If it be established that there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz or at the port whence the ship has come, or that either of these diseases has occurred in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage, the ship shall be subjected at Tor to the procedure prescribed for infected ships at Kamaran.

Persons suffering from plague or cholera shall be landed and isolated in hospital. The other passengers shall be landed and isolated in as small groups as possible, in order that, if plague or cholera break out in one group, the whole party may not be affected.

The soiled linen, clothing and personal effects of the crew and passengers and such baggage and merchandise as are suspected of being infected shall be landed for purposes of disinfection. These articles, and also the ship, shall be thoroughly disinfected:

Provided always that the sanitary authority of the port may decide that heavy baggage and merchandise need not be unloaded and that only part of the ship need be disinfected.

The procedure laid down in Article 25 shall be applied in so far as concerns rats found on board.

All the pilgrims shall be kept under observation for six clear days for plague and five days for cholera, reckoned from the day on which the measures of disinfection are completed. If a case of plague or of cholera occur in a section, the period of six or five days for that section shall be reckoned from the day on which the last case occurs.

ARTICLE 141

In the circumstances provided for in the foregoing article, Egyptian pilgrims may, in addition, be kept under observation for a further period of three days.

ARTICLE 142

If it be not established that there is plague or cholera in the Hedjaz or at the port whence the ship has come, or that either of these diseases has occurred in the Hedjaz during the pilgrimage, the ship shall be subjected at Tor to the procedure prescribed for healthy ships at Kamaran.

The pilgrims shall be landed; they shall take a shower bath or bathe in the sea; their soiled linen and any portion of their personal effects or their baggage open, in the opinion of the sanitary authority, to suspicion shall be disinfected. The duration of these operations shall not exceed seventy-two hours.

Provided always that a pilgrim-ship, if it has had no case of plague or of cholera during the voyage from Jeddah to Yambo and Tor, and if it be established by individual medical examination, conducted at Tor after disembarkation, that there is no such case, may be permitted by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt to pass through the Suez Canal in quarantine, even by night, subject to the fulfilment of the four following conditions:—

- (1) That, in order to secure medical attendance of persons on board, the ship carries one or more medical officers duly qualified and recognized;
- (2) That the ship is provided with satisfactory disinfecting chambers in good working order;
- (3) That it is proved that the number of pilgrims is not in excess of that permitted by the pilgrimage regulations;
- (4) That the captain undertakes to sail direct to the port which he indicates as his next port of call.

The sanitary tax, payable to the Quarantine Administration, shall be the same as the pilgrims would have to pay if they remained in quarantine for three days.

ARTICLE 143

In the event of a suspicious case occurring on board during the voyage from Tor to Suez, the ship may be sent back to Tor.

ARTICLE 144

Transshipment of pilgrims at Egyptian ports is strictly prohibited, except by special permission of, and under special conditions imposed by, the Egyptian sanitary authority, in agreement with the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt.

ARTICLE 145

Ships from the Hedjaz, carrying pilgrims bound for a port on the African coast of the Red Sea, shall proceed direct to the quarantine station appointed by the territorial authority of that port, for the purpose of being subjected to the same quarantine measures as at Tor.

ARTICLE 146

Ships from the Hedjaz or from a port on the Arabian coast of the Red Sea where neither cholera nor plague is prevalent, not carrying pilgrims or like collections of persons, and which have not had any suspicious incident during the voyage, shall, on favourable medical inspection, be given free pratique at Suez.

ARTICLE 147

Passengers from the Hedjaz who have accompanied the pilgrimage shall be the same measures as pilgrims. The fact that they call themselves merchants or otherwise shall not exempt them from these measures.

(B.)—*Homeward-bound Pilgrims going North by Caravan*

ARTICLE 148

Whatever the sanitary condition in the Hedjaz may be, pilgrims travelling by caravan shall proceed to one of the quarantine stations upon their route, where they shall be subjected, according to circumstances, to the measures prescribed in Articles 140 or 142 for disembarked pilgrims.

(C.)—*Homeward-bound Pilgrims going South*

ARTICLE 149

In the event of the pilgrimage being infected, pilgrim-ships returning to places south of the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb may be required, on the instructions of the consular authority of the country to which the pilgrims are going, to call at Kamaran for the purpose of being medically inspected.

Section VI.—*Measures for Pilgrims travelling by the Hedjaz Railway*

ARTICLE 150

The Governments of countries through which the Hedjaz railway passes shall take all necessary steps, in accordance with the principles of this Convention, to organize the sanitary supervision of pilgrims during their journey to the Holy Places, and the application of prophylactic measures in order to prevent the dissemination of contagious diseases of epidemic character.

Section VII.—*Sanitary information concerning the Pilgrimage*

ARTICLE 151

The Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt shall transmit periodically, and, if necessary, by the most rapid means, to the sanitary authorities of all the countries interested, and at the same time to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique, in the manner laid down in this Convention, all sanitary information and particulars collected by them during the Pilgrimage concerning the sanitary condition of the Hedjaz and the countries through which the pilgrims pass. They shall also compile an annual report which shall be communicated to the same authorities and to the Office International d'Hygiène Publique.

CHAPTER III.—SANCTIONS

ARTICLE 152

Any captain convicted of a breach of contract made by him or on his behalf for the supply of water, food, or fuel, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 50 gold francs for each offence. This fine shall be paid to the pilgrim who has suffered from the breach of contract on proof that he demanded its fulfilment without effect.

ARTICLE 153

Any infringement of Article 107 shall be punished by a fine not exceeding 750 gold francs.

ARTICLE 154

Any captain who commits, or allows to be committed, any fraud with respect to the list of pilgrims or the sanitary document provided for by Article 113, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 1,250 gold francs.

ARTICLE 155

Any ship's captain arriving without a sanitary document from the port of departure, or without its having been countersigned at the ports of call, or unprovided with the prescribed list, duly kept in accordance with Articles 113, 125 and 126, shall be liable in each instance to a fine not exceeding 300 gold francs.

ARTICLE 156

Any captain convicted of having, or of having had, on board more than 100 pilgrims without a qualified medical officer, in accordance with the provisions of Article 106, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 7,500 gold francs.

ARTICLE 157

Any captain convicted of having, or of having had, on board more pilgrims than he is permitted by the provisions of Article 113 (1) to carry, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 125 gold francs for each pilgrim in excess of the proper number.

The pilgrims in excess of the proper number shall be disembarked at the first station where there is a competent authority, and the captain shall be required to provide the pilgrims so disembarked with sufficient money to enable them to reach their destination.

ARTICLE 158.

Any captain convicted of having disembarked pilgrims at a place other than their destination, unless with their consent or from unavoidable cause, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 gold francs for each pilgrim wrongfully disembarked.

ARTICLE 159.

Any other infringement of the provisions relating to pilgrim-ships shall be punished by a fine of not less than 250 and not exceeding 2,500 gold francs.

ARTICLE 160.

Any infringement discovered during the voyage shall be entered in the ship's papers as well as in the list of pilgrims. The competent authority shall prepare a statement of the case and submit it to the proper quarter.

ARTICLE 161.

Infringements of Articles 152 to 159 shall be investigated by the sanitary authority of the port at which the ship calls. Penalties shall be imposed by the competent authority.

ARTICLE 162.

All agents required to assist in carrying out the provisions of this Convention regarding pilgrim-ships shall be liable to punishment, in accordance with the laws of their respective countries, for any failure on their part in carrying out the aforesaid provisions.

PART IV

Supervision and Execution

I.—SANITARY, MARITIME AND QUARANTINE BOARD OF EGYPT.

ARTICLE 163.

The stipulations of Annex III of the Venice Sanitary Convention of the 30th January, 1892, regarding the composition, the functions and the working of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board, are hereby confirmed, in so far as they are embodied in the Khedivial decrees of the 19th June, 1893, and the 25th December, 1894, and in the Ministerial Order of the 19th June, 1893.

The said decrees and order are contained in the Annex to this Convention.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the said decrees and order the High Contracting Parties agree that—

(1) The Number of Egyptian delegates on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board shall be increased to five members:—

- (i) The President of the Board, nominated by the Egyptian Government, and who shall vote only in cases of equality;
- (ii) A European doctor of medicine, Inspector-General of the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Administration;
- (iii) Three delegates nominated by the Egyptian Government.

(2) The Veterinary Service of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board shall be transferred to the Egyptian Government. The following conditions shall be observed:—

- (i) The Egyptian Government shall collect sanitary taxes on imported animals up to the maximum of those now levied by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board;
- (ii) The Egyptian Government undertakes in consequence to pay annually to the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board a sum representing the average of the excess of receipts over the expenditure of the above service during the three budgetary years preceding the date on which this Convention comes into force;
- (iii) The necessary measures for the disinfection of ships carrying animals, and of skins and other animal waste, shall be carried out as in the past by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board;
- (iv) The foreign personnel in the service of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board shall receive compensation in accordance with the provisions of Law No. 28 of 1923, regarding the conditions of service and the retirement or discharge of officials, employees or agents of foreign nationality. The scale of compensation shall be that laid down by the above-mentioned law. Other details shall be determined by agreement between the Egyptian Government and the Sanitary Maritime and Quarantine Board.

(3) On account of the great distance between the Port of Suakim and the headquarters of the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board at Alexandria, and the fact that the pilgrims and passengers who disembark in the Port of Suakim concern, from the sanitary point of view, only the territory of the Soudan, the sanitary administration of the Port of Suakim shall be withdrawn from the said Board.

ARTICLE 164.

The ordinary expenses arising out of the provisions of this Convention, and in particular those due to the increase of the staff employed by the Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board, shall be defrayed by an additional yearly contribution by the Egyptian Government of a sum of £E. 4,000, which may be paid out of the surplus of the lighthouse dues remaining at the disposal of that Government:

Provided always that from this sum shall be deducted the amount produced by an additional quarantine charge of 10 P.T. (piastres tariff) on each pilgrim, to be levied at Tor.

In the event of the Egyptian Government finding difficulty in bearing this part of the expenses, the Powers represented on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board shall come to an understanding with that Government with a view to its sharing the burden of the expenses.

ARTICLE 165

The Egyptian Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board shall bring into harmony with the provisions of this Convention the regulations it now applies relating to plague, cholera, and yellow fever, and also the regulations regarding arrivals from Arabian ports in the Red Sea during the pilgrimage season.

If necessary, it shall revise, to the same end, the general sanitary, maritime and quarantine police regulations now in force.

These regulations shall not become effective until accepted by the several Powers represented on the Board.

II.—VARIOUS PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 166

The sums realized by sanitary charges and fines levied by the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board may in no case be used for any purpose other than that of the said Board.

ARTICLE 167

The High Contracting Parties undertake that their Public Health Departments shall frame a set of instructions intended to enable ship captains, particularly when there is no doctor on board, to carry out the provisions of this Convention regarding plague, cholera and yellow fever.

PART V

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 168

This Convention replaces, as between the High Contracting Parties, the provisions of the Convention signed at Paris on the 17th January, 1912, and also those of the Convention signed at Paris on the 3rd December, 1903, in so far as the latter may be still in force. These two Conventions shall remain in force as between the High Contracting Parties and any State which is a party thereto and is not a party to this Convention.

ARTICLE 169

This convention shall bear to-day's date and may be signed at any time up to the 1st October of the present year.

ARTICLE 170

This convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be deposited at Paris as soon as possible. It shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten of the High Contracting Parties. Thereafter it shall take effect in the case of each High Contracting Party as from the date of the deposit of the ratification of such party.

ARTICLE 171

States which have not signed this Convention shall be allowed to accede thereto at their request. Such accession shall be notified through diplomatic channels to the Government of the French Republic, and by that Government to the other Contracting Parties.

ARTICLE 172

Any of the High Contracting Parties may declare, at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of this Convention does not bind any or all of its protectorates, colonies, possessions or mandated territories, and may subsequently accede separately, in accordance with the preceding Article, on behalf of any such protectorate, colony, possession or mandated territory excluded by such declaration.

In faith whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

Done at Paris the twenty-first day of June, nineteen hundred and twenty-six, in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the French Republic, and of which copies, certified as correct, shall be transmitted through diplomatic channels to the other Contracting Parties.

[Signatures as at pages 46, 47 and 48.]

ANNEX

(See Article 163)

Khedivial Decrees of the 19th June, 1893, and the 25th December, 1894, and the Ministerial Order of the 19th June, 1893.

(See pages 49 to 55.)

PROTOCOL OF SIGNATURE

The undersigned Plenipotentiaries have assembled on this date for the purpose of signing the International Sanitary Convention.

The Plenipotentiaries of the German Empire, referring to Article 25, make express reservations regarding the power given by the Convention to the various Governments, allowing them to impose observation in the case of bubonic plague.

The Plenipotentiaries of Brazil declare that they are authorized to sign the Convention *ad referendum* under the reservations inserted in the *procès-verbal* of the last plenary sitting.

The Plenipotentiaries of Chili declare that they wish to make similar reservations to those formulated by the Plenipotentiaries of Brazil and of Portugal.

The Plenipotentiaries of China, in the name of their Government, make express reservations as to the undertaking, referred to in the second paragraph of Article 8, to make obligatory the notification of diseases mentioned in the Convention.

In the name of their Government, the Plenipotentiaries of Egypt renew the express reservations which they have formulated regarding the presence at the Conference of a Delegate representing the Soudan. They declare, moreover, that the presence of this Delegate cannot affect the sovereign rights of Egypt.

The Plenipotentiaries of Spain declare that they make in the name of their Government a similar reservation to that of the Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America relative to Article 12.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America make a formal declaration that the signature by them of the International Sanitary Convention of this date cannot be interpreted in the sense that the United States recognize a régime or a body functioning as the Government of a signatory or acceding Power when the United States have not recognized such régime or body as the Government of that Power. They further declare that the participation of the United States of America in the International Sanitary Convention of this date does not entail any contractual obligation on the part of the United States towards any signatory or acceding Power represented by any régime or body that the United States do not recognise as corresponding to the Government of such a Power, until it is represented by a Government recognised by the United States.

The Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America declare, on the other hand, that their Government reserve the right to decide whether, from the point of view of measures to be applied, a foreign local area should be considered as infected and to determine the measures which should be applied in special circumstances to arrivals in its own ports.

The considerable work accomplished by the International Sanitary Conference and the numerous new provisions that it contains, not having been able to be telegraphed to Her Majesty the Queen of the Kings and to His Royal and Imperial Highness, Prince Tafari Makonnen, Heir and Regent of the Empire, the Delegate of the Empire of Abyssinia declares that he must abstain from signing the Convention until he receives the necessary instructions.

The British Plenipotentiaries declare that their signature does not bind any part of the British Empire which is an independent member of the League of Nations and which does not separately sign, or accede to, the Convention.

They declare, in addition, that they reserve the right not to apply the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 8 for all the Protectorates,

Colonies, Possessions or Countries under British mandate which may be parties to the Convention and which, for reasons of a practical nature, cannot give full effect to the provisions relative to the obligatory notification of the diseases mentioned in the said Article.

The Delegate of Canada reserves for his Government the right to decide whether, from the point of view of measures to be applied, a foreign local area should be considered as infected and to determine the measures which should be applied in special circumstances to arrivals in Canadian ports. Subject to this reservation the Delegate of Canada declares that his Government are ready to take into consideration the obligations of Article 12 of the Convention and the official information which they may receive on the subject of the existence of diseases in foreign countries.

The Delegate of India declares that he is authorized to sign the International Sanitary Convention with the reservation that India, for reasons of a practical nature, is not at present in a position to accept the obligation arising out of Article 8 as far as the obligatory notification of diseases mentioned in that Article is concerned, except in large towns or in the case of an epidemic.

The British Plenipotentiaries declare and place on record that the reservation of the Plenipotentiaries of Persia on Article 90 cannot in any way modify the existing *status quo*, pending the conclusion of an agreement between the Persian and British Governments.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Republic of Finland declare that as protection against cholera is not a sufficient guarantee, their Government, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 30, reserve the right to subject persons thus protected to observation, if necessary. On the other hand, as traffic across the Finnish frontier can make use only of two railways to the East, very close to one another, and a single railway to the West, thus preventing the partial closing of the frontier, Finland, in order to avoid total closing in the case of an epidemic, reserves the right to establish observation, if necessary, notwithstanding the provisions of Article 58.

The Plenipotentiaries of Japan declare that their Government reserve the right—

1. To transmit the notifications and information which the Convention requires to be sent to the Office International d'Hygiène publique, though the intermediary of the Far Eastern Bureau at Singapore;
2. To take such measures concerning cholera germ carriers as the sanitary authorities consider necessary.

The Plenipotentiaries of Lithuania declare that in acceding to the Convention they make express reservations as to its being put into effect between Lithuania and Poland, so long as the normal relations between the two countries are not re-established.

These reservations are of particular importance in so far as concerns the provisions of Articles 9, 16, 57 and 66.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Netherlands declare in the name of their Government that the latter reserve the right, in so far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned, to apply the measures prescribed in the second paragraph of Article 10 in a similar manner to arrivals from local areas infected with rat plague.

They declare, in addition, that their Government reserve the right, in so far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned, to interpret Article 27 (2) in the sense that the destruction of rats prescribed in that Article may be applied to ships carrying a cargo from an area infected with rat plague, if the sanitary authority consider that such cargo is likely to harbour rats and that it is loaded in such a manner as to prevent the investigations referred to in the last paragraph of Article 24.

The Plenipotentiaries of Persia declare that nothing justifies the maintenance in the Convention of a special provision regarding the Persian Gulf. The fact that the Convention contains Article 90, constituting Section V of Part II, prevents them from signing without making the most express reservations. The Plenipotentiaries of Persia declare, in addition, that the *status quo* cannot in any way bind their Government.

On the other hand, they reserve on behalf of their Government the right not to apply the provisions of Article 8 relative to the obligatory notification of the diseases mentioned in that Article.

The Plenipotentiary of Portugal declares that he is authorized by his Government to sign the Convention *ad referendum* under the reservations inserted in the *procès-verbal* of the last plenary sitting.

The Plenipotentiary of Turkey declares that Turkey has not renounced by any Treaty its right to be represented on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. On the other hand, having regard to the stipulations of the Straits Convention signed at Lausanne, and to the special conditions affecting the Straits of the Bosphorus and of the Dardanelles, he reserves the right of the Sanitary Administration of Turkey to place a sanitary guard on board any merchant ship passing through the Straits without a doctor and arriving from an infected port, in order to ensure that the ship does not call at a Turkish port. It remains understood, however, that the delay and expense necessitated by such a guard will be reduced to a minimum.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recalling the declaration which they made on the 26th May at the sitting of the First Commission, on the subject of Article 7 of the proposed text of the Convention, declare that they have no objections to make on the subject of the provision relative to the right of the Office International d'Hygiène publique to conclude arrangements with other sanitary organizations; but they are of the opinion that this right results from the Agreement of Rome of 1907, which determined the functions of the Office. They consider, therefore, that the provision referred to above, which is merely a confirmation of this right, should have appeared in the *procès-verbal* only, and should not have been made an Article of the Convention itself.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recall that on the occasion of the discussion of Article 12 of the Convention they voted against the provision giving Governments the right to prolong in exceptional cases the application of sanitary measures, notwithstanding the declaration of the interested State that the danger from the disease no longer exists. They consider that this provision may affect one of the fundamental principles of earlier Conventions and become the cause of misunderstandings which may arise from its application. They declare, therefore, that, having regard to the spirit of the Convention, this provision can be considered only in exceptional cases, when the Government of the infected local area do not fulfil the obligations prescribed by the Convention in the matter.

The Plenipotentiaries of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recall the reservations which they have already made in the Second Commission on the subject of the functions and duties of the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt. They desire to emphasize that Articles 70 and 165, in particular, give the right to the Board to establish various sanitary, maritime and quarantine police regulations on condition that such regulations to become executive shall be accepted by the various Powers represented on the Board. As the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have not yet any representative on the Sanitary, Maritime and Quarantine Board of Egypt, the Delegation of the Union reserve for their Government the right to accept, or not to accept, the measures instituted by that Board.

The undersigned take note of the reservations set out above and declare that their respective countries reserve the right to benefit by them in the case of arrivals from the countries in the name of which they have been formulated.

In faith of which, the Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol.

Done at Paris, the Twenty-first day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Twenty-six.

(Signatures as at pages 59 and 60.)

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 3

International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property

Signed at The Hague, the 6th November, 1925

Canadian Ratification deposited the 1st May, 1928

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929



**CONVENTION D'UNION DE PARIS du 20 Mars 1883 pour la Protection
de la Propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 Décembre 1900,
à Washington le 2 Juin 1911, et à La Haye le 6 Novembre 1925.**

[L'instrument de Ratification par le Canada déposé le 1er mai 1928]

Le Président du Reich allemand; le Président de la République d'Autriche; Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges; le Président des Etats-Unis du Brésil; le Président de la République de Cuba; Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark; le Président de la République dominicaine; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne; le Président de la République d'Esthonie; le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique; le Président de la République de Finlande; le Président de la République française; Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes; Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie; Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie; Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon; Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc; le Président des Etats-Unis du Mexique; Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège; Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas; le Président de la République polonaise, au nom de la Pologne et de la Ville libre de Dantzig; le Président de la République portugaise; Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes; Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède; le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse; les Etats de Syrie et du Grand Liban; le Président de la République tchécoslovaque; Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis; le Président de la République turque.

Ayant jugé utile d'apporter certaines modifications et additions à la Convention internationale du 20 mars 1883, portant création d'une Union internationale pour la protection de la Propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 décembre 1900 et à Washington le 2 juin 1911, ont nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires, savoir:

Le Président du Reich allemand:

- M. W. F. von Viettinghoff, Conseiller de Légation d'Allemagne à la Haye;
- M. von Specht, Geheimer Oberregierungsrat, Président de l'Office des Brevets;
- M. Klauer, Conseiller ministériel au Ministère de Justice;
- M. le Prof. Dr Albert Osterrieth, Justizrat;

Le Président de la République d'Autriche:

- M. le Dr Carl Duschaneck, Conseiller ministériel, Vice-Président de l'Office autrichien des Brevets;
- M. le Dr Hans Fortwängler, Conseiller ministériel audit Office;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Belges:

- M. Octave Mavaut, Directeur Général de l'Industrie au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale;
- M. Albert Capitaine, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Liège, ancien Bâtonnier, Délégué de la Belgique à la Conférence de Washington;
- M. Louis André, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;
- M. Thomas Braun, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;
- M. Daniel Coppieters, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Bruxelles;

Le Président des Etats-Unis du Brésil:

- M. le Dr Julio Augusto Barboza Carniero, Membre du Comité Economique de la Société des Nations;
- M. le Prof. Dr Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professeur à l'Ecole Polytechnique, Directeur de l'Ecole Normale des Arts et des Métiers Wenceslau Braz;

UNION CONVENTION OF PARIS, March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, and at The Hague on November 6, 1925.

[Canadian ratification deposited, May 1, 1928.]

(Translation.)

THE President of the German Reich; the President of the Austrian Republic; His Majesty the King of the Belgians; the President of the United States of Brazil; the President of the Republic of Cuba; His Majesty the King of Denmark; the President of the Dominican Republic; His Majesty the King of Spain; the President of the Estonian Republic; the President of the United States of America; the President of the Republic of Finland; the President of the French Republic; His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of British dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary; His Majesty the King of Italy; His Majesty the Emperor of Japan; His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco; the President of the United States of Mexico; His Majesty the King of Norway; Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands; the President of the Polish Republic, in the name of Poland and of the Free City of Danzig; the President of the Portuguese Republic; His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes; His Majesty the King of Sweden; the Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation; the States of Syria and Grand Lebanon; the President of the Czechoslovak Republic; His Highness the Bey of Tunis; the President of the Turkish Republic,

Having deemed it expedient to make certain modifications in, and additions to, the International Convention of the 20th March, 1883, for the creation of an International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels on the 14th December, 1900, and at Washington on the 2nd June, 1911, have named as their Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:—

The President of the German Reich:

M. W. F. von Vietinghoff, Councillor of the German Legation at The Hague;

M. von Specht, Geheimer Oberregierungsrat, President of the Patent Office;

M. Klauer, Ministerial Councillor at the Ministry of Justice;

Prof. Dr. Albert Osterrieth, Justizrat;

The President of the Austrian Republic:

Dr. Carl Duschaneck, Ministerial Councillor, Vice-President of the Austrian Patent Office;

Dr. Hans Fortwängler, Ministerial Councillor of that Office;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. Octave Mavaut, Director-General of Industry at the Ministry of Industry, Labour and Social Service;

M. Albert Capitaine, Advocate at the Liège Court of Appeal, former Bâtonnier, Belgian Delegate at the Washington Conference;

M. Louis André, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

M. Thomas Braun, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

M. Daniel Coppieters, Advocate at the Brussels Court of Appeal;

The President of the United States of Brazil:—

Dr. Julio Augusto Barboza Carneiro, Member of the Economic Commission of the League of Nations;

Prof. Dr. Carlos Americo Barbosa de Oliveira, Professor at the Polytechnic School, Director of the Wenceslau Braz Normal School of Arts and Crafts;

Le Président de la République de Cuba:

M. le Dr Raphaël Martinez Ortiz, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Cuba à Paris;

M. le Dr Raphaël de la Torre, Chargé d'Affaires de Cuba à la Haye;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Danemark:

M. le Dr N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Sous-Chef de Bureau au Ministère de l'Industrie, du Commerce et de la Navigation;

Le Président de la République dominicaine:

M. C. G. de Haseth Cz., Consul de la République dominicaine à la Haye;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Espagne:

S. Exc. M. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de S. M. le Roi d'Espagne à la Haye;

M. Fernando Cabello y Lapiedra, Chef du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;

M. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secrétaire du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle et Commerciale d'Espagne;

Le Président de la République d'Esthonie:

M. O. Aarmann, Ingénieur, Directeur du Bureau des Brevets;

Le Président des Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

M. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissaire des Brevets, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A.;

M. Wallace R. Lane, ancien Président des American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. and the Supreme Court of Illinois;

M. Jo. Bailly Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;

Le Président de la République de Finlande:

M. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires de Finlande à la Haye;

Le Président de la République française:

S. Exc. M. Chassaïn de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;

M. Marcel Plaisant, Député, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris;

M. Charles Drouets, Directeur de la Propriété Industrielle au Ministère du Commerce;

M. Georges Maillard, Avocat à la Cour d'Appel de Paris, Vice-Président du Comité technique de la Propriété Industriel;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes:

Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord:

Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;

M. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;

Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace; Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;

Pour le Dominion du Canada:

M. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;

The President of the Cuban Republic:

Dr. Raphaël Martinez Ortiz, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Cuba at Paris;

Dr. Raphaël de la Torre, Cuban Chargé d'Affaires at The Hague;

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

Dr. N. J. Ehrenreich Hansen, Under-Secretary at the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Navigation;

The President of the Dominican Republic:

M. C. G. de Hazeth Cz., Consul of the Dominican Republic at The Hague;

His Majesty the King of Spain:

H.E. M. Santiago Mendez de Vigo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty at The Hague;

M. Fernando Cabello y Lapedra, Head of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;

M. José Garcia-Monge y de Vera, Secretary of the Spanish Bureau of Industrial and Commercial Property;

The President of the Estonian Republic:

M. O. Aarmann, Engineer, Director of the Patent Office;

The President of the United States of America:

Mr. Thomas E. Robertson, Commissioner of Patents, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A.;

Mr. Wallace R. Lane, former President of the American and Chicago Patent Law Associations, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. and the Supreme Court of Illinois;

Mr. Jo. Bailly Brown, Pittsburgh, Member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of U.S.A. and the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania;

The President of the Republic of Finland:

M. Yrjö Saastamoinen, Chargé d'Affaires of Finland at The Hague;

The President of the French Republic:

H.E. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

M. Marcel Plaisant, Deputy, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal;

M. Charles Drouets, Director of Industrial Property at the Ministry of Commerce;

M. Georges Maillard, Advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal, Vice-President of the Technical Committee on Industrial Property;

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

Sir Hubert Llewellyn Smith, G.C.B., Chief Economic Adviser to His Britannic Majesty's Government;

Mr. Alfred James Martin, O.B.E., Assistant Comptroller of the Patent Office and Industrial Property Department of the Board of Trade;

Sir Arthur Balfour, K.B.E., One of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Chairman of the Committee on Trade and Industry;

For the Dominion of Canada:

Mr. Frederick Herbert Palmer, M.C., Canadian Government Trade Commissioner;

Pour le Commonwealth d'Australie:

M. le Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;

Pour l'Etat Libre d'Irlande:

M. le Comte Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagher, Représentant de l'Etat Libre d'Irlande;

Son Altesse sérénissime le Gouverneur de Hongrie:

M. Elemér de Pompéry, Président de la Cour des Brevets;

Sa Majesté le Roi d'Italie:

M. Dominico Barone, Conseiller d'Etat;

M. Gustavo de Sanctis, Directeur du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle;

M. l'Ingénieur Letterio Labocetta;

M. Gino Olivetti, Député, Secrétaire Général de la Confédération de l'Industrie italienne;

M. le Prof. Mario Ghiron, Docent de droit industriel à l'Université de Rome;

Sa Majesté l'Empereur du Japon:

M. Saichiro Sakikawa, Président du Bureau des Brevets d'Invention;

M. Nobumi Ito;

Sa Majesté le Sultan du Maroc:

S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;

Le Président des Etats-Unis du Mexique:

M. Julio Poulat, Attaché Commercial à la Légation du Mexique à Paris;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Norvège:

M. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Directeur Général du Bureau de la Propriété Industrielle de Norvège;

Sa Majesté la Reine des Pays-Bas:

M. le Dr J. Alingh Prins, Président du Conseil des Brevets, Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;

M. le Dr H. Bijleveld, ancien Ministre, Membre de la Chambre des Députés, ancien Président du Conseil des Brevets, ancien Directeur de l'Office de la Propriété Industrielle;

M. le Dr J. W. Dijkmeester, Membre du Conseil des Brevets;

Le Président de la République polonaise:

Pour la Pologne:

S. Exc. M. le Dr Stanislas Kozmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;

M. le Dr Frédéric Zoll, Professeur à l'Université de Krakow;

Pour la Ville Libre de Dantzig:

S. Exc. M. le Dr Stanislas Kosmiński, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Pologne à la Haye;

Le Président de la République portugaise:

S. Exc. M. A. C. De Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire du Portugal à la Haye;

Sa Majesté le Roi des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes:

M. le Dr. Yanko Choumane, Président de l'Office pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle auprès du Ministère du Commerce et de l'Industrie;

M. Mihailo Preditch, Secrétaire audit Office;

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Vincent Watson, D.S.O., V.D., Commissioner of Patents and Registrar of Trade Marks and Designs;

For the Irish Free State:

Comte Gerald O'Kelly de Gallagh, Representative of the Irish Free State;

His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary:

M. Elemér de Pompéry, President of the Court of Patents;

His Majesty the King of Italy:

M. Dominico Barone, Councillor of State;

M. Gustavo de Sanctis, Director of the Industrial Property Bureau;

M. Letterio Labocchetta, Engineer;

M. Gino Olivetti, Deputy, Secretary-General of the Confederation of Italian Industry;

Prof. Mario Ghiron, Professor of Industrial Law at Rome University;

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan;

Mr. Saichiro Sakikawa, President of the Patent Office;

Mr. Nobumi Ito;

His Majesty the Sultan of Morocco:

H.E. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

The President of the United States of Mexico:

M. Julio Poulat, Commercial Attaché to the Mexican Legation at Paris;

His Majesty the King of Norway:

M. Birger Gabriel Wyller, Director-General of the Norwegian Bureau of Industrial Property;

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Dr. J. Alingh Prins, President of the Council for Patents, Director of the Industrial Property Office;

Dr. H. Bijleveld, ex-Minister, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, ex-President of the Council for Patents, ex-Director of the Industrial Property Office;

Dr. J. W. Dijkmeester, Member of the Council for Patents;

The President of the Polish Republic:

For Poland:

H.E. Dr. Stanislas Kozmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;

Dr. Frédéric Zoll, Professor at Cracow University;

For the Free City of Danzig:

H.E. Dr. Stanislas Kozmiński, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Poland at The Hague;

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

H.E. M. A. C. de Sousa Santos Bandeira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Portugal at The Hague;

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

Dr. Yanko Choumane, President of the Office for the Protection of Industrial Property at the Ministry for Commerce and Industry;

M. Mihailo Preditch, Secretary of that Office;

Sa Majesté le Roi de Suède:

- M. le Directeur-Général E. O. J. Björklund, Chef de l'Administration des Brevets et d'Enregistrement;
- M. K. H. R. Hjertén, Conseiller de la Cour d'Appel de Göta;
- M. A. E. Hasselrot, ancien Directeur de Bureau à ladite Administration, Conseil en matière de propriété industrielle;

Le Conseil fédéral de la Confédération suisse:

- S. Exc. M. Arthur de Pury, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Suisse à la Haye;
- M. Walther Kraft, Directeur du Bureau Fédéral de la Propriété Intellectuelle;

Le Président de la République française:

Pour les Etats de Syrie et du Grand Liban:

- S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;

Le Président de la République tchécoslovaque:

- S. Exc. M. P. Baráček, Ingénieur, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de Tchécoslovaquie à la Haye;
- M. le Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavsky, Professeur à l'Université de Prague;
- M. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Ingénieur, Vice-Président de l'Office des Brevets de Prague;

Son Altesse le Bey de Tunis:

- S. Exc. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire de France à la Haye;

Le Président de la République turque:

Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires de Turquie à la Haye;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs respectifs, trouvés en bonne et due forme, sont convenus des articles suivants:

ARTICLE PREMIER

Les pays contractants sont constitués à l'état d'Union pour la protection de la propriété industrielle.

La protection de la propriété industrielle a pour objet les brevets d'invention, les modèles d'utilité, les dessins et modèles industriels, les marques de fabrique ou de commerce, le nom commercial et les indications de provenance ou appellations d'origine, ainsi que la répression de la concurrence déloyale.

La propriété industrielle s'entend dans l'acception la plus large, et s'applique non seulement à l'industrie et au commerce proprement dits, mais également au domaine des industries agricoles (vins, grains, feuilles de tabac, fruits, bestiaux, etc.) et extractives (minéraux, eaux minérales, etc.).

Parmi les brevets d'invention sont comprises les diverses espèces de brevets industriels admises par les législations des pays contractants, telles que brevets d'importation, brevets de perfectionnement, brevets et certificats d'addition, etc.

ARTICLE 2

Les ressortissants de chacun des pays contractants jouiront dans tous les autres pays de l'Union, en ce qui concerne la protection de la propriété industrielle, des avantages que les lois respectives accordent actuellement ou accorderont par la suite aux nationaux, le tout sans préjudice des droits spécialement prévus par la présente Convention. En conséquence, ils auront la même protection que ceux-ci et le même recours légal contre toute atteinte portée à leurs droits, sous réserve de l'accomplissement des conditions et formalités imposées aux nationaux.

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

Directeur-Général E. O. J. Björklund, Head of the Administration of Patents and Registration;

M. K. H. R. Hjertén, Councillor at the Court of Appeal of Göta;

M. A. E. Hasselrot, ex-Director of Bureau at the above Administration, Adviser in matters of industrial property;

The Federal Council of the Swiss Confederation:

H.E. M. Arthur de Pury, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Switzerland at The Hague;

M. Walther Kraft, Director of the Federal Bureau of Intellectual Property;

The President of the French Republic:

For the States of Syria and Grand Lebanon:

H.E. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

H.E. M. P. Baráček, Engineer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Czechoslovakia at The Hague;

Dr. Karel Hermann-Otavsky, Professor at Prague University;

M. Bohuslav Pavlousek, Engineer, Vice-President of the Patent Office at Prague;

His Highness the Bey of Tunis:

H.E. M. Chassain de Marcilly, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of France at The Hague;

The President of the Turkish Republic:

Mehmed Essad Bey, Chargé d'Affaires of Turkey at The Hague;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The contracting countries constitute themselves into a Union for the protection of industrial property.

The protection of industrial property is concerned with patents, utility models, industrial designs and models, trade marks, trade names and indications of source or appellations of origin, and the repression of unfair competition.

Industrial property is to be understood in the broadest sense and applies not only to industry and commerce properly so called, but likewise to agricultural industries (wines, corn, tobacco leaves, fruit, cattle, etc.) and extractive industries (minerals, mineral waters, etc.).

Under the term "patents" are included the various kinds of industrial patents recognized by the laws of the contracting countries, such as patents of importation, patents of improvement, patents and certificates of addition, etc.

ARTICLE 2

Persons within the jurisdiction of each of the contracting countries shall, as regards the protection of industrial property, enjoy in all the other countries of the Union the advantages that their respective laws now grant, or may hereafter grant, to their nationals, without prejudice to the rights specially provided by the present Convention. Consequently they shall have the same protection as the latter, and the same legal remedy against any infringement of their rights, provided they observe the conditions and formalities imposed on nationals.

Toutefois, aucune condition de domicile ou d'établissement dans le pays où la protection est réclamée ne peut être exigée des ressortissants de l'Union, pour la jouissance d'aucun des droits de propriété industrielle.

Sont expressément réservées les dispositions de la législation de chacun des pays contractants relatives à la procédure judiciaire et administrative et à la compétence, ainsi qu'à l'élection de domicile ou à la constitution d'un mandataire, qui seraient requises par les lois sur la propriété industrielle.

ARTICLE 3

Sont assimilés aux ressortissants des pays contractants les ressortissants des pays ne faisant pas partie de l'Union, qui sont domiciliés ou ont des établissements industriels ou commerciaux effectifs et sérieux sur le territoire de l'un des pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE 4

(a) Celui qui aura régulièrement fait le dépôt d'une demande de brevet d'invention, d'un modèle d'utilité, d'un dessin ou modèle industriel, d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, dans l'un des pays contractants, ou son ayant cause, jouira, pour effectuer le dépôt dans les autres pays, et sous réserve des droits des tiers, d'un droit de priorité pendant les délais déterminés ci-après.

(b) En conséquence, le dépôt ultérieurement opéré dans l'un des autres pays de l'Union, avant l'expiration de ces délais, ne pourra être invalidé par des faits accomplis dans l'intervalle, soit notamment, par un autre dépôt, par la publication de l'invention ou son exploitation, par la mise en vente d'exemplaires du dessin ou du modèle, par l'emploi de la marque.

(c) Les délais de priorité mentionnés ci-dessus seront de douze mois pour les brevets d'invention et les modèles d'utilité et de six mois pour les dessins et modèles industriels et pour les marques de fabrique ou de commerce.

Ces délais commencent à courir de la date du dépôt de la première demande dans un pays de l'Union; le jour du dépôt n'est pas compris dans le délai.

Si le dernier jour du délai est un jour férié légal dans le pays où la protection est réclamée, le délai sera prorogé jusqu'au premier jour ouvrable qui suit.

(d) Quiconque voudra se prévaloir de la priorité d'un dépôt antérieur sera tenu de faire une déclaration indiquant la date et le pays de ce dépôt. Chaque pays déterminera à quel moment, au plus tard, cette déclaration devra être effectuée.

Ces indications seront mentionnées dans les publications émanant de l'Administration compétente, notamment sur les brevets et les descriptions y relatives.

Les pays contractants pourront exiger de celui qui fait une déclaration de priorité la production d'une copie de la demande (description, dessins, etc.) déposée antérieurement. La copie, certifiée conforme par l'Administration qui aura reçu cette demande, sera dispensée de toute légalisation, et elle pourra en tous cas être déposée à n'importe quel moment dans le délai de trois mois à dater du dépôt de la demande ultérieure. On pourra exiger qu'elle soit accompagnée d'un certificat de la date du dépôt émanant de cette Administration et d'une traduction.

D'autres formalités ne pourront être requises pour la déclaration de priorité au moment du dépôt de la demande. Chaque pays contractant déterminera les conséquences de l'omission des formalités prévues par le présent article, sans que ces conséquences puissent excéder la perte du droit de priorité.

Ultérieurement d'autres justifications pourront être demandées.

Nevertheless, no condition as to the possession of a domicile or establishment in the country where protection is claimed may be required of persons entitled to the benefits of the Union for the enjoyment of any industrial property rights.

The provisions of the laws of each of the contracting countries relative to judicial and administrative procedure and competence, and to the choice of domicile or the authorization of an agent which may be required by the laws of industrial property, are expressly reserved.

ARTICLE 3

Persons within the jurisdiction of countries not forming part of the Union, who are domiciled or who have real and effective industrial or commercial establishments in the territory of one of the countries of the Union, are assimilated to persons within the jurisdiction of the contracting countries.

ARTICLE 4

(a) Any person who has duly deposited an application for a patent, or for the registration of a utility model, industrial design or model or trade mark in one of the contracting countries, or his legal representative or assignee, shall enjoy, for the purposes of deposit in the other countries, and reserving the rights of third parties, a right of priority during the periods hereinafter stated.

(b) Consequently, a subsequent deposit in any of the other countries of the Union before the expiration of these periods shall not be invalidated through any acts accomplished in the interval, either, for instance, by another deposit, by publication or exploitation of the invention, by the putting on sale of copies of the design or model, or by use of the mark.

(c) The above-mentioned periods of priority shall be twelve months for patents and utility models, and six months for industrial designs and models and trade marks.

These periods start from the date of deposit of the first application in a country of the Union; the day of deposit is not included in the period.

If the last day of the period is a *dies non* in the country where protection is claimed, the period shall be extended until the first following working day.

(d) Any person desiring to take advantage of the priority of a previous deposit shall be bound to make a declaration giving particulars as to the date of such deposit and the country in which it was made. Each country will determine for itself the latest time at which such declaration must be made.

These particulars shall be mentioned in the publications issued by the competent authority, in particular on the patents and the specifications relating thereto.

The contracting countries may require any person making a declaration of priority to produce a copy of the application (with the specification, drawings, etc.) previously deposited. The copy, certified as correct by the authority by whom the application was received, shall not require any legal authentication, and may in any case be deposited at any time within three months from the deposit of the subsequent application. They may require it to be accompanied by a certificate from the proper authority showing the date of the deposit, and also by a translation.

No other formalities may be required for the declaration of priority at the time of depositing the application. Each of the contracting countries shall decide for itself what consequences shall follow the omission of the formalities prescribed by the present article, but such consequences shall in no case be more serious than the loss of the right of priority.

Subsequently, further proof in support of the declaration may be required.

(e) Lorsqu'un dessin ou modèle industriel aura été déposé dans un pays en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'un modèle d'utilité, le délai de priorité ne sera que celui fixé pour les dessins et modèles industriels.

En outre, il est permis de déposer dans un pays un modèle d'utilité en vertu d'un droit de priorité basé sur le dépôt d'une demande de brevet et inversement.

(f) Si une demande de brevet contient la revendication de priorités multiples, ou si l'examen révèle qu'une demande est complexe, l'Administration devra, tout au moins, autoriser le demandeur à la diviser dans des conditions que déterminera la législation intérieure, en conservant comme date de chaque demande divisionnaire la date de la demande initiale et, s'il y a lieu, le bénéfice du droit de priorité.

ARTICLE 4bis.

Les brevets demandés dans les différents pays contractants par des ressortissants de l'Union seront indépendants des brevets obtenus pour la même invention dans les autres pays, adhérents ou non à l'Union.

Cette disposition doit s'entendre d'une façon absolue, notamment en ce sens que les brevets demandés pendant le délai de priorité sont indépendants, tant au point de vue des causes de nullité et de déchéance, qu'au point de vue de la durée normale.

Elle s'applique à tous les brevets existant au moment de sa mise en vigueur.

Il en sera de même, en cas d'accession de nouveaux pays, pour les brevets existant de part et d'autre au moment de l'accession.

ARTICLE 5.

L'introduction, par le breveté, dans le pays où le brevet a été délivré, d'objets fabriqués dans l'un ou l'autre des pays de l'Union, n'entraînera pas la déchéance.

Toutefois chacun des pays contractants aura la faculté de prendre les mesures législatives nécessaires pour prévenir les abus qui pourraient résulter de l'exercice du droit exclusif conféré par le brevet, par exemple faute d'exploitation.

Ces mesures ne pourront prévoir la déchéance du brevet que si la concession de licences obligatoires ne suffisait pas pour prévenir ces abus.

En tout cas, le brevet ne pourra pas faire l'objet de telles mesures avant l'expiration d'au moins 3 années à compter de la date où il a été accordé et si le breveté justifie d'excuses légitimes.

La protection des dessins et modèles industriels ne peut être atteinte par une déchéance quelconque pour introduction d'objets conformes à ceux qui sont protégés.

Aucun signe ou mention d'enregistrement ne sera exigé sur le produit, pour la reconnaissance du droit.

Si, dans un pays, l'utilisation de la marque enregistrée est obligatoire, l'enregistrement ne pourra être annulé qu'après un délai équitable et si l'intéressé ne justifie pas des causes de son inaction.

ARTICLE 5bis.

Un délai de grâce, qui devra être au minimum de trois mois, sera accordé pour le paiement des taxes prévues pour le maintien des droits de priorité industrielle, moyennant le versement d'une surtaxe, si la législation nationale en impose une.

(e) Where an application for the registration of an industrial design or model is deposited in a country in virtue of a right of priority based on a previous deposit of an application for registration of a utility model, the period of priority shall only be that fixed for industrial designs and models.

Further, it is permissible to deposit in a country an application for the registration of a utility model in virtue of a right of priority based on the deposit of a patent application and *vice versa*.

(f) If an application for a patent contains multiple priority claims, or if examination reveals that an application contains more than one invention, the competent authority shall at least authorize the applicant to divide the application, subject to such conditions as may be imposed by domestic legislation, and preserving as the date of each part of the application the date of the initial application and, if necessary, the benefit of the right of priority.

ARTICLE 4*bis*

Patents applied for in the various contracting countries by persons entitled to the benefits of the Union shall be independent of the patents obtained for the same invention in the other countries, whether members of the Union or not.

This stipulation must be strictly interpreted, for example, it shall be understood to mean that patents applied for during the period of priority are independent, in respect of the grounds for refusal and for revocation, as well as in respect of their normal duration.

The stipulation applies to all patents existing at the time when it comes into effect.

Similarly it shall apply, in the case of the accession of new countries, to patents in existence, either on one side or the other, at the time of accession.

ARTICLE 5

The importation by the patentee into the country where the patent has been granted of articles manufactured in any of the countries of the Union shall not entail revocation of the patent.

Nevertheless each of the contracting countries shall have the right to take the necessary legislative measures to prevent the abuses which might result from the exercise of the exclusive rights conferred by the patent, for example, failure to work.

These measures shall not provide for the revocation of the patent unless the grant of compulsory licences is insufficient to prevent such abuses.

In no case can the patent be made liable to such measures before the expiration of at least three years from the date of grant of the patent and then only if the patentee is unable to justify himself by legitimate reasons.

The protection of industrial designs and models may not, under any circumstances, be liable to revocation by reason of the importation of articles corresponding to those which are protected.

No sign or mention of registration shall be required on the goods in order to maintain recognition of the rights given by such registration.

If, in any country, the utilization of a registered trade mark is compulsory, registration cannot be cancelled until after a reasonable period has elapsed, and then only if the person interested cannot justify the causes of his inaction.

ARTICLE 5*bis*

An extension of time of not less than three months shall be allowed for the payment of the prescribed fees for the maintenance of industrial property rights, on condition (if the national legislation of a country so provides) of the payment of a supplementary fee.

Pour les brevets d'invention, les pays contractants s'engagent en outre, soit à porter le délai de grâce à six mois au moins, soit à prévoir la restauration du brevet tombé en déchéance par suite de non paiement de taxes, ces mesures restant soumises aux conditions prévues par la législation intérieure.

ARTICLE 5^{ter}

Dans chacun des pays contractants ne seront pas considérés comme portant atteinte aux droits du breveté :

- 1° l'emploi, à bord des navires des autres pays de l'Union des moyens faisant l'objet de son brevet dans le corps du navire, dans les machines, agrès, appareils et autres accessoires, lorsque ces navires pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans les eaux du pays, sous réserve que ces moyens y soient employés exclusivement pour les besoins du navire;
- 2° l'emploi des moyens faisant l'objet du brevet dans la construction ou le fonctionnement des engins de locomotion aérienne ou terrestre des autres pays de l'Union ou des accessoires de ces engins, lorsque ceux-ci pénétreront temporairement ou accidentellement dans ce pays.

ARTICLE 6

Toute marque de fabrique ou de commerce régulièrement enregistrée dans le pays d'origine sera admise au dépôt et protégée telle quelle dans les autres pays de l'Union.

Toutefois, pourront être refusées ou invalidées :

- 1° Les marques qui sont de nature à porter atteinte à des droits acquis par des tiers dans le pays où la protection est réclamée.
- 2° Les marques dépourvues de tout caractère distinctif, ou bien composées exclusivement de signes ou d'indications pouvant servir, dans le commerce, pour désigner l'espèce, la qualité, la quantité, la destination, la valeur, le lieu d'origine des produits ou l'époque de production, ou devenus usuels dans le langage courant ou les habitudes loyales et constantes du commerce du pays où la protection est réclamée.
Dans l'appréciation du caractère distinctif d'une marque on devra tenir compte de toutes les circonstances de fait, notamment de la durée de l'usage de la marque.

- 3° Les marques qui sont contraires à la morale ou à l'ordre public.

Il est entendu qu'une marque ne pourra être considérée comme contraire à l'ordre public pour la seule raison qu'elle n'est pas conforme à quelque disposition de la législation sur les marques, sauf le cas où cette disposition elle-même concerne l'ordre public.

Sera considéré comme pays d'origine :

Le pays de l'Union où le déposant a un établissement industriel ou commercial effectif et sérieux, et, s'il n'a pas un tel établissement, le pays de l'Union où il a son domicile et, s'il n'a pas de domicile dans l'Union, le pays de sa nationalité au cas où il est ressortissant d'un pays de l'Union.

En aucun cas le renouvellement de l'enregistrement d'une marque dans le pays d'origine n'entraînera l'obligation de renouveler l'enregistrement dans les autres pays de l'Union où la marque aura été enregistrée.

Le bénéfice de la priorité reste acquis aux dépôts de marques effectué dans le délai de l'art. 4, même lorsque l'enregistrement dans le pays d'origine n'intervient qu'après l'expiration de ce délai.

In the case of patents, the contracting countries further undertake, either to increase the above-mentioned extension of time to not less than six months, or to provide for the restoration of a patent which has expired by reason of the non-payment of fees, subject in each case to the conditions prescribed by the domestic legislation.

ARTICLE 5ter

In each of the contracting countries the following shall not be considered as infringements of the rights of a patentee.

1. The use on board vessels of other countries of the Union of a patented invention in the body of the vessel, in the machinery, tackle, apparatus and other accessories, when such vessels penetrate temporarily or accidentally into the territorial waters of the country, provided that such invention is used exclusively for the actual needs of the vessel.
2. The use of a patented invention in the construction or working of aircraft or land vehicles of other countries of the Union, or of the accessories to such aircraft or vehicles, when such aircraft or vehicles penetrate temporarily or accidentally into the country.

ARTICLE 6

Every trade mark duly registered in the country of origin shall be admitted for deposit and protected in its original form in the other countries of the Union. Nevertheless, registration of the following may be refused or cancelled:—

1. Marks which are of such a nature as to infringe rights acquired by third parties in the country where protection is claimed.
2. Marks which have no distinctive character, or which consist exclusively of signs or indications which serve in trade to designate the kind, quality, quantity, destination, value, place of origin of the goods or date of production, or which have become customary in the current language, or in the *bona fide* and recognized customs of the trade of the country where protection is claimed.

In arriving at a decision as to the distinctive character of a mark, all the circumstances of the case must be taken into account, including the length of time during which the mark has been in use.

3. Marks which are contrary to morality or public order.

It is understood that a mark cannot be considered as contrary to public order for the sole reason that it does not conform to some stipulation of the laws concerning marks, except where such stipulation itself relates to public order.

Shall be considered as the country of origin:

The country of the Union where the depositor has a real and effective industrial or commercial establishment; if he has not such an establishment, the country of the Union where he is domiciled, and if he is not domiciled in the Union the country of his nationality if he is a person within the jurisdiction of one of the countries of the Union.

In no case shall the renewal of the registration of a mark in the country of origin involve the obligation to renew the registration of the mark in other countries of the Union where it has been registered.

The benefits of priority shall be accorded to applications for the registration of marks deposited within the period fixed by Article 4, notwithstanding the fact that registration in the country of origin may not be completed until after the expiration of such period.

La disposition de l'alinéa 1 n'exclut pas le droit d'exiger du déposant un certificat d'enregistrement régulier, délivré par l'autorité compétente du pays d'origine, mais aucune légalisation ne sera requise pour ce certificat.

ARTICLE 6bis

Les pays contractants s'engagent à refuser ou à invalider soit d'office si la législation du pays le permet, soit à la requête de l'intéressé, l'enregistrement d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce qui serait la reproduction ou l'imitation susceptible de faire confusion, d'une marque que l'autorité compétente du pays de l'enregistrement estimera y être notoirement connue comme étant déjà la marque d'un ressortissant d'un autre pays contractant et utilisée pour des produits du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Un délai minimum de 3 ans devra être accordé pour réclamer la radiation de ces marques. Le délai courra de la date de l'enregistrement de la marque.

Il ne sera pas fixé de délai pour réclamer la radiation des marques enregistrées de mauvaise foi.

ARTICLE 6ter

Les pays contractants conviennent de refuser ou d'invalider l'enregistrement et d'interdire, par des mesures appropriées, l'utilisation, à défaut d'autorisation des pouvoirs compétents, soit comme marques de fabriques ou de commerce, soit comme éléments de ces marques, des armoiries, drapeaux et autres emblèmes d'Etat des pays contractants, signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie adoptés par eux, ainsi que toute imitation au point de vue héraldique.

L'interdiction des signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie s'appliquera seulement dans les cas où les marques qui les comprendront seront destinées à être utilisées sur des marchandises du même genre ou d'un genre similaire.

Pour l'application de ces dispositions les pays contractants conviennent de se communiquer réciproquement, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, la liste des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons officiels de contrôle et de garantie, qu'ils désirent ou désireront placer, d'une façon absolue ou dans certaines limites, sous la protection du présent article, ainsi que toutes modifications ultérieures apportées à cette liste. Chaque pays contractant mettra à la disposition du public, en temps utile, les listes notifiées.

Tout pays contractant pourra, dans un délai de douze mois à partir de la réception de la notification, transmettre, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de Berne, au pays intéressé, ses objections éventuelles.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat notoirement connus les mesures prévues à l'alinéa 1 s'appliqueront seulement aux marques enregistrées après la signature du présente Acte.

Pour les emblèmes d'Etat qui ne seraient pas notoirement connus, et pour les signes et poinçons officiels, ces dispositions ne seront applicables qu'aux marques enregistrées plus de deux mois après réception de la notification prévue par l'alinéa 3.

En cas de mauvaise foi, les pays auront la faculté de faire radier même les marques enregistrées avant la signature du présent Acte et comportant des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons.

Les nationaux de chaque pays qui seraient autorisés à faire usage des emblèmes d'Etat, signes et poinçons de leur pays, pourront les utiliser, même s'il y avait similitude avec ceux d'un autre pays.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à interdire l'usage, non autorisé dans le commerce, des armoiries d'Etats des autres pays contractants, lorsque cet usage sera de nature à induire en erreur sur l'origine des produits.

The stipulations of paragraph 1 do not exclude the right of requiring from a depositor a certificate of due registration, issued by the competent authority of the country of origin, but no legal authentication of such certificate shall be required.

ARTICLE 6*bis*

The contracting countries undertake to refuse or to cancel, either administratively if their legislation so permits, or at the request of an interested party, the registration of any trade mark which is a reproduction of or an imitation capable of creating confusion with a mark considered by the competent authority of the country of registration to be well-known in that country as being already the mark of a person within the jurisdiction of another contracting country, and utilised for the same or similar classes of goods.

A period of at least three years shall be allowed for claiming the removal of such marks. This period shall run from the date of registration of the mark.

There shall be no limit to the period within which application may be made for the removal of marks registered in bad faith.

ARTICLE 6*ter*

The contracting countries agree to refuse or to cancel the registration, and to prohibit by appropriate measures the utilisation, without authorisation by the competent authorities, either as trade marks or as elements of trade marks, of armorial bearings, flags and other State emblems of the contracting countries, official signs and hall-marks indicating control or warranty adopted by them, and all imitations thereof from an heraldic point of view.

The prohibition of the utilisation of official signs and hall marks indicating control or warranty shall apply solely in cases where the marks which contain them are intended to be utilised for the same or similar classes of goods.

For the application of these stipulations the contracting countries agree to communicate mutually through the medium of the International Bureau of Berne, the list of State emblems and official signs and hall-marks indicating control or warranty which they desire, or may hereafter desire, to place wholly or within certain limits, under the protection of the present Article, and all subsequent modifications of this list. Each contracting country shall forthwith make the lists so communicated available to the public.

Any contracting country may, within a period of twelve months from the receipt of the communication, transmit any objections which it may desire to offer to the country concerned through the medium of the International Bureau.

In the case of State emblems which are well-known the measures prescribed by paragraph 1 shall apply solely to marks registered after the signature of the present Convention.

As regards State emblems which are not well-known and official signs and hall-marks such stipulations shall be applicable only to marks registered more than two months after the receipt of the communication provided for in paragraph 3.

In cases of bad faith, however, each country shall be entitled to cause removal of marks, even though registered before the signature of the present Convention if they contain State emblems, signs or hall-marks.

The nationals of each country who have been authorized to make use of State emblems, signs or hall-marks of their country, may continue to use them even though they are similar to those of another country.

The contracting countries undertake to prohibit the unauthorized use in trade of the State armorial bearings of the other contracting countries, when such use is of a nature to cause deception as to the origin of the goods.

Les dispositions qui précèdent ne font pas obstacle à l'exercice, par les pays, de la faculté de refuser ou d'invalider, par application du n° 3 de l'alinéa 2 de l'art. 6, les marques contenant, sans autorisation, des armoiries, drapeaux, décorations et autres emblèmes d'Etat ou des signes et poinçons officiels adoptés par un pays de l'Union.

ARTICLE 7.

La nature du produit sur lequel la marque de fabrique ou de commerce doit être apposée ne peut, dans aucun cas, faire obstacle à l'enregistrement de la marque.

ARTICLE 7bis.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à admettre au dépôt et à protéger les marques appartenant à des collectivités dont l'existence n'est pas contraire à la loi du pays d'origine, même si ces collectivités ne possèdent pas un établissement industriel ou commercial.

Cependant chaque pays sera juge des conditions particulières sous lesquelles une collectivité pourra être admise à faire protéger ses marques.

ARTICLE 8.

Le nom commercial sera protégé dans tous les pays de l'Union sans obligation de dépôt ou d'enregistrement, qu'il fasse ou non partie d'une marque de fabrique ou de commerce.

ARTICLE 9.

Tout produit portant illicitement une marque de fabrique ou de commerce, ou un nom commercial, sera saisi à l'importation dans ceux des pays de l'Union dans lesquels cette marque ou ce nom commercial ont droit à la protection légale.

La saisie sera également effectuée dans le pays où l'apposition illicite aura eu lieu, ou dans le pays où aura été importé le produit.

La saisie aura lieu à la requête soit du ministère public, soit de toute autre autorité compétente, soit d'une partie intéressée, personne physique ou morale, conformément à la législation intérieure de chaque pays.

Les autorités ne seront pas tenues d'effectuer la saisie en cas de transit.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet pas la saisie à l'importation, la saisie sera remplacée par la prohibition d'importation ou la saisie à l'intérieur.

Si la législation d'un pays n'admet ni la saisie à l'importation, ni la prohibition d'importation, ni la saisie à l'intérieur, et en attendant que cette législation soit modifiée en conséquence, ces mesures seront remplacées par les actions et moyens que la loi de ce pays assurerait en pareil cas aux nationaux.

ARTICLE 10.

Les dispositions de l'article précédent seront applicables à tout produit portant faussement, comme indication de provenance, le nom d'une localité ou d'un pays déterminé, lorsque cette indication sera jointe à un nom commercial fictif ou emprunté dans une intention frauduleuse.

Sera en tous cas reconnu comme partie intéressée, que ce soit une personne physique ou morale, tout producteur, fabricant ou commerçant engagé dans la production, la fabrication ou le commerce de ce produit et établi soit dans la localité faussement indiquée comme lieu de provenance, soit dans la région où cette localité est située, soit dans le pays faussement indiqué.

The above stipulations shall not prevent the countries from exercising the power given in the third subsection of paragraph 2 of Article 6, to refuse or to cancel the registration of marks containing, without authorization, the armorial bearings, flags, decorations, and other State emblems or official signs or hall-marks adopted by a country of the Union.

ARTICLE 7

The nature of the goods to which the trade mark is to be applied can, in no case, form an obstacle to the registration of the mark.

ARTICLE 7bis

The contracting countries undertake to admit to deposit and to protect marks belonging to associations, the existence of which is not contrary to the law of the country of origin, even if such associations do not possess an industrial or commercial establishment.

Nevertheless, each country shall be the sole judge of the particular conditions under which an association may be allowed to obtain protection for its marks.

ARTICLE 8

A trade name shall be protected in all the countries of the Union without necessity of deposit or registration, whether or not it forms part of a trade mark.

ARTICLE 9

All goods illegally bearing a trade mark or trade name shall be seized on importation into those countries of the Union where this mark or name has a right to legal protection.

Seizure shall be effected equally in the country where the mark or name was illegally applied, or in the country into which the goods bearing it may have been imported.

The seizure shall take place at the request either of the Public Prosecutor or of any other competent authority or of any interested party whether an individual or a body of persons corporate or unincorporate in conformity with the domestic law of each country.

The authorities shall not be bound to effect the seizure of goods in transit.

If the laws of a country do not admit of seizure on importation, such seizure shall be replaced by prohibition of importation or seizure within such country.

If the laws of any country do not admit either of seizure upon importation, or of prohibition of importation, or of seizure within the country, and pending the requisite modification of these laws, these measures shall be replaced by the remedies available in such cases to nationals.

ARTICLE 10

The stipulations of the preceding Article shall be applicable to all goods which falsely bear as an indication of origin the name of a specified locality or country, when such indication is joined to a trade name of a fictitious character or used with fraudulent intention.

Any producer, manufacturer or trader, whether an individual or a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, engaged in the production, manufacture, or trade of such goods, and established either in the locality falsely indicated as a place of origin, in the district where the locality is situated, or in the country falsely indicated shall in any case be deemed a party interested.

ARTICLE 10bis.

Les pays contractants sont tenus d'assurer aux ressortissants de l'Union une protection effective contre la concurrence déloyale.

Constitue un acte de concurrence déloyale tout acte de concurrence contraire aux usages honnêtes en matière industrielle ou commerciale.

Notamment devront être interdits:

- 1° tous faits quelconques de nature à créer une confusion par n'importe quel moyen avec les produits d'un concurrent;
- 2° les allégations fausses, dans l'exercice du commerce, de nature à discréditer les produits d'un concurrent.

ARTICLE 10ter.

Les pays contractants s'engagent à assurer aux ressortissants des autres pays de l'Union des recours légaux appropriés pour réprimer efficacement tous les actes visés aux articles 9, 10 et 10bis.

Ils s'engagent, en outre, à prévoir des mesures pour permettre aux syndicats et associations représentant l'industrie ou le commerce intéressé et dont l'existence n'est pas contraire aux lois de leur pays, d'agir en justice auprès des autorités administratives, en vue de la répression des actes prévus par les articles 9, 10 et 10bis, dans la mesure où la loi du pays dans lequel la protection est réclamée le permet aux syndicats et associations de ce pays.

ARTICLE 11.

Les pays contractants accorderont, conformément à leur législation intérieure, une protection temporaire aux inventions brevetables, aux modèles d'utilité, aux dessins ou modèles industriels ainsi qu'aux marques de fabrique ou de commerce, pour les produits qui figureront aux expositions internationales officielles ou officiellement reconnues, organisées sur le territoire de l'un d'eux.

Cette protection temporaire ne prolongera pas les délais de l'art. 4. Si plus tard le droit de priorité est invoqué, l'Administration de chaque pays pourra faire partir le délai de la date de l'introduction du produit dans l'exposition.

Chaque pays pourra exiger, comme preuve de l'identité de l'objet exposé et de la date d'introduction, les pièces justificatives qu'il jugera nécessaires.

ARTICLE 12.

Chacun des pays contractants s'engage à établir un service spécial de la propriété industrielle et un dépôt central pour la communication au public des brevets d'invention, des modèles d'utilité, des dessins ou modèles industriels et de marques de fabriques ou de commerce.

Ce service publiera une feuille périodique officielle.

ARTICLE 13.

L'Office international institué à Berne sous le nom de Bureau international pour la protection de la propriété industrielle est placé sous la haute autorité du Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse, qui en règle l'organisation et en surveille le fonctionnement.

La langue officielle du Bureau international est la langue française.

Le Bureau international centralise les renseignements de toute nature relatifs à la protection de la propriété industrielle, il les réunit et les publie. Il procède aux études d'utilité commune intéressant l'Union et rédige, à l'aide des documents qui sont mis à sa disposition par les diverses Administrations, une feuille périodique, en langue française, sur les questions concernant l'objet de l'Union.

ARTICLE 10*bis*

The contracting countries are bound to assure to persons entitled to the benefits of the Union an effective protection against unfair competition.

Every act of competition contrary to honest practices in industrial or commercial matters constitutes an act of unfair competition.

The following acts among others shall be prohibited:—

1. All manner of acts, of such a nature as to create confusion by any means whatsoever with the goods of a competitor;
2. False allegations, in the course of trade, of such a nature as to discredit the goods of a competitor.

ARTICLE 10*ter*

The contracting countries undertake to assure to persons within the jurisdiction of other countries of the Union appropriate legal remedies to repress effectively all acts referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 10*bis*.

They undertake, further, to provide measures to permit syndicates and associations which represent industries or trades interested, and of which the existence is not contrary to the laws of their country, to take proceedings in the Courts or before the administrative authorities with a view to securing repression of the acts referred to in Articles 9, 10 and 10*bis* so far as the law of the country in which protection is claimed permits such action to the syndicates and associations of that country.

ARTICLE 11

The contracting countries shall, in conformity with their domestic legislation, grant temporary protection to patentable inventions, utility models, industrial designs or models, and trade marks, in respect of goods exhibited at official, or officially recognized, international exhibitions held in the territory of one of them.

This temporary protection shall not prolong the periods of priority provided by Article 4. If, at a later date, the right of priority is invoked, the Administration of each country may date the period of priority as from the date of introduction of the goods into the exhibition.

Each country may require, as proof of the identity of the object exhibited, and of the date of its introduction into the exhibition such evidence as it may consider necessary.

ARTICLE 12

Each of the contracting countries undertakes to establish a special Government department for industrial property, and a central office for communication to the public of patents, utility models, industrial designs or models, and trade marks.

This department shall publish an official periodical journal.

ARTICLE 13

The International Office, established at Berne under the name "Bureau international pour la Protection de la Propriété Industrielle" is placed under the high authority of the Government of the Swiss Confederation, which regulates its organization and supervises its working.

The official language of the International Bureau is French.

The International Bureau centralizes information of every kind relating to the protection of industrial property and collates and publishes it. It studies matters of general utility which interest the Union, and edits, with the help of documents supplied to it by the various Administrations, a periodical journal in French, dealing with questions concerning the object of the Union.

Les numéros de cette feuille, de même que tous les documents publiés par le Bureau international, sont répartis entre les Administrations des pays de l'Union dans la proportion du nombre des unités contributives ci-dessous mentionnées. Les exemplaires et documents supplémentaires qui seraient réclamés, soit par lesdites Administrations, soit par des sociétés ou de particuliers, seront payés à part.

Le Bureau international doit se tenir en tout temps à la disposition des pays de l'Union, pour leur fournir, sur les questions relatives au service international de la Propriété industrielle, les renseignements spéciaux dont ils pourraient avoir besoin. Le Directeur du Bureau international fait sur sa gestion un rapport annuel qui est communiqué à tous les pays de l'Union.

Les dépenses du Bureau international seront supportées en commun par les pays contractants. Jusqu'à nouvel ordre, elles ne pourront pas dépasser la somme de cent vingt mille francs suisses par année. Cette somme pourra être augmentée, au besoin, par décision unanime d'une des Conférences prévues à l'article 14.

Pour déterminer la part contributive de chacun des pays dans cette somme totale des frais, les pays contractants et ceux qui adhéreront ultérieurement à l'Union sont divisés en six classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

1re classe	25	unités
2e	"	20
3e	"	15
4e	"	10
5e	"	5
6e	"	3

Ces coefficients sont multipliés par le nombre des pays de chaque classe, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenus fournit le nombre d'unités par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée. Le quotient donne le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Chacun des pays contractants désignera, au moment de son accession, la classe dans laquelle il désire être rangé.

Le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse surveille les dépenses du Bureau international, fait les avances nécessaires et établit le compte annuel qui sera communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

ARTICLE 14

La présente Convention sera soumise à des revisions périodiques, en vue d'y introduire les améliorations de nature à perfectionner le système de l'Union.

A cet effet, des Conférences auront lieu, successivement, dans l'un des pays contractants entre les Délégués desdits pays.

L'Administration du pays où doit siéger la Conférence préparera, avec le concours du Bureau international, les travaux de cette Conférence.

Le Directeur du Bureau international assistera aux séances des Conférences, et prendra part aux discussions sans voix délibérative.

ARTICLE 15

Il est entendu que les pays contractants se réservent respectivement le droit de prendre séparément, entre eux, des arrangements particuliers pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, en tant que ces arrangements ne conviendraient point aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

The numbers of this journal, as well as all the documents published by the International Bureau, are circulated among the Administrations of the countries of the Union in the proportion of the number of contributing units as mentioned below. Such further copies as may be desired, either by the said Administrations, or by societies or private persons, shall be paid for separately.

The International Bureau shall at all times hold itself at the service of countries of the Union, in order to supply them with any special information they may need on questions relating to the international system of industrial property. The Director of the International Bureau will furnish an annual report on its working, which shall be communicated to all the countries of the Union.

The expenses of the International Bureau shall be borne by the contracting countries in common. Until fresh sanction is given, they must not exceed the sum of 120,000 Swiss francs per annum. This sum may be increased, in case of necessity, by a unanimous decision of one of the conferences referred to in Article 14.

To determine the quota which each country should contribute to this common total of expenses, the contracting countries and those which may afterwards join the Union are divided into six classes, each contributing in the proportion of a certain number of units, namely:—

1st class	25	units.
2nd	20	"
3rd	15	"
4th	10	"
5th	5	"
6th	3	"

These co-efficients are multiplied by the number of countries in each class, and the sum of the products thus obtained gives the number of units by which the total expenses has to be divided. The quotient gives the amount of the unit of expense.

Each of the contracting countries will designate at the time of its accession the class in which it wishes to be placed.

The Government of the Swiss Confederation superintends the expenses of the International Bureau, advances the necessary funds and renders an annual account, which will be communicated to all the other Administrations.

ARTICLE 14

The present Convention shall be submitted to periodical revisions with a view to the introduction of amendments calculated to improve the system of the Union.

For this purpose, Conferences shall be held, successively in one of the contracting countries, among the delegates of the said countries.

The Administration of the country in which the Conference is to be held will make preparations for the work of that Conference, with the assistance of the International Bureau.

The Director of the International Bureau will be present at the meetings of the Conferences, and will take part in the discussions, but without the right of voting.

ARTICLE 15

It is understood that the contracting countries respectively reserve to themselves the right to make separately, as between themselves, special agreements for the protection of industrial property, in so far as such agreements do not contravene the stipulations of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 16

Les pays qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention seront admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

Cette adhésion sera notifiée par la voie diplomatique au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Elle emportera, de plein droit, accession à toutes les clauses et admission à tous les avantages stipulés par la présente Convention, et produira ses effets un mois après l'envoi de la notification faite par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse aux autres pays unionistes, à moins qu'une date postérieure n'ait été indiquée par le pays adhérent.

ARTICLE 16bis

Les pays contractants ont le droit d'accéder en tout temps à la présente Convention pour leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats, ou territoires administrés en vertu d'un mandat de la Société des Nations, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

Ils peuvent à cet effet soit faire une déclaration générale par laquelle toutes leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats et les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, sont compris dans l'accession, soit nommer expressément ceux qui y sont compris, soit se borner à indiquer ceux qui en sont exclus.

Cette déclaration sera notifiée par écrit au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

Les pays contractants pourront, dans les mêmes conditions, dénoncer la Convention pour leurs colonies, possessions, dépendances et protectorats, ou pour les territoires visés à l'alinéa 1er, ou pour certains d'entre eux.

ARTICLE 17

L'exécution des engagements réciproques contenus dans la présente Convention est subordonnée, en tant que de besoin, à l'accomplissement des formalités et règles établies par les lois constitutionnelles de ceux des pays contractants qui sont tenus d'en provoquer l'application, ce qu'ils s'obligent à faire dans le plus bref délai possible.

ARTICLE 17bis

La Convention demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé, jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Cette dénonciation sera adressée au Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse. Elle ne produira son effet qu'à l'égard du pays qui l'aura faite, la Convention restant exécutoire pour les autres pays contractants.

ARTICLE 18

Le présent Acte sera ratifié et les ratifications en seront déposés à La Haye au plus tard le 1er mai 1928. Il entrera en vigueur, entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, un mois après cette date. Toutefois, si auparavant il était ratifié par six pays au moins, il entrerait en vigueur, entre ces pays, un mois après que le dépôt de la sixième ratification leur aurait été notifié par le Gouvernement de la Confédération suisse et, pour les pays qui ratifieraient ensuite, un mois après la notification de chacune de ces ratifications.

Cet Acte remplacera, dans les rapports entre les pays qui l'auront ratifié, la Convention d'Union de Paris de 1883 révisée à Washington le 2 juin 1911 et le Protocole de clôture, lesquels resteront en vigueur dans les rapports avec les pays qui n'auront pas ratifié le présent Acte.

ARTICLE 16

Countries which are not parties to the present Convention shall be allowed to accede to it upon their request.

This accession shall be notified through diplomatic channels to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to all the other countries.

It shall entail, as a matter of right, accession to all the clauses, and admission to all the advantages stipulated in the present Convention, and shall take effect one month after the dispatch of the notification by the Government of the Swiss Confederation to the other countries of the Union, unless a subsequent date has been indicated by the acceding country.

ARTICLE 16*bis*

The contracting countries have the right of acceding to the present Convention at any time, on behalf of their Colonies, Possessions, Dependencies and Protectorates, or territories administered in virtue of a mandate from the League of Nations, or of any of them.

For this purpose they may either make a general declaration, including all their Colonies, Possessions, Dependencies and Protectorates, and the territories referred to in paragraph 1, in the accession, or may expressly name those which are included, or may confine themselves to indicating those which are excluded therefrom.

This declaration shall be notified in writing to the Government of the Swiss Confederation and by the latter to all the other countries.

Under the same conditions, the contracting countries may denounce the Convention on behalf of their Colonies, Possessions, Dependencies, and Protectorates, or the territories referred to in paragraph 1, or of any of them.

ARTICLE 17

The carrying out of the reciprocal engagements contained in the present Convention is subject, so far as necessary, to the observance of the formalities and rules established by the constitutional laws of those of the contracting countries which are bound to procure their application which they engage to do with as little delay as possible.

ARTICLE 17*bis*.

The Convention shall remain in force for an unlimited time, till the expiry of one year from the date of its denunciation.

This denunciation shall be addressed to the Government of the Swiss Confederation. It shall only affect the denouncing country, the Convention remaining in operation as regards the other contracting countries.

ARTICLE 18

The present Act shall be ratified and the ratifications deposited at The Hague not later than the 1st May, 1928. It shall come into force between the countries which shall have ratified it, one month after that date. Nevertheless, if before that date it has been ratified by at least six countries, it shall come into force, between those countries, one month after the deposit of the sixth ratification has been notified to them by the Government of the Swiss Confederation and, in the case of countries which may ratify at a later date, one month after the notification of each of such ratifications.

This Act shall, as regards the relations between the countries which ratify it, replace the Convention of Paris of 1883, revised at Washington on the 2nd June, 1911, and the Final Protocol, which shall, however, remain in force as regards relations with the countries which shall not have ratified the present Act.

ARTICLE 19

Le présent Acte sera signé en un seul exemplaire, lequel sera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement des Pays-Bas. Une copie certifiée sera remise par ce dernier à chacun des Gouvernements des pays contractants.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé le présent Acte.

Fait à La Haye, en un seul exemplaire, le 6 novembre 1925.

Pour l'Allemagne:

VIETINGHOFF.
v. SPECHT.
KLAUER.
ALBERT OSTERRIETH.

Pour l'Australie:

C. V. WATSON.

Pour l'Autriche:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK.
Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER.

Pour la Belgique:

CAPITAINE.
LOUIS ANDRÉ.
THOMAS BRAUN.
D. COPPIETERS.

Pour les Etats-Unis du Brésil:

J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO.
CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA DE OLIVEIRA.

Pour le Canada:

FREDERICK H. PALMER.

Pour Cuba.

R. DE LA TORRE.

Pour le Danemark:

N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN.

Pour la Ville Libre de Dantzig:

ST. KOZMIŃSKI.

Pour la République Dominicaine:

C. G. HASETH Cz.

Pour l'Espagne:

SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO.
FERNANDO CABELLO LAPIEDRA.
JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE.

Pour l'Esthonie:

O. AARMANN.

Pour les Etats-Unis d'Amérique:

THOMAS E. ROBERTSON.
WALLACE R. LANE.
JO. BAILY BROWN.

Pour la Finlande:

YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN.

ARTICLE 19

The present Act shall be signed in a single copy, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the Netherlands. A certified copy shall be forwarded by the latter to each of the Governments of the contracting countries.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Act.

Done at The Hague, in a single copy, the 6th November, 1925.

For Germany:

VIETINGHOFF.

v. SPECHT.

KLAUER.

ALBERT OSTERRIETH.

For Australia:

C. V. WATSON.

For Austria:

Dr. CARL DUSCHANEK.

Dr. HANS FORTWÄNGLER.

For Belgium:

CAPITAINE.

LOUIS ANDRÉ

THOMAS BRAUN.

D. COPPIETERS.

For the United States of Brazil:

J. A. BARBOZA CARNEIRO.

CARLOS AMERICO BARBOSA DE OLIVEIRA.

For Canada:

FREDERICK H. PALMER.

For Cuba:

R. DE LA TORRE.

For Denmark:

N. J. EHRENREICH HANSEN.

For the Free City of Danzig:

ST. KOZMIŃSKI.

For the Dominican Republic:

C. G. DE HASETH Cz.

For Spain:

SANTIAGO MENDEZ DE VIGO.

FERNANDO CABELLO LAPIEDRA.

JOSÉ GARCIA MONGE.

For Estonia:

O. AARMANN.

For the United States of America:

THOMAS E. ROBERTSON.

WALLACE R. LANE.

JO. BAILY BROWN.

For Finland:

YRJÖ SAASTAMOINEN.

Pour la France:

CH. DE MARCILLY.
MARCEL PLAISANT.
CH. DROUETS.
GEORGES MAILLARD.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord:

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.
A. J. MARTIN.
A. BALFOUR.

Pour la Hongrie:

ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY.

Pour l'Etat Libre d'Irlande:

G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH.

Pour l'Italie:

DOMENICO BARONE.
LETTERIO LABOCCETTA.
MARIO GHIRON.

Pour le Japon:

S. SAKIKAWA.
N. ITO.

Pour le Maroc:

CH. DE MARCILLY.

Pour les Etats-Unis du Mexique:

JULIO POULAT.

Pour la Norvège:

B. WYLLER.

Pour les Pays-Bas:

J. ALINGH PRINS.
BIJLEVELD.
DIJCKMEESTER.

Pour la Pologne:

ST. KOZMIŃSKI.
FRÉDÉRIC ZOLL.

Pour le Portugal:

BANDEIRA.

Pour le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes:

Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE.
MIHAÏLO PRÉDITCH.

Pour la Suède:

E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND.
H. HJERTÉN.
AXEL HASSELROT.

Pour la Suisse:

A. DE PURY.
W. KRAFT.

For France:

CH. DE MARCILLY.
MARCEL PLAISANT.
CH. DROUETS.
GEORGES MAILLARD.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:

H. LLEWELLYN SMITH.
A. J. MARTIN.
A. BALFOUR.

For Hungary:

ELEMÉR DE POMPÉRY.

For the Irish Free State:

G. O'KELLY DE GALLAGH.

For Italy:

DOMENICO BARONE.
LETTERIO LABOCCETTA.
MARIO GHIRON.

For Japan:

S. SAKIKAWA.
N. ITO.

For Morocco:

CH. DE MARCILLY.

For the United States of Mexico:

JULIO POULAT.

For Norway:

B. WYLLER.

For the Netherlands:

J. ALINGH PRINS.
BIJLEVELD.
DIJCKMEESTER.

For Poland:

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Dr. YANKO CHOUMANE.
MIHAÏLO PRÉDITCH.

For Sweden:

E. O. J. BJÖRKLUND.
H. HJERTÉN.
AXEL HASSELROT.

For Switzerland:

A. DE PURY.
W. KRAFT.

Pour la Syrie et le Grand Liban :
CH. DE MARCILLY.

Pour la Tchécoslovaquie :
BARÁČEK.
Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKY.
Ing. BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK.

Pour la Tunisie :
CH. DE MARCILLY.

Pour la Turquie :

Procès-verbal de Dépôt des Ratifications de la Convention d'Union de Paris du 20 Mars 1883 pour la Protection de la Propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 Décembre 1900, à Washington le 2 Juin 1911 et La Haye le 6 Novembre 1925.

EN exécution de l'article 18 de la convention d'Union de Paris du 20 mars 1883 pour la protection de la propriété industrielle, révisée à Bruxelles le 14 décembre 1900, à Washington le 2 juin 1911 et à La Haye le 6 novembre 1925, et signée par les plénipotentiaires de l'Allemagne, de l'Australie, de l'Autriche, de la Belgique, du Brésil, du Canada, de Cuba, du Danemark, de la Ville libre de Dantzig, de la République dominicaine, de l'Espagne, de l'Estonie, des Etats-Unis d'Amérique, de la Finlande, de la France, de la Grande-Bretagne et de l'Irlande du Nord, de la Hongrie, de l'Etat libre d'Irlande, de l'Italie, du Japon, du Maroc, du Mexique, de la Norvège, des Pays-Bas, de la Pologne, du Portugal, du Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, de la Suède, de la Suisse, de la Syrie et du Grand Liban, de la Tchécoslovaquie et de la Tunisie, les soussignés se sont présentés au Ministère des Affaires Etrangères à La Haye pour procéder au dépôt des actes des ratifications de ladite convention.

Ces actes ont été confiés au Gouvernement des Pays-Bas pour être déposés, avec le présent procès-verbal, dans ses archives.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé le présent procès-verbal.

Fait à La Haye, le premier mai 1928, en un seul exemplaire dont une expédition certifiée conforme sera remise à chacune des Parties.

Pour l'Italie :
FRANCISCO BARBARO.

Pour l'Allemagne :
Graf J. VON ZECH BURKERSRODA.

Pour la Grande-Bretagne et l'Irlande du Nord :
GRANVILLE.

Pour l'Autriche :
A. DUFFEK.

Pour le Canada :
E. P. LUKE.

Pour l'Espagne :
Le Comte DE PRADÈRE.

Pour les Pays-Bas :
BEEJAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

For Syria and Grand Lebanon:
CH. DE MARCILLY.

For Czechoslovakia:
BARÁČEK.
Prof. Dr. KAREL HERMANN-OTAVSKY.
Ing. BOHUSLAV PAVLOUSEK.

For Tunis:
CH. DE MARCILLY.

For Turkey:

Procès-verbal recording the Deposit of Ratifications of the Union Convention of Paris of March 20, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels on December 14, 1900, at Washington on June 2, 1911, and at The Hague on November 6, 1925.

(Translation)

IN pursuance of Article 18 of the Union Convention of Paris of the 20th March, 1883, for the protection of industrial property, revised at Brussels on the 14th December, 1900, at Washington on the 2nd June, 1911, and at The Hague on the 6th November, 1925, and signed by the plenipotentiaries of Germany, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, the Free City of Dantzic, the Dominican Republic, Spain, Estonia, the United States of America, Finland, France, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Hungary, the Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Morocco, Mexico, Norway, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, Switzerland, Syria and Grand Lebanon, Czechoslovakia and Tunis, the undersigned have met at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs at The Hague in order to proceed to the deposit of the acts of ratification of the said Convention.

These acts have been entrusted to the Netherlands Government to be deposited, with the present *procès-verbal*, in its archives.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present *procès-verbal*.

Done at The Hague, this first day of May, 1928, in a single copy, of which a certified copy shall be communicated to each of the Parties.

For Italy:
FRANCISCO BARBARO.

For Germany:
Graf. J. VON ZECH BURKERSRODA.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland:
GRANVILLE.

For Austria:
A. DUFFEK.

For Canada:
E. P. LUKE.

For Spain:
Le Comte DE PRADÈRE.

For the Netherlands:
BEELAERTS VAN BLOKLAND.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 4

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION

(SECOND OPIUM)

RELATING TO DANGEROUS DRUGS

WITH PROTOCOL

Signed at Geneva, the 19th February, 1925

Canadian Ratification deposited the 27th June, 1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

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No. 4

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION
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Signed at Geneva, the 19th February, 1925
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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

SECOND OPIUM CONVENTION

Signed at Geneva, February 19, 1925.

(Canadian Ratification Deposited June 27, 1928).

ALBANIA, GERMANY, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, BRAZIL, THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CANADA, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, NEW ZEALAND, THE IRISH FREE STATE AND INDIA, BULGARIA, CHILE, CUBA, DENMARK, SPAIN, FRANCE, GREECE, HUNGARY, JAPAN, LATVIA, LUXEMBURG, NICARAGUA, THE NETHERLANDS, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, THE KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SIAM, SUDAN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND URUGUAY.

Taking note of the fact that the application of the provisions of the Hague Convention of January 23rd, 1912, by the Contracting Parties has produced results of great value, but that the contraband trade in and abuse of the substances to which the Convention applies still continue on a great scale;

Convinced that the contraband trade in and abuse of these substances cannot be effectually suppressed except by bringing about a more effective limitation of the production or manufacture of the substances, and by exercising a closer control and supervision of the international trade, than are provided for in the said Convention;

Desirous therefore of taking further measures to carry out the objects aimed at by the said Convention and to complete and strengthen its provisions;

Realizing that such limitation and control require the close co-operation of all the Contracting Parties;

Confident that this humanitarian effort will meet with the unanimous adhesion of the nations concerned:

Have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose.

The High Contracting Parties have accordingly appointed as their Plenipotentiaries:

The President of the Supreme Council of Albania:

M. B. Blinishti, Director of the Albanian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the German Reich:

M. H. von Eckardt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.

The President of the Austrian Republic:

M. Emerich Pflugl, Minister Plenipotentiary, Representative of the Austrian Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. Fernand Peltzer, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council;

Dr. Ferdinand de Myttenaere, Chief Inspector of Pharmacies.

The President of the United States of Brazil:

Dr. Humberto Gotuzzo, Medical Director of the Rio de Janeiro Mental Hospital;

Dr. Pedro Pernambuco, Professor in the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Rio de Janeiro.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:
 Sir Malcolm Delevingne, K.C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State;
 and

for the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable R. Dandurand, Senator, Delegate to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations;

for the Commonwealth of Australia:

Mr. M. L. Shepherd, I.S.O., Official Secretary for the Commonwealth of Australia in Great Britain;

for the Union of South Africa:

Mr. J. S. Smit, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in the United Kingdom;

for the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir James Allen, K.C.B., High Commissioner for New Zealand in the United Kingdom;

for the Irish Free State:

Mr. Michael MacWhite, Representative of the Irish Free State accredited to the League of Nations;

for India:

Mr. R. Sperling, His Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgars:

M. Dimitri Mikoff, Chargé d'Affaires in Switzerland.

The President of the Republic of Chile:

M. Emilio Bello-Codesido, Ambassador, President of the Chilean Delegation to the Sixth Assembly of the League of Nations.

The President of the Cuban Republic:

M. Aristides de Agüero y Bethencourt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich and to the President of the Austrian Republic.

His Majesty the King of Denmark:

M. A. Oldenburg, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Representative of Denmark accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

M. E. de Palacios, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the French Republic:

M. G. Bourgois, French Consul;
 M. A. Kircher, Director of Customs and Excise in Indo-China.

His Serene Highness the Governor of Hungary:

Dr. Zoltán Baranyai, Head of the Royal Hungarian Secretariat accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the Emperor of Japan:

M. S. Kaku, former Civil Governor of the General Government of Taiwan;
 M. Yotaro Sugmiura, Counsellor of Embassy, Assistant Head of the Imperial Japanese Bureau accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Latvian Republic:

M. W. G. Salnais, Minister of Social Welfare.

Her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Luxemburg:

M. Charles Vermaire, Luxemburg Consul at Geneva.

The President of the Republic of Nicaragua:

M. A. Sottile, Nicaraguan Consul at Geneva, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

M. W. G. van Wettum, Member of the Advisory Committee of the League of Nations on the Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs;

Dr. J. B. M. Coebergh, Chief Inspector of Public Health Service;

M. A. D. A. de Kat Angelino, Secretary for Chinese Affairs to the Government of the Netherlands Indies.

His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia:

His Highness Prince Mirza Riza Khan Arfa-od-Dovleh, Ambassador, Representative of the Imperial Government accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Polish Republic:

Dr. W. Chodzko, former Minister of Public Health, Delegate of the Polish Government to the "Office international d'hygiène publique."

The President of the Portuguese Republic:

M. Bartholomeu Ferreira, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council;

Dr. Rodrigo J. Rodrigues, Governor of Macao.

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

M. M. Yovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Siam:

His Serene Highness Prince Damras, Chargé d'Affaires to the Netherlands.

His Excellency the Governor-General of the Sudan:

Sir Wasey Sterry, C.B.E., Legal Secretary to the Government of Sudan.

The Swiss Federal Council:

M. Paul Dinichert, Minister Plenipotentiary, Head of the Foreign Affairs Division of the Federal Political Department.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

M. Ferdinand Veverka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, Permanent Representative accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Uruguay:

M. Enrique E. Buero, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

who, after communicating their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:

CHAPTER I.—DEFINITIONS

ARTICLE 1

The Contracting Parties agree to adopt the following definitions for the purpose of the present Convention:

Raw Opium.—"Raw opium" means the spontaneously coagulated juice obtained from the capsules of the *Papaver somniferum* L., which has only been submitted to the necessary manipulations for packing and transport, whatever its content of morphine.

Medicinal Opium.—"Medicinal opium" means raw opium which has undergone the process necessary to adapt it for medicinal use in accordance with the requirements of the national pharmacopœia, whether in powder form or granulated or otherwise or mixed with neutral materials.

Morphine.—"Morphine" means the principal alkaloid of opium having the chemical formula $C_{17}H_{19}NO_3$.

Diacetylmorphine.—"Diacetylmorphine" means diacetylmorphine (diacetylmorphine, heroin) having the formula $C_{21}H_{23}NO_5$.

Coca Leaf.—"Coca leaf" means the leaf of the *Erythroxylon Coca Lamarck* and the *Erythroxylon novo-granatense* (Morris) Hieronymus and their varieties, belonging to the family of Erythroxylaceæ and the leaf of other species of this genus from which it may be found possible to extract cocaine either directly or by chemical transformation.

Crude Cocaine.—"Crude cocaine" means any extract of the coca leaf which can be used directly or indirectly for the manufacture of cocaine.

Cocaine.—"Cocaine" means methyl-benzoyl lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20} = -16^\circ 4$) in 20 per cent solution of chloroform, of which the formula is $C_{17}H_{21}NO_4$.

Ecgonine.—"Ecgonine" means lævo-ecgonine ($[\alpha]_D^{20} = -45^\circ 6$ in 5 per cent solution of water), of which the formula is $C_9H_{15}NO_3$. H_2O , and all the derivatives of lævo-ecgonine which might serve industrially for its recovery.

Indian Hemp.—"Indian hemp" means the dried flowering or fruiting tops of the pistillate plant *Cannabis sativa* L. from which the resin has not been extracted, under whatever name they may be designated in commerce.

CHAPTER II.—INTERNAL CONTROL OF RAW OPIUM AND COCA LEAVES

ARTICLE 2

The Contracting Parties undertake to enact laws and regulations to ensure the effective control of the production, distribution and export of raw opium, unless laws and regulations on the subject are already in existence; they also undertake to review periodically, and to strengthen as required, the laws and regulations on the subject which they have enacted in virtue of Article 1 of the Hague Convention of 1912 or of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 3

Due regard being had to the differences in their commercial conditions, the Contracting Parties shall limit the number of towns, ports or other localities through which the export or import of raw opium or coca leaves shall be permitted.

CHAPTER III.—INTERNAL CONTROL OF MANUFACTURED DRUGS

ARTICLE 4

The provisions of the present Chapter apply to the following substances:

- (a) Medicinal opium;
- (b) Crude cocaine and ecgonine;
- (c) Morphine, diacetylmorphine, cocaine and their respective salts;
- (d) All preparations officinal and non-official (including the so-called anti-opium remedies) containing more than 0.2 per cent of morphine or more than 0.1 per cent of cocaine;
- (e) All preparations containing diacetylmorphine;
- (f) Galenical preparations (extract and tincture) of Indian hemp;
- (g) Any other narcotic drug to which the present Convention may be applied in accordance with Article 10.

ARTICLE 5

The Contracting Parties shall enact effective laws or regulations to limit exclusively to medical and scientific purposes the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, export and use of the substances to which this Chapter applies. They shall co-operate with one another to prevent the use of these substances for any other purposes.

ARTICLE 6

The Contracting Parties shall control all persons manufacturing, importing, selling, distributing or exporting the substances to which this Chapter applies, as well as the buildings in which these persons carry on such industry or trade.

With this object, the Contracting Parties shall:

- (a) Confine the manufacture of the substances referred to in Article 4 (b), (c) and (g) to those establishments and premises alone which have been licensed for the purpose.
- (b) Require that all persons engaged in the manufacture, import, sale, distribution, or export of the said substances shall obtain a license or permit to engage in these operations;
- (c) Require that such persons shall enter in their books the quantities manufactured, imports, exports, sales and all other distribution of the said substances. This requirement shall not necessarily apply either to supplies dispensed by medical practitioners or to sales by duly authorized chemists on medical prescriptions, provided in each case that the medical prescriptions are filed and preserved by the medical practitioner or chemist.

ARTICLE 7

The Contracting Parties shall take measures to prohibit, as regards their internal trade, the delivery to or possession by any unauthorized persons of the substances to which this Chapter applies.

ARTICLE 8

In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any preparation containing any of the narcotic drugs referred to in the present Chapter cannot give rise to the drug habit on account of the medicaments

with which the said drugs are compounded and which in practice preclude the recovery of the said drugs, the Health Committee shall communicate this finding to the Council of the League of Nations. The Council will communicate the finding to the Contracting Parties, and thereupon the provisions of the present Convention will not be applicable to the preparation concerned.

ARTICLE 9

Any Contracting Party may authorize the supply to the public by chemists, at their own discretion, as medicines, for immediate use in urgent cases, of the following opiate official preparations: tincture of opium, Sydenham laudanum and Dover powder. The maximum dose, however, which may be supplied in such cases must not contain more than 25 centigrammes of official opium, and the chemist must enter in his books the quantities supplied, as provided in Article 6 (c).

ARTICLE 10

In the event of the Health Committee of the League of Nations, after having submitted the question for advice and report to the Permanent Committee of the Office international d'Hygiène publique in Paris, finding that any narcotic drug to which the present Convention does not apply is liable to similar abuse and productive of similar ill-effects as the substances to which this Chapter of the Convention applies, the Health Committee shall inform the Council of the League accordingly and recommend that the provisions of the present Convention shall be applied to such drug.

The Council of the League shall communicate the said recommendation to the Contracting Parties. Any Contracting Party which is prepared to accept the recommendation shall notify the Secretary-General of the League, who will inform the other Contracting Parties.

The provisions of the present Convention shall thereupon apply to the substance in question as between the Contracting Parties who have accepted the recommendation referred to above.

CHAPTER IV.—INDIAN HEMP

ARTICLE 11

1. In addition to the provisions of Chapter V of the present Convention, which shall apply to Indian hemp and the resin prepared from it, the Contracting Parties undertake:

- (a) To prohibit the export of the resin obtained from Indian hemp and the ordinary preparations of which the resin forms the base (such as hashish, esrar, chiras, djamba) to countries which have prohibited their use, and, in cases where export is permitted, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country stating that the importation is approved for the purposes specified in the certificate and that the resin or preparations will not be re-exported;
- (b) Before issuing an export authorization under Article 13 of the present Convention, in respect of Indian hemp, to require the production of a special import certificate issued by the Government of the importing country and stating that the importation is approved and is required exclusively for medical or scientific purposes.

2. The Contracting Parties shall exercise an effective control of such a nature as to prevent the illicit international traffic in Indian hemp and especially in the resin.

CHAPTER V.—CONTROL OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

ARTICLE 12

Each Contracting Party shall require a separate import authorization to be obtained for each importation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorization shall state the quantity to be imported, the name and address of the importer and the name and address of the exporter.

The import authorization shall specify the period within which the importation must be effected and may allow the importation in more than one consignment.

ARTICLE 13

1. Each Contracting Party shall require a separate export authorization to be obtained for each exportation of any of the substances to which the present Convention applies. Such authorization shall state the quantity to be exported, the name and address of the exporter and the name and address of the importer.

2. The Contracting Party, before issuing such export authorization, shall require an import certificate, issued by the Government of the importing country and certifying that the importation is approved, to be produced by the person or establishment applying for the export authorization.

Each Contracting Party agrees to adopt, so far as possible, the form of import certificate annexed to the present Convention.

3. The export authorization shall specify the period within which the exportation must be effected, and shall state the number and date of the import certificate and the authority by whom it has been issued.

4. A copy of the export authorization shall accompany the consignment, and the Government issuing the export authorization shall send a copy to the Government of the importing country.

5. The Government of the importing country, when the importation has been effected, or when the period fixed for the importation has expired, shall return the export authorization, with an endorsement to that effect, to the Government of the exporting country. The endorsement shall specify the amount actually imported.

6. If a less quantity than that specified in the export authorization is actually exported, the quantity actually exported shall be noted by the competent authorities on the export authorization and on any official copy thereof.

7. In the case of an application to export a consignment to any country for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse in that country, a special certificate from the Government of that country, certifying that it has approved the introduction of the consignment for the said purpose, may be accepted by the Government of the exporting country in place of the import certificate provided for above. In such a case, the export authorization shall specify that the consignment is exported for the purpose of being placed in a bonded warehouse.

ARTICLE 14

For the purpose of ensuring the full application and enforcement of the provisions of the present Convention in free ports and free zones, the Contracting Parties undertake to apply in free ports and free zones situated within their territories the same laws and regulations, and to exercise therein the same supervision and control, in respect of the substances covered by the said Convention, as in other parts of their territories.

This Article does not, however, prevent any Contracting Party from applying, in respect of the said substances, more drastic provisions in its free ports and free zones than in other parts of its territories.

ARTICLE 15

1. No consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is exported from one country to another country shall be permitted to pass through a third country, whether or not it is removed from the ship or conveyance in which it is being conveyed, unless the copy of the export authorization (or the diversion certificate, if such a certificate has been issued in pursuance of the following paragraph) which accompanies the consignment is produced to the competent authorities of that country.

2. The competent authorities of any country through which a consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention is permitted to pass shall take all due measures to prevent the diversion of the consignment to a destination other than that named in the copy of the export authorization (or the diversion certificate) which accompanies it, unless the government of that country has authorized that diversion by means of a special diversion certificate. A diversion certificate shall only be issued after the receipt of an import certificate, in accordance with Article 13, from the Government of the country to which it is proposed to divert the consignment, and shall contain the same particulars as are required by Article 13 to be stated in an export authorization, together with the name of the country from which the consignment was originally exported. All the provisions of Article 13 which are applicable to an export authorization shall be applicable equally to the diversion certificate.

Further, the Government of the country authorizing the diversion of the consignment shall detain the copy of the original export authorization (or diversion certificate) which accompanied the consignment on arrival in its territory, and shall return it to the Government which issued it, at the same time notifying the name of the country to which the diversion has been authorized.

3. In cases where the transport is being effected by air, the preceding provisions of this Article shall not be applicable if the aircraft passes over the territory of the third country without landing. If the aircraft lands in the territory of the said country, the said provisions shall be applied so far as the circumstances permit.

4. Paragraphs 1 to 3 of this Article are without prejudice to the provisions of any international agreement which limits the control which may be exercised by any of the Contracting Parties over the substances to which the present Convention applies when in direct transit.

5. The provisions of this Article shall not apply to transport of the substances by post.

ARTICLE 16

A consignment of any of the substances covered by the present Convention which is landed in the territory of any Contracting Party and placed in a bonded warehouse shall not be withdrawn from the bonded warehouse unless an import certificate, issued by the Government of the country of destination and certifying that the importation is approved, is produced to the authorities having jurisdiction over the bonded warehouse. A special authorization shall be issued by the said authorities in respect of each consignment so withdrawn and shall take the place of the export authorization for the purpose of Articles 13, 14 and 15 above.

ARTICLE 17

No consignment of the substances covered by the present Convention while passing in transit through the territories of any Contracting Party or whilst being stored there in a bonded warehouse may be subjected to any process which would alter the nature of the substances in question or, without the permission of the competent authorities, the packing.

ARTICLE 18

If any Contracting Party finds it impossible to apply any provision of this Chapter to trade with another country by reason of the fact that such country is not a party to the present Convention, such Contracting Party will only be bound to apply the provisions of this Chapter so far as the circumstances permit.

CHAPTER VI.—PERMANENT CENTRAL BOARD

ARTICLE 19

A Permanent Central Board shall be appointed, within three months from the coming into force of the present Convention.

The Central Board shall consist of eight persons who, by their technical competence, impartiality and disinterestedness, will command general confidence.

The members of the Central Board shall be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

The United States of America and Germany shall be invited each to nominate one person to participate in these appointments.

In making the appointments, consideration shall be given to the importance of including on the Central Board, in equitable proportion, persons possessing a knowledge of the drug situation, both in the producing and manufacturing countries on the one hand and in the consuming countries on the other hand, and connected with such countries.

The members of the Central Board shall not hold any office which puts them in a position of direct dependence on their Governments.

The members shall be appointed for a term of five years, and they will be eligible for re-appointment.

The Central Board shall elect its own President and shall settle its rules of procedure.

At meetings of the Board, four members shall form a quorum. The decisions of the Board relative to Articles 24 and 26 shall be taken by an absolute majority of the whole number of the Board.

ARTICLE 20

The Council of the League of Nations shall, in consultation with the Board, make the necessary arrangements for the organization and working of the Board, with the object of assuring the full technical independence of the Board in carrying out its duties under the present Convention, while providing for the control of the staff in administrative matters by the Secretary-General.

The Secretary-General shall appoint the secretary and staff of the Board on the nomination of the Board and subject to the approval of the Council.

ARTICLE 21

The Contracting Parties agree to send in annually before December 31st, to the Permanent Central Board set up under Article 19, estimates of the quantities of each of the substances covered by the Convention to be imported into their territory for internal consumption during the following year for medical, scientific and other purposes.

These estimates are not to be regarded as binding on the Government concerned, but will be for the purpose of serving as a guide to the Central Board in the discharge of its duties.

Should circumstances make it necessary for any country, in the course of the year, to modify its estimates, the country in question shall communicate the revised figures to the Central Board.

ARTICLE 22

1. The Contracting Parties agree to send annually to the Central Board, in a manner to be indicated by the Board, within three (in the case of paragraph (c), five) months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year, showing:

- (a) Production of raw opium and coca leaves;
- (b) Manufacture of the substances recovered by Chapter III, Article 4 (b) (c) and (g) of the present Convention and the raw material used for such manufacture. The amount of such substances used for the manufacture of other derivatives not covered by the Convention shall be separately stated;
- (c) Stocks of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention in the hands of wholesalers or held by the Government for consumption in the country for other than Government purposes;
- (d) Consumption, other than for Government purposes, of the substances covered by Chapters II and III of the present Convention;
- (e) Amounts of each of the substances covered by the present Convention which have been confiscated on account of illicit import or export; the manner in which the confiscated substances have been disposed of shall be stated, together with such other information as may be useful in regard to such confiscation and disposal.

The statistics referred to in paragraphs (a) to (e) above shall be communicated by the Central Board to the Contracting Parties.

2. The Contracting Parties agree to forward to the Central Board, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, within four weeks after the end of each period of three months, the statistics of their imports from and exports to each country of each of the substances covered by the present Convention during the preceding three months. These statistics will, in such cases as may be prescribed by the Board, be sent by telegram, except when the quantities fall below a minimum amount which shall be fixed in the case of each substance by the Board.

3. In furnishing the statistics in pursuance of this Article, the Governments shall state separately the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes, in order to enable the amounts required in the country for general medical and scientific purposes to be ascertained. It shall not be within the competence of the Central Board to question or to express any opinion on the amounts imported or purchased for Government purposes or the use thereof.

4. For the purposes of this Article, substances which are held, imported, or purchased by the Government for eventual sale are not regarded as held, imported or purchased for Government purposes.

ARTICLE 23

In order to complete the information of the Board as to the disposal of the world's supply of raw opium, the Governments of the countries where the use of prepared opium is temporarily authorized shall, in a manner to be prescribed by the Board, in addition to the statistics provided for in Article 22, forward annually to the Board, within three months after the end of the year, as complete and accurate statistics as possible relative to the preceding year showing:

- (1) The manufacture of prepared opium, and the raw material used for such manufacture;
- (2) The consumption of prepared opium.

It is understood that it shall not be within the competence of the Board to question or to express any opinion upon these statistics, and that the provisions of Article 24 are not applicable to the matters dealt with in this Article, except in cases where the Board may find that illicit international transactions are taking place on an appreciable scale.

ARTICLE 24

1. The Central Board shall continuously watch the course of the international trade. If the information at its disposal leads the Board to conclude that excessive quantities of any substance covered by the present Convention are accumulating in any country, or that there is a danger of that country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic, the Board shall have the right to ask, through the Secretary-General of the League, for explanations from the country in question.

2. If no explanation is given within a reasonable time or the explanation is unsatisfactory, the Central Board shall have the right to call the attention of the Governments of all the Contracting Parties and of the Council of the League of Nations to the matter, and to recommend that no further exports of the substances covered by the present Convention or any of them shall be made to the country concerned until the Board reports that it is satisfied as to the situation in that country in regard to the said substances. The Board shall at the same time notify the Government of the country concerned of the recommendation made by it.

3. The country concerned shall be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

4. The Government of any exporting country which is not prepared to act on the recommendation of the Central Board shall also be entitled to bring the matter before the Council of the League.

If it does not do so, it shall immediately inform the Board that it is not prepared to act on the recommendation, explaining, if possible, why it is not prepared to do so.

5. The Central Board shall have the right to publish a report on the matter and communicate it to the Council, which shall thereupon forward it to the Governments of all the Contracting Parties.

6. If in any case the decision of the Central Board is not unanimous, the views of the minority shall also be stated.

7. Any country shall be invited to be represented at a meeting of the Central Board at which a question directly interesting it is considered.

ARTICLE 25

It shall be the friendly right of any of the Contracting Parties to draw the attention of the Board to any matter which appears to it to require investigation, provided that this Article shall not be construed as in any way extending the powers of the Board.

ARTICLE 26

In the case of a country which is not a party to the present Convention, the Central Board may take the same measures as are specified in Article 24, if the information at the disposal of the Board leads it to conclude that there is a danger of the country becoming a centre of the illicit traffic; in that case the Board shall take the action indicated in the said Article as regards notification to the country concerned.

Paragraphs 3, 4 and 7 of Article 24 shall apply in any such case.

ARTICLE 27

The Central Board shall present an annual report on its work to the Council of the League. This report shall be published and communicated to all the Contracting Parties.

The Central Board shall take all necessary measures to ensure that the estimates, statistics, information and explanations which it receives under Articles 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 or 26 of the present Convention shall not be made public in such a manner as to facilitate the operations of speculators or injure the legitimate commerce of any Contracting Party.

CHAPTER VII—GENERAL PROVISIONS

ARTICLE 28

Each of the Contracting Parties agrees that breaches of its laws or regulations by which the provisions of the present Convention are enforced shall be punishable by adequate penalties, including in appropriate cases the confiscation of the substances concerned.

ARTICLE 29

The Contracting Parties will examine in the most favourable spirit the possibility of taking legislative measures to render punishable acts committed within their jurisdiction for the purpose of procuring or assisting the commission in any place outside their jurisdiction of any act which constitutes an offence against the laws of that place relating to the matters dealt with in the present Convention.

ARTICLE 30

The Contracting Parties shall communicate to one another, through the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, their existing laws and regulations respecting the matters referred to in the present Convention, so far as this has not already been done, as well as those promulgated in order to give effect to the said Convention.

ARTICLE 31

The present Convention replaces, as between the Contracting Parties, the provisions of Chapters I, III and V of the Convention signed at The Hague on January 23, 1912, which provisions remain in force as between the Contracting Parties and any States Parties to the said Convention which are not Parties to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 32

1. In order as far as possible to settle in a friendly manner disputes arising between the Contracting Parties in regard to the interpretation or application of the present Convention which they have not been able to settle through diplomatic channels, the parties to such a dispute may, before resorting to any proceedings for judicial settlement or arbitration, submit the dispute for an advisory opinion to such technical body as the Council of the League of Nations may appoint for this purpose.

2. The advisory opinion shall be given within six months commencing from the day on which the dispute has been submitted to the technical body, unless this period is prolonged by mutual agreement between the parties to the dispute. The technical body shall fix the period within which the parties are to decide whether they will accept the advisory opinion given by it.

3. The advisory opinion shall not be binding upon the parties to the dispute unless it is accepted by each of them.

4. Disputes which it has not been found possible to settle either directly or on the basis of the advice of the above-mentioned technical body shall, at the request of any one of the parties thereto, be brought before the Permanent Court of International Justice, unless a settlement is attained by way of arbitration or otherwise by application of some existing convention or in virtue of an arrangement specially concluded.

5. Proceedings shall be opened before the Permanent Court of International Justice in the manner laid down in Article 40 of the Statute of the Court.

6. A decision of the parties to a dispute to submit it for an advisory opinion to the technical body appointed by the Council of the League of Nations, or to resort to arbitration, shall be communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and by him to the other Contracting Parties, which shall have the right to intervene in the proceedings.

7. The parties to a dispute shall bring before the Permanent Court of International Justice any question of international law or question as to the interpretation of the present Convention arising during proceedings before the technical body or arbitral tribunal, decision of which by the Court is, on the demand of one of the parties, declared by the technical body or arbitral tribunal to be necessary for the settlement of the dispute.

ARTICLE 33

The present Convention, of which the French and English texts are both authentic, shall bear to-day's date and shall be open for signature until the 30th day of September, 1925, by any State represented at the Conference at which the present Convention was drawn up, by any Member of the League of Nations, and by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

ARTICLE 34

The present Convention is subject to ratification. The instruments of ratification shall be deposited with the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who shall notify their receipt to the Members of the League which are signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

ARTICLE 35

After the 30th day of September, 1925, the present Convention may be acceded to by any State represented at the Conference at which this Convention was drawn up and which has not signed the Convention, by any Member of the League of Nations, or by any State to which the Council of the League of Nations shall have communicated a copy of the Convention for this purpose.

Accession shall be effected by an instrument communicated to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations to be deposited in the archives of the Secretariat. The Secretary-General shall at once notify such deposit to all the Members of the League of Nations signatories of the Convention and to the other signatory States.

ARTICLE 36

The present Convention shall not come into force until it has been ratified by ten Powers, including seven of the States by which the Central Board is to be appointed in pursuance of Article 19, of which at least two must be permanent Members of the Council of the League. The date of its coming into force

shall be the ninetieth day after the receipt by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations of the last of the necessary ratifications. Thereafter, the present Convention will take effect in the case of each Party ninety days after the receipt of its ratification or of the notification of its accession.

In compliance with the provisions of Article 18 of the Covenant of the League of Nations, the Secretary-General will register the present Convention upon the day of its coming into force.

ARTICLE 37

A special record shall be kept by the Secretary-General of the League of Nations showing which of the Parties have signed, ratified, acceded to or denounced the present Convention. This record shall be open to the Contracting Parties and the Members of the League at all times; it shall be published as often as possible, in accordance with the directions of the Council.

ARTICLE 38

The present Convention may be denounced by an instrument in writing addressed to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The denunciation shall become effective one year after the date of the receipt of the instrument of denunciation by the Secretary-General, and shall operate only in respect of the Contracting Party which makes it.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations shall notify the receipt of any such denunciations to all Members of the League of Nations signatories of or adherents to the Convention and to the other signatory or adherent States.

ARTICLE 39

Any State signing or acceding to the present Convention may declare, at the moment either of its signature, ratification or accession, that its acceptance of the present Convention does not include any or all of its colonies, overseas possessions, protectorates, or overseas territories under its sovereignty or authority, or in respect of which it has accepted a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations, and may subsequently accede, in conformity with the provisions of Article 35, on behalf of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory excluded by such declaration.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any such colony, overseas possession, protectorate or territory, and the provisions of Article 38 shall apply to any such denunciation.

In faith whereof the above-named Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Convention.

DONE at Geneva, the nineteenth day of February, one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all the States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

ALBANIA:

B. BLINISHTI.

GERMANY:

H. von ECKARDT.

(Translation)

Subject to the reservation annexed to the Proces-verbal of the plenary meeting of February 16, 1925. H. v. E.

AUSTRIA:

Emerich PFLUGL.

(Translation)

Subject to the provisional suspension of the application of Article 13, paragraph 4, the corresponding clause of Article 15, and Article 22, paragraph 2.

In view of the special circumstances in which it is situated, the Federal Government reserves the right to suspend provisionally, for so long as those circumstances continue, the application of the above-mentioned clauses providing for the despatch of a copy of the export authorization or diversion certificate to the Government of the importing country. The Federal Government will, however, continue to apply the system of import and export certificates adopted on the recommendation of the Advisory Committee for Traffic in Opium and other Dangerous Drugs. For the same reasons, and again so long as the said special circumstances continue, the Federal Government reserves the right to suspend provisionally the application of the clause providing for the forwarding of quarterly statistics to the Central Board. It will, however, continue to make an annual report.*

BELGIUM:—

Fernand PELTZER.

Dr. Ferd. de MYTENAERE.

BRAZIL:

Pedro PERNAMBUCO F.

H. GOTUZZO.

BRITISH EMPIRE:

Malcolm DELEVINGNE.

CANADA:

R. DANDURAND.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

M. L. SHEPHERD.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

J. S. SMIT.

NEW ZEALAND:

J. ALLEN.

Under Article 39 on behalf of New Zealand the Convention is accepted for the Mandated territory of Western Samoa. J. A. September 11, 1925.

INDIA:

R. SPERLING.

IRISH FREE STATE:

Michael MACWHITE.

BULGARIA:

D. MIKOFF.

CHILE:

Emilio BELLO-C.

CUBA:

Aristides de Agüero y BETHENCOURT.

DENMARK:

A. OLDENBURG.

(Translation)

(Subject to ratification.)

SPAIN:

Emilio de PALACIOS.

* This reservation was withdrawn on May 27, 1926.

FRANCE:

G. BOURGOIS.

A. KIRCHER.

(Translation)

The French Government is compelled to make all reservations, as regards the colonies, protectorates and mandated territories under its authority, as to the possibility of regularly producing, within the strictly prescribed time-limit, the quarterly statistics provided for in paragraph 2 of Article 22.

GREECE:

Ad referendum

Vassili DENDRAMIS.

HUNGARY:

Dr. Baranyai ZOLTAN.

JAPAN:

S. KAKU.

Y. SUGIMURA.

LATVIA:

W. G. SALNAIS.

LUXEMBURG:

Ch. G. VERMAIRE.

NICARAGUA:

A. SOTTILE.

THE NETHERLANDS:

v. WETTUM.

J. B. M. COEBERGH.

A. D. A. de Kat ANGELINO.

PERSIA:

Prince ARFA-OD-DOVLEH MIRZA RIZA KHAN.

(Translation)

Ad referendum and subject to the League of Nations complying with the request made by Persia in the Memorandum O.D.C. 24.

POLAND:

CHODZKO.

PORTUGAL:

A. M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA.

R. J. RODRIGUES.

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS, AND SLOVENES:

M. JOVANOVITCH.

SIAM:

DAMRAS.

SUDAN:

WASEY STERRY.

SWITZERLAND:

PAUL DINICHERT.

(Translation)

With reference to the declaration made by the Swiss Delegation at the 36th plenary meeting of the Conference, concerning the forwarding of the quarterly statistics provided for in Article 22, paragraph 2.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Ferdinand VEVERKA.

URUGUAY:

E. E. BUERO.

ANNEX

MODEL FORM OF IMPORT CERTIFICATE

INTERNATIONAL OPIUM CONVENTION

No.

Certificate of Official Approval of Import

I hereby certify that the Ministry of.....being the Ministry charged with the administration of the law relating to the dangerous drugs to which the International Opium Convention of () applies, has approved the importation by

(a) Name, address and business of importer.
 (b) Exact description and amount of drug to be imported.
 (c) Name and address of firm in exporting country from which the drug is to be obtained.
 (d) State any special conditions to be observed, e.g. not to be imported through the post.

(a)
 of (b)
 from (c)
 subject to the following conditions
 (d)
 and is satisfied that the consignment proposed to be imported is required:

- (1) For legitimate purposes (in the case of raw opium and the cocoa leaf) ¹;
- (2) Solely for medicinal or scientific purposes (in the case of drugs to which Chapter III of the Convention applies and Indian hemp).

Signed on behalf of the Ministry of.....

(Signature).....

(Official Rank).....

(Date).....

¹ Where the use of prepared opium has not yet been suppressed and it is desired to import raw opium for the manufacture of prepared opium, the certificate should be to the effect that the raw opium to be imported is required for the purpose of manufacturing prepared opium for use under Government restrictions pending complete suppression, and that it will not be re-exported.

PROTOCOL

The undersigned, representatives of certain States signatory to the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day, duly authorized to that effect;

Taking note of the Protocol signed the eleventh day of February one thousand nine hundred and twenty-five by the representatives of the States signatory to the Agreement signed on the same day relating to the Use of Prepared Opium:

Hereby agree as follows:

I

The States signatory to the present Protocol, recognizing that under Chapter I of the Hague Convention the duty rests upon them of establishing such a control over the production, distribution and exportation of raw opium as would prevent the illicit traffic, agree to take such measures as may be required to prevent completely, within five years from the present date, the smuggling of opium from constituting a serious obstacle to the effective suppression of the use of prepared opium in those territories where such use is temporarily authorized.

II

The question whether the undertaking referred to in Article I has been completely executed shall be decided, at the end of the said period of five years, by a Commission to be appointed by the Council of the League of Nations.

III

The present Protocol shall come into force for each of the signatory States at the same time as the Convention relating to Dangerous Drugs signed this day. Articles 33 and 35 of the Convention are applicable to the present Protocol.

In faith whereof the present Protocol was drawn up at Geneva the nineteenth day of February, 1925, in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Secretariat of the League of Nations; certified copies will be transmitted to all States represented at the Conference and to all Members of the League of Nations.

ALBANIA:

B. BLINISHTI

GERMANY:

H. von ECKARDT

BRITISH EMPIRE:

Malcolm DELEVINGNE

CANADA:

W. A. RIDDELL

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

M. L. SHEPHERD

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

J. S. SMIT

NEW ZEALAND:

J. ALLEN

INDIA:

R. SPERLING

BULGARIA:

D. MIKOFF

CHILE:

Emilio BELLO-C.

CUBA:

Aristides DE AGÜERO Y BETHENCOURT

GREECE:

Ad referendum

Vassili DENDRAMIS

JAPAN:

S. KAKU

Y. SUGIMURA

LATVIA:

W. G. SALNAIS

LUXEMBURG:

Ch. G. VERMAIRE

NICARAGUA:

A. SOTTILE

THE NETHERLANDS:

v. Wettum

J. B. M. COEBERGH

A. D. A. de KAT ANGELINO

PERSIA:

Prince ARFA-OD-DOVLEH MIRZA RIZA KHAN

PORTUGAL:

A. M. Bartholomeu FERREIRA

R. J. RODRIGUES

KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES:

M. JOVANOVITCH

SIAM:

DAMRAS

SUDAN:

WASEY STERRY

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Ferdinand VEVERKA

on. Doc.
Can.
Misc.
T

Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 5

INTERNATIONAL SLAVERY
CONVENTION



Signed at Geneva, the 25th September, 1926
Canadian Ratification deposited the 6th August, 1928

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

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INTERNATIONAL SLAVERY
CONVENTION

Signed at Geneva, the 25th September, 1926

Canadian Ratification deposited the 6th August, 1928

OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

INTERNATIONAL SLAVERY CONVENTION

Signed at Geneva, September 25, 1926

[Canadian Ratification deposited August 6, 1928]

ALBANIA, Germany, Austria, Belgium, the British Empire, Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Union of South Africa, the Dominion of New Zealand, and India, Bulgaria, China, Colombia, Cuba, Denmark, Spain, Estonia, Abyssinia, Finland, France, Greece, Italy, Latvia, Liberia, Lithuania, Norway, Panama, the Netherlands, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Solvenes, Sweden, Czechoslovakia and Uruguay.

Whereas the signatories of the General Act of the Brussels Conference of 1889-90 declared that they were equally animated by the firm intention of putting an end to the traffic in African slaves;

Whereas the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye of 1919 to revise the General Act of Berlin of 1885 and the General Act and Declaration of Brussels of 1890 affirmed their intention of securing the complete suppression of slavery in all its forms and of the slave trade by land and sea;

Taking into consideration the report of the Temporary Slavery Commission appointed by the Council of the League of Nations on the 12th June, 1924;

Desiring to complete and extend the work accomplished under the Brussels Act and to find a means of giving practical effect throughout the world to such intentions as were expressed in regard to slave trade and slavery by the signatories of the Convention of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, and recognizing that it is necessary to conclude to that end more detailed arrangements than are contained in that convention;

Considering, moreover, that it is necessary to prevent forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery;

Have decided to conclude a convention and have accordingly appointed as their plenipotentiaries;

The President of the Supreme Council of Albania:

Dr. D. Dino, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Italy.

The President of the German Reich:

Dr. Carl von Schubert, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Federal Austrian Republic:

M. Emerich von Pflügl, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, representative of the Federal Government accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of the Belgians:

M. L. de Brouckère, member of the Senate, first delegate of Belgium to the Seventh Ordinary Session of the Assembly of the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Viscount Cecil of Chelwood, K.C., Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

For the Dominion of Canada:

The Right Honourable Sir George E. Foster, G.C.M.G., P.C., LL.D., Senator, member of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

For the Commonwealth of Australia:

The Honourable J. G. Latham, C.M.G., K.C., P.C., Attorney-General of the Commonwealth.

For the Union of South Africa:

Mr. Jacobus Stephanus Smit, High Commissioner of the Union in London.

For the Dominion of New Zealand:

The Honourable Sir James Parr, K.C.M.G., High Commissioner in London.

And for India:

Sir William Henry Hoare Vincent, G.C.I.E., K.C.S.I., member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India, former member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General of India.

His Majesty the King of the Bulgarians:

M. D. Mikoff, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, permanent representative of the Bulgarian Government accredited to the League of Nations.

The Chief Executive of the Chinese Republic:

M. Chao-Hsin Chu, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Rome.

The President of the Republic of Colombia:

Dr. Francisco José Urrutia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, representative of Colombia on the Council of the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Cuba:

M. A. de Agüero y Bethancourt, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich and to the President of the Austrian Federal Republic.

His Majesty the King of Denmark and Iceland:

M. Herluf Zahle, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

His Majesty the King of Spain:

M. M. Lopez Roberts, Marquis de la Torrehermosa, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Estonian Republic:

General Johan Laidoner, Member of Parliament, President of the Committee for Foreign Affairs and National Defence.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen of the Kings of Abyssinia and His Imperial and Royal Highness the Prince Regent and Heir to the Throne:

Dedjazmatch Guetatchou, Minister of the Interior;

Lidj Makonnen Endelkatchou;

Kentiba Gebrou;

Ato Tasfae, Secretary of the Imperial League of Nations Department at Addis-Abeba.

The President of the Republic of Finland:

M. Rafael W. Erich, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, permanent delegate of Finland accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the French Republic:

Count B. Clauzel, Minister Plenipotentiary, head of the French League of Nations Department.

The President of the Hellenic Republic:

M. D. Caclamanos, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty.

M. V. Dendramis, Chargé d'Affaires at Berne, permanent delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Italy:

Professor Vittorio Scialoja, Minister of State, Senator, representative of Italy on the Council of the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Latvia:

M. Charles Duzmans, permanent representative accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Liberia:

Baron Rodolphe A. Lehmann, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the French Republic, permanent delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Republic of Lithuania:

M. V. Sidzikauskas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the President of the German Reich.

His Majesty the King of Norway:

Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, Professor at the University of Oslo.

The President of the Republic of Panama:

Dr. Eusebio A. Morales, Professor of Law at the Panama National Faculty, Finance Minister.

Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands:

Jonkheer W. F. van Lennep, Charge d'Affaires *a.i.* of the Netherlands at Berne.

His Majesty the Emperor of Persia:

His Highness Prince Arfa, Ambassador, delegate of Persia accredited to the League of Nations.

The President of the Polish Republic:

M. Auguste Zaleski, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The President of the Republic of Portugal:

Dr. A. de Vasconcellos, Minister Plenipotentiary, in charge of the League of Nations Department at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

His Majesty the King of Roumania:

M. N. Titulesco, Professor at the University of Bucharest, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Britannic Majesty, representative of Roumania on the Council of the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

Dr. M. Jovanovitch, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council, permanent delegate accredited to the League of Nations.

His Majesty the King of Sweden:

M. Einar Hennings, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

M. Ferdinand Veverka, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Swiss Federal Council.

The President of the Republic of Uruguay:

M. B. Fernandez y Medina, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Majesty the King of Spain.

Who, having communicated their full powers, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

For the purpose of the present convention, the following definitions are agreed upon:—

- (1) Slavery is the status or condition of a person over whom any or all of the powers attaching to the right of ownership are exercised.
- (2) The slave trade includes all acts involved in the capture, acquisition or disposal of a person with intent to reduce him to slavery; all acts involved in the acquisition of a slave with a view to selling or exchanging him; all acts of disposal by sale or exchange of a slave acquired with a view to being sold or exchanged, and, in general, every act of trade or transport in slaves.

ARTICLE 2

The high contracting parties undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, so far as they have not already taken the necessary steps:—

- (a) To prevent and suppress the slave trade.
- (b) To bring about, progressively and as soon as possible, the complete abolition of slavery in all its forms.

ARTICLE 3

The high contracting parties undertake to adopt all appropriate measures with a view to preventing and suppressing the embarkation, disembarkation and transport of slaves in their territorial waters and upon all vessels flying their respective flags.

The high contracting parties undertake to negotiate as soon as possible a general convention with regard to the slave trade which will give them rights and impose upon them duties of the same nature as those provided for in the Convention of the 17th June, 1925, relative to the International Trade in Arms (articles 12, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, and paragraphs 3, 4 and 5 of Section II of Annex II), with the necessary adaptations, it being understood that this general convention will not place the ships (even of small tonnage) of any high contracting parties in a position different from that of the other high contracting parties.

It is also understood that, before or after the coming into force of this general convention, the high contracting parties are entirely free to conclude between themselves, without, however, derogating from the principles laid down in the preceding paragraph, such special agreements as, by reason of their peculiar situation, might appear to be suitable in order to bring about as soon as possible the complete disappearance of the slave trade.

ARTICLE 4

The high contracting parties shall give to one another every assistance with the object of securing the abolition of slavery and the slave trade.

ARTICLE 5

The high contracting parties recognize that recourse to compulsory or forced labour may have grave consequences and undertake, each in respect of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage, to take all necessary measures to prevent compulsory or forced labour from developing into conditions analogous to slavery.

It is agreed that:—

- (1) Subject to the transitional provisions laid down in paragraph (2) below, compulsory or forced labour may only be exacted for public purposes.
- (2) In territories in which compulsory or forced labour for other than public purposes still survives, the high contracting parties shall endeavour progressively and as soon as possible to put an end to the practice. So long as such forced or compulsory labour exists, this labour shall invariably be of an exceptional character, shall always receive adequate remuneration, and shall not involve the removal of the labourers from their usual place of residence.
- (3) In all cases, the responsibility for any recourse to compulsory or forced labour shall rest with the competent central authorities of the territory concerned.

ARTICLE 6

Those of the high contracting parties whose laws do not at present make adequate provision for the punishment of infractions of laws and regulations enacted with a view to giving effect to the purposes of the present convention undertake to adopt the necessary measures in order that severe penalties may be imposed in respect of such infractions.

ARTICLE 7

The high contracting parties undertake to communicate to each other and to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations any laws and regulations which they may enact with a view to the application of the provisions of the present convention.

ARTICLE 8

The high contracting parties agree that disputes arising between them relating to the interpretation or application of this convention shall, if they cannot be settled by direct negotiation, be referred for decision to the Permanent Court of International Justice. In case either or both of the States parties to such a dispute should not be parties to the Protocol of the 16th December, 1920, relating to the Permanent Court of International Justice, the dispute shall be referred, at the choice of the parties and in accordance with the constitutional procedure of each State, either to the Permanent Court of International Justice or to a court of arbitration constituted in accordance with the Convention of the 18th October, 1907, for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes, or to some other court of arbitration.

ARTICLE 9

At the time of signature or of ratification or of accession, any high contracting party may declare that its acceptance of the present convention does not bind some or all of the territories placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage in respect of all or any provisions of the convention; it may subsequently accede separately on behalf of any one of them or in respect of any provision to which any one of them is not a party.

ARTICLE 10

In the event of a high contracting party wishing to denounce the present convention, the denunciation shall be notified in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations, who will at once communicate a certified true copy of the notification to all the other high contracting parties, informing them of the date on which it was received.

The denunciation shall only have effect in regard to the notifying State, and one year after the notification has reached the Secretary-General of the League of Nations.

Denunciation may also be made separately in respect of any territory placed under its sovereignty, jurisdiction, protection, suzerainty or tutelage.

ARTICLE 11

The present convention, which will bear this day's date and of which the French and English texts are both authentic, will remain open for signature by the States members of the League of Nations until the 1st April, 1927.

The Secretary-General of the League of Nations will subsequently bring the present convention to the notice of States which have not signed it, including States which are not members of the League of Nations, and invite them to accede thereto.

A State desiring to accede to the convention shall notify its intention in writing to the Secretary-General of the League of Nations and transmit to him the instrument of accession, which shall be deposited in the archives of the League.

The Secretary-General shall immediately transmit to all the other high contracting parties a certified true copy of the notification and of the instrument of accession, informing them of the date on which he received them.

ARTICLE 12

The present convention will be ratified and the instruments of ratification shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary-General of the League of Nations. The Secretary-General will inform all the high contracting parties of such deposit.

The convention will come into operation for each State on the date of the deposit of its ratification or of its accession.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention.

Done at Geneva, the 25th day of September, 1926, in one copy, which will be deposited in the archives of the League of Nations. A certified copy shall be forwarded to each signatory State.

Albania:

D. DINO.

Germany:

DR. CARL VON SCHUBERT,

Austria:

EMERICH PFLÜGL.

Belgium:

L. DE BROUCKÈRE.

British Empire:

I declare that my signature does not bind India or any British Dominion which is a separate member of the League of Nations and does not separately sign or accede to the convention.

CECIL.

Canada:

GEORGE EULAS FOSTER.

Australia:

J. G. LATHAM.

Union of South Africa:

J. S. SMIT.*

New Zealand:

J. C. PARR.

* This signature applies to South-West Africa.

India:

Under the terms of article 9 of this convention I declare that my signature is not binding as regards the enforcement of the provisions of article 2, subsection (b), articles 5, 6 and 7 of this convention upon the following territories: namely, in Burma, the Naga tracts lying west and south of the Hukawng Valley, bounded on the north and west by the Assam boundary, on the east by the Nanphuk River and on the south by the Singaling Hkamti and the Somra tracts; in Assam, the Sadiya and Balipara frontier tracts, the tribal area to the east of the Naga Hills district, up to the Burma boundary, and a small tract in the south of the Lushai Hills district; nor on the territories in India of any prince or chief under the *suzerainty* of His Majesty.

I also declare that my signature to the convention is not binding in respect of article 3 in so far as that article may require India to enter into any convention whereby vessels, by reason of the fact that they are owned, fitted out or commanded by Indians, or of the fact that one-half of the crew is Indian, are classified as native vessels, or are denied any privilege, right or immunity enjoyed by similar vessels of other States signatories of the Covenant or are made subject to any liability or disability to which similar ships of such other States are not subject.

W. H. VINCENT.

Bulgaria:

D. MIKOFF.

China:

CHAO-HSIN CHU.

Colombia:

FRANCISCO JOSÉ URRUTIA.

Cuba:

ARISTIDES DE AGÜERO

BETHANCOURT.

Denmark:

HERLUF ZAHLE.

Spain:

Pour l'Espagne et les Colonies espagnoles, exception faite du Protectorat espagnol du Maroc.*

MAURICIO LOPEZ ROBERTS

MARQUIS DE LA TORREHERMOSA.

* Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.—For Spain and the Spanish colonies, with the exception of the Spanish Protectorate of Morocco.

Estonia:

J. LAIDONER.

Abyssinia:

GUETATCHOU.

MAKONNEN.

KENTIBA GEBROU.

ATO TASFAE.

Finland:

RAFAEL ERICH.

France:

B. CLAUZEL.

Greece:

D. CACLAMANOS.

V. DENDRAMIS.

Italy:

VITTORIO SCIALOJA.

Latvia:

CHARLES DUZMANS.

Liberia:

Subject to ratification by the Liberian Senate.

BON R. LEHMANN.

Lithuania:

VENCESLAS SIDZIKAIUSKAS.

Norway:

FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

Panama:

EUSEBIO A. MORALES.

Netherlands:

W. F. VAN LENNEP.

Persia:

Ad referendum et en interprétant l'article 3 comme ne pouvant pas obliger la Perse à se lier par aucun arrangement ou convention qui placerait ses navires de n'importe quel tonnage dans la catégorie des navires indigènes prévue par la convention sur le commerce des armes.*

PRINCE ARFA.

Poland:

AUGUSTE ZALESKI.

Portugal:

AUGUSTO DE VASCONCELLOS.

Roumania:

N. TITULESCO.

Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes

M. JOVANOVITCH.

Sweden:

EINAR HENNINGS.

Czechoslovakia:

FERDINAND VEVERKA.

Uruguay:

B. FERNANDEZ Y MEDINA.

* *Translation by the Secretariat of the League of Nations.*—*Ad referendum* and interpreting article 3 as without power to compel Persia to bind herself by any arrangement or convention which would place her ships of whatever tonnage in the category of native vessels provided for by the Convention on the Trade in Arms.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 6

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

CANADA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Signed at Ottawa, March 15, 1928

Ratifications exchanged at Ottawa, October 30, 1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 6

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

CANADA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Signed at Ottawa, March 15, 1928

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OTTAWA
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PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

CONVENTION OF COMMERCE

BETWEEN

CANADA AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, being desirous of improving and extending the commercial relations between Canada and Czechoslovakia, have resolved to conclude a Convention with that object and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada:

The Honourable James Alexander Robb, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Finance and Receiver General of Canada:

The Honourable James Malcolm, a Member of His Majesty's Honourable Privy Council for Canada, a Member of the Parliament of Canada, Minister of Trade and Commerce of Canada;

And the President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

Monsieur Frantisek Kveton, Consul of the Czechoslovak Republic, in Montreal;

Who, after communicating to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE 1

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada imported into Czechoslovakia and articles the produce or manufacture of Czechoslovakia imported into Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of Canada into Czechoslovakia or of any article the produce or manufacture of Czechoslovakia into Canada which shall not equally extend to the importation of like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country. This provision is not applicable to articles which constitute a state monopoly nor to the sanitary and other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of protecting the safety of the State, of persons or of animals or plants.

ARTICLE 2

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada exported to Czechoslovakia and articles the produce or manufacture of Czechoslovakia exported to Canada shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from Canada to Czechoslovakia or from Czechoslovakia to Canada which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like articles to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3

Articles the produce or manufacture of Canada passing in transit through Czechoslovakia and articles the produce or manufacture of Czechoslovakia passing in transit through Canada shall be reciprocally free from all transit duties whether they pass through direct or whether during transit they are unloaded, warehoused or reloaded.

ARTICLE 4

It is understood that in all matters governing the import, export and transit of merchandise Czechoslovakia grants to Canada and Canada grants to Czechoslovakia the treatment of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5

To enjoy the benefit of the tariff advantages provided for in the foregoing articles, without prejudice to the stipulations of Article 4, goods the produce or manufacture of Czechoslovakia shall be conveyed without transshipment from a port of Czechoslovakia, such being understood to be a port of a foreign country in which Czechoslovakia has defined rights under treaties to which Canada is a party, or from a port of a country enjoying the benefit of the Preferential or Intermediate Tariff, into a sea or river port of Canada.

ARTICLE 6

The present Convention, after being approved by the Parliament of Canada and by the competent authority on the part of Czechoslovakia, shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Ottawa as soon as possible. It shall come into force fifteen days after the exchange of ratifications and shall be binding upon the Contracting Parties during four years from the date of its coming into force. In case neither of the Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other twelve months before the expiration of the said period of four years of its intention to terminate the present Convention it shall remain in force until the expiration of one year from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at Ottawa, this fifteenth day of March in the year 1928.

(L.S.) JAMES A. ROBB.

(L.S.) JAMES MALCOLM.

(L.S.) F. V. KVETON.

Certificate of Exchange of Ratifications

The undersigned having met together for the purpose of exchanging the Ratifications of the Commercial Convention between His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, signed at Ottawa on the fifteenth day of March, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight; and the respective Ratifications of the said Convention having been carefully compared, and found to be exactly conformable to each other, the said exchange took place this day in the usual form.

In witness whereof they have signed the present Certificate and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done at Ottawa, in duplicate, the thirtieth day of October, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight.

(L.S.) JAMES A. ROBB.

(L.S.) JAMES MALCOLM.

(L.S.) F. V. KVETON.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 7

Exchange of Notes with the Spanish
Government

(12th July, 19th July, 1928)

making

Applicable to Canada as from the 1st August, 1928

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

between

The United Kingdom and Spain

Signed at Madrid, the 31st October, 1922

as modified by

The Convention signed at London, the 5th April, 1927

and

The Agreement between the United Kingdom and Spain
regulating the Treatment of Companies,
signed at Madrid, the 27th June, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 7

Exchange of Notes with the Spanish
Government

(12th July, 19th July, 1928)

making

Applicable to Canada as from the 1st August, 1928

The Treaty of Commerce and Navigation

between

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Signed at Madrid, the 31st October, 1922

as modified by

The Convention signed at London, the 5th April, 1927

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signed at Madrid, the 27th June, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Exchange of Notes with the Spanish Government (12th July, 19th July, 1928), making applicable to Canada as from the 1st August, 1928, the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between The United Kingdom and Spain, signed at Madrid, the 31st October, 1922, as modified by The Convention signed at London, the 5th April, 1927, and The Agreement between the United Kingdom and Spain regulating the Treatment of Companies, signed at Madrid, the 27th June, 1924.

(1)

H.M. Charge d'Affaires at San Sebastian to the Spanish Minister of State

BRITISH EMBASSY,

SAN SEBASTIAN, July 12, 1928.

No. 181

(173/6/1928)

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In accordance with instructions received from His Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to inform Your Excellency on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada that, in accordance with Article IV of the Convention of April 5, 1927, and Article XI of the Companies' Agreement of June 27, 1924, they desire that the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spain signed at Madrid on October 31, 1922, as modified by the Convention signed at London on April 5, 1927, and of the Agreement between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and Spain regulating the treatment of Companies signed at Madrid on June 27, 1924, shall be made applicable to Canada as from August 1 next, and to enquire whether the Spanish Government agree to that date as the date from which the said stipulation shall apply to Canada.

2. It is understood that, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 3 of the Modus Vivendi concluded by means of the notice exchanged at Madrid on behalf of Canada by Sir Horace Rumbold and the Marques de Magaz on April 10, 1925, the provisions of the said Notes shall cease to have effect as from midnight 31st July-1st August, 1928.

3. In the event of the Spanish Government agreeing to this proposal His Majesty's Government in Canada will consider the above arrangements as completed on receipt of a Note from Your Excellency to that effect.

I avail &c.,

PATRICK RAMSAY.

His Excellency

The MARQUES DE ESTELLA,
President of the Council,
Minister of State.

The Spanish Minister of State to H.M. Charge d'Affaires at San Sebastian

MADRID, 19 de Julio de 1.928

Ministerio de Estado Commercio
Núm. 237.

MUY SEÑOR MIO,—Tengo la honra de acusar recibo a V.S. de su atenta Nota número 181, de fecha 12 del presente mês, en la que se sirva informarme que, de acuerdo con las instrucciones recibidas del Señor Secretario de Estado de Negocios Extranjeros de S.M. Británica, el Gobierno de S.M. en el Canadá, de conformidad con el Artículo IV del Convenio de 5 de Abril de 1.927 y el Artículo XI del Arreglo de Compañías de 27 de junio de 1.924, desea que las estipulaciones del Tratado de Comercio y Navegación firmado entre España y la Gran Bretaña y el Norte de Irlanda en Madrid el 31 de Octubre de 1.922, modificado por el Convenio firmado en Londres en 5 de Abril de 1.927 y las del Arreglo entre España y la Gran Bretaña y el Norte de Irlanda regulando el trato de las Compañías, firmado en Madrid en 27 de junio de 1.924, se apliquen al Canadá desde primero de Agosto próximo, é interesa al Gobierno de S.M. Católica se sirva indicarle si está conforme en la mencionada fecha para que las referidas estipulaciones se apliquen al Canadá.

Agrega V.S. que no obstante las prescripciones de la clausula 3ª, del Modus Vivendi concluido en Madrid por Canje de Notas entre el Señor Marqués de Magaz y Sir Horace Rumbold en nombre del Canadá, en 10 de Abril de 1.925, considera que las estipulaciones de las mencionadas Notas deben cesar en sus efectos desde la media noche del 31 de julio—1º de Agosto de 1.928.

En su repuesta, tengo la honra de hacer presente a V.S. que el Gobierno de S.M. Católica está conforme con la anterior propuesta en todas sus partes y, como consecuencia, considera que el Acuerdo a que la misma se refiere queda ultimado por la presente Nota y por la de V.S. a la que contesto, debiendo entrar en vigor dicho Acuerdo con fecha 1º de Agosto de 1.928.

Aprovecho la oportunidad para reiterar a V.S. las seguridades de mi distinguida consideración.

MARQUES DE ESTELLA.

Hon. P. W. M. RAMSAY,
Encargado de Negocios de la
Gran Bretaña.

Translation of (2)

Ministry of State,
No. 237.

MADRID, 19th July, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Note No. 181 of the 12th instant, in which you inform me that, in accordance with instructions received from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, His Majesty's Government in Canada, in conformity with Article 4 of the Convention of April 5, 1927, and Article 11 of the Companies' Agreement of the 27th June, 1924, desires that the stipulations of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Spain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland signed in Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, as modified by the Convention signed in London on the 5th April, 1927, and of the Agreement between Spain and Great Britain and Northern Ireland regulating the Treatment of Companies signed at Madrid on the 27th of June, 1924, be applied to Canada as from the 1st of

August next, and enquired whether His Catholic Majesty's Government would agree to the above date as that from which the said stipulations shall apply to Canada.

It was suggested that, notwithstanding the provisions of Clause 3 (a) of the Modus Vivendi concluded in Madrid by an exchange of notes between Senor Marques de Magaz and Sir Horace Rumbold, in the name of Canada, on the 10th April, 1925, that the provisions of the said notes shall cease to have effect as from midnight the 31st July-1st August, 1928.

In reply I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that His Catholic Majesty's Government is entirely in agreement with the above proposal, and therefore considers that the agreement in question should be completed by the present Note and Your note to which I reply, the said agreement entering into force on the 1st August, 1928.

I avail myself, etc.,

MARQUES DE ESTELLA.

The Honourable P. W. RAMSAY,

His Britannic Majesty's Charge d'Affaires.

Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between the United Kingdom and Spain

Signed at Madrid, October 31, 1922

[Ratifications exchanged at Madrid, April 23, 1924]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India and His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous of further facilitating and extending the commercial relations already existing between their respective countries, have determined to conclude a Treaty of Commerce and Navigation with this object, and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable Sir Esme William Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.V.O., His Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid;

His Majesty the King of Spain:

His Excellency Señor Don Joaquín Fernández Prida, His Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senator, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Leopold II of Belgium;

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed to the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

There shall be between the territories of the two contracting parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation.

The subjects of each of the two contracting parties shall have liberty freely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places and ports in the territories of the other, to which subjects of that contracting party are or may be permitted to come, and shall enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation as are or may be enjoyed by subjects of that contracting party.

The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall not be subject in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, or to imposts or obligations, of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed upon subjects of the other, or subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

It is nevertheless understood that the treatment to be accorded in the territories of each contracting party to the companies registered in the territories of the other shall form the subject of a separate special agreement between the contracting parties.

ARTICLE 2

The contracting parties agree that, in all matters relating to commerce, navigation and industry, any privilege, favour or immunity which either contracting party has actually granted or may hereafter grant, to the ships and subjects or citizens of any other foreign State, shall be extended simultaneously and unconditionally without request and without compensation to the ships and subjects of the other, it being their intention that the commerce, navigation and industry of each contracting party shall be placed in all respects on the footing of the most favoured nation.

Tratado de Comercio y Navegación entre España y el Reino Unido

Firmado en Madrid a 31 de Octubre de 1922

[Ratificaciones canjeadas en Madrid a 23 de Abril de 1924]

Su Majestad el Rey de España y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, animados de un mismo deseo de dar mayores facilidades y formentar las relaciones comerciales ya existentes entre sus respectivos países, han desuelto concertar a este efecto un Tratado de Comercio y Navegación y han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

Su Majestad el Rey de España:

al Excmo. Señor Don Joaquín Fernández Prida, Su Ministro de Estado;
Senador del Reino, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Orden de Leopoldo
II de Bélgica;

Su Majestad el Rey Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los
Dominios Británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India:

a Su Excelencia Sir Esme William Howard, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.,
C.V.O., Su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario en
España;

los cuales, después de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTÍCULO 1

Entre los territorios de las dos Partes contratantes habrá recíproca libertad de comercio y navegación.

Los súbditos de cada una de las dos Partes contratantes tendrán completa libertad para entrar con sus buques y cargamentos en todos los lugares y puertos de los territorios de la ótra en que a los súbditos de ésta se les permita, o llegue a permitírseles el acceso, y disfrutarán de los mismos derechos, privilegios, libertades, favores, inmunidades y exenciones en materia de comercio y navegación de que gocen o lleguen a gozar los súbditos de esa Parte contratante.

Los súbditos de cada una de las Partes contratantes no estarán sujetos respecto de sus personas a propiedades, o de su comercio o industria, a ninguna contribución, ya sea general o local, o a impuestos u obligaciones de cualquier género distintos o superiores a los que se imponen o puedan imponerse a los súbditos de la ótra, o a los súbditos o ciudadanos de la Nación más favorecida.

Queda, sin embargo, entendido que el trato que haya de aplicarse en los territorios de cada una de las Partes contratantes a las Compañías domiciliadas en los territorios de la ótra, será objeto de un Arreglo especial por separado entre ambas Partes contratantes.

ARTÍCULO 2

Las Partes contratantes convienen en que, en todo cuanto se refiera al comercio, navegación e industria, cualquier privilegio, favor o exención que cualquiera de ellas haya concedido, o conceda en lo porvenir, a los buques y a los súbditos o ciudadanos de otro Estado extranjero, se harán extensivos simultanea e incondicionalmente, sin requerimiento previo y sin compensación, a los buques y súbditos de la ótra, siendo su propósito que el comercio navegación e industria de cada una de las partes contratantes disfruten del mismo régimen que los de la Nación mas favorecida.

ARTICLE 3

The subjects of each of the contracting parties in the territories of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire and possess every description of property, movable and immovable, which the laws of the other contracting party permit, or shall permit, the subjects or citizens of any other foreign country to acquire and possess. They may dispose of the same by sale, exchange, gift, marriage, testament, or in any other manner, or acquire the same by inheritance under the same conditions which are or shall be established with regard to subjects of the other contracting party. They shall not be subjected in any of the cases mentioned to any taxes, imposts or charges of whatever denomination other or higher than those which are or shall be applicable to subjects of the other contracting party.

The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall also be permitted, on compliance with the laws of the other contracting party, freely to export the proceeds of the sale of their property and their goods in general without being subjected as foreigners to other or higher duties than those to which subjects of such party would be liable under similar circumstances.

ARTICLE 4

The subjects of each of the contracting parties in the territories of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatsoever, whether in the army, navy, national guard or militia. They shall similarly be exempted from all judicial, administrative and municipal functions whatever, other than those imposed by the laws relating to juries, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as an equivalent for personal service, and finally from any military exaction or requisition. The charges connected with the possession by any title of landed property are, however, excepted, as well as compulsory billeting and other special military exactions or requisitions, to which all subjects of the other contracting party may be liable as owners or occupiers of buildings or land.

In the above respects the subjects of each of the contracting parties shall not be accorded in the territories of the other less favourable treatment than that which is or may be accorded to subjects or citizens of the most favoured nation.

ARTICLE 5

The articles enumerated in the first part of Schedule (A) to this treaty, produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories, from whatever place arriving, shall not, on importation into Spain, be subjected to higher customs duties than those specified in the schedule.

The articles enumerated in the second part of Schedule (A) to this treaty, produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subject on importation into Spain to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country. All other articles produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories, from whatever place arriving, shall be subject on importation into Spain to duties no higher than those prescribed in the second column of the Spanish customs tariff in force at any time, provided that if at any time any benefit or advantage is conceded to any foreign country in respect of any specified article which is of interest to the trade of His Britannic Majesty's territories, the Government of His Catholic Majesty will be prepared to extend such benefit or advantage to similar articles produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories, on receiving an application for such extension from His Britannic Majesty's representative at Madrid.

ARTÍCULO 3

Los súbditos de cada una de las Partes contratantes tendrán en los territorios de la ótra plena libertad para adquirir y poseer toda clase de propiedades, muebles o inmuebles, que las leyes de la otra Parte contratante permitan o lleguen a permitir que adquieran y posean los súbditos o ciudadanos de cualquier otro país extranjero. Podrán disponer de las mismas por venta, permuta, donación, matrimonio, testamento o por cualquier otro modo, o adquirirlas por nerenencia en las mismas condiciones que estén o lleguen a estar establecidas para los súbditos de la otra l'arte contratante. No estarán, en ninguno de los casos mencionados, sujetos a ninguna contribución, impuesto o gravámen de cualquier clase distinto o más elevado de aquellos a que estén sujetos los súbditos de la otra Parte contratante.

También se permitirá a los súbditos de cada una de las Partes contratantes, de acuerdo con las Leyes de la ótra, exportar libremente los productos de la venta de sus propiedades y de sus bienes en general, sin estar sujetos, como extranjeros, a derechos distintos o más elevados que aquellos que se impondrían, en iguales circunstancias, a los súbditos de dicha Parte contratante.

ARTÍCULO 4

Los súbditos de cada una de las Partes contratantes estarán exentos, en los territorios de la ótra, de todo servicio militar obligatorio, ya sea en el Ejército, Marina, Guardia nacional o Milicia. Estarán igualmente exentos de toda función judicial, administrativa y municipal de cualquier clase, excepto las impuestas por las Leyes relativas al Jurado, así como de toda contribución, ya sea pecuniaria o en especie que se imponga como equivalente del servicio personal, y, por último, de toda exacción o requisición militar. Las cargas relacionadas con la posesión por cualquier título de bienes raíces quedan, no obstante, exceptuadas, así como el alojamiento obligatorio y otras especiales exacciones y requisiciones militares a las cuales todos los súbditos de la otra Parte contratante puedan estar sujetos como dueños u ocupantes de edificios o tierras.

En cuanto se refiere a esos respectos, los súbditos de cada una de las partes contratantes no serán objeto, en los territorios de la ótra, de un trato menos favorable que el que se conceda o pueda concederse a los súbditos o ciudadanos de la nación más favorecida.

ARTÍCULO 5

Los artículos enumerados en la primera sección del anejo A. de este Tratado, que sean productos, naturales o manufacturados, de los territorios de S.M. Británica, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos, a su importación en España, al pago de derechos de Aduanas mayores que los especificados en el referido anejo.

Los artículos enumerados en la segunda sección del Anejo A., productos naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de S.M. Británica, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos a su importación en España, al pago de derechos o impuestos distintos o más elevados que los que paguen los artículos similares productos naturales o manufacturados de cualquier otro país extranjero.

Los demás artículos productos, naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de S.M. Británica, y cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos, a su importación en España, al pago de derechos más elevados que los establecidos en la segunda columna del Arancel de Aduanas que se halle a la sazón vigente, conviniéndose en que si se llegase a conceder algún beneficio o ventaja a cualquier otro país extranjero, respecto a cualquier artículo determinado que interese al comercio de los territorios de S.M. Británica, el Gobierno de S.M.C. estará dispuesto a extender el mismo beneficio o ventaja a los artículos similares producidos o fabricados en dichos territorios en cuanto reciba el requerimiento para tal concesión por conducto del Representante de S.M.B. en Madrid.

It is further agreed that the produce and manufactures of His Britannic Majesty's territories are entitled to any advantages in respect of modifications in Dispositions IV and V annexed to the Spanish customs tariff which may be accorded in future by Spain to any foreign country.

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraphs, His Britannic Majesty will not be entitled to claim for raw materials or manufactured articles the produce of the territories of His Britannic Majesty the benefit of any special treatment which His Catholic Majesty has conceded or may concede to the products of Portugal or to those originating in and proceeding from the Spanish zone of Morocco.

ARTICLE 6

Articles the produce or manufacture of Spain imported into His Britannic Majesty's territories, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles, the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

The articles the produce of Spain enumerated in the first part of Schedule (B) to this treaty shall not be subject to any customs duty on importation into His Britannic Majesty's territories, nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of these articles except such prohibitions as it may be found necessary to impose during time of war.

The articles the produce of Spain enumerated in the second part of Schedule (B) to this treaty shall not be subject on importation into the territories of His Britannic Majesty to higher customs duties than those in force at the date of signature of this treaty.

ARTICLE 7

No prohibition or restriction shall be maintained or imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the contracting parties into the territories of the other, from whatever place arriving, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

The only exceptions to this general rule shall be in the case of the sanitary or other prohibitions occasioned by the necessity of securing the safety of persons, or of cattle, or of plants useful to agriculture, and of the measures applicable to the territories of either of the contracting parties to articles enjoying a direct or indirect bounty in the territories of the other contracting party.

ARTICLE 8

Articles the produce or manufacture of the territories of either of the contracting parties, exported to the territories of the other, shall not be subjected to other or higher charges than those paid on the like articles exported to any other foreign country. Nor shall any prohibition or restriction be imposed on the exportation of any article from the territories of either of the two contracting parties to the territories of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 9

The stipulations of the present treaty with regard to the mutual accord of the treatment of the most favoured nation apply unconditionally to the treatment of commercial travellers and their samples. The chambers of commerce as well as such other trade associations and other recognized commercial associations in the territories of the contracting parties as may be authorised in this behalf, shall be mutually accepted as competent authorities for issuing any certificates that may be required for commercial travellers.

Queda también convenido que los productos y manufacturas de los territorios de S.M. Británica gozarán de cualquier ventaja que pudiera concederse en lo sucesivo por España a cualquiera otra Nación extranjera en lo que se refiere a las Disposiciones IV y V del Arancel español.

No obstante lo establecido en los párrafos precedentes, el Gobierno británico no podrá reclamar para los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de S.M. Británica el beneficio del trato especial que España haya concedido o pueda conceder a los productos de Portugal o a los originarios y procedentes de la Zona Española de Marruecos.

ARTÍCULO 6

Los artículos producidos o manufacturados en España, importados en los territorios de S.M.B., cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos al pago de distintos o más elevados derechos o tributos que los que se impongan a los artículos similares, producidos o fabricados en cualquier otra Nación extranjera.

Los artículos de producción española enumerados en la primera sección del anejo B. de este Tratado no estarán sujetos, durante la vigencia del presente Convenio, al pago de ningún derecho de Aduanas a su importación en los territorios de S.M.B. ni se impondrá ninguna prohibición a la importación de dichos artículos, excepto las que pudiera ser necesario imponer en tiempo de guerra.

Los artículos de producción española enumerados en la segunda sección del anejo B. a este Tratado no estarán sujetos a su importación en los territorios de S.M. Británica a derechos más elevados que los que estén en vigor al firmarse este Tratado.

ARTÍCULO 7

Ninguna prohibición o restricción será mantenida o impuesta a la importación de cualquier artículo, producto o manufactura, de una de las Partes contratantes en los territorios de la otra, cualquiera que sea la procedencia de aquellos, que no se haga extensiva igualmente a la importación de los artículos similares, ya sean productos naturales o manufacturados, de cualquiera otra Nación extranjera.

Las únicas excepciones a esta regla general serán las prohibiciones sanitarias o de otra clase motivadas por la necesidad de garantizar la salud de las personas, de los ganados o de las plantas útiles para la Agricultura, y las medidas aplicables en cualquiera de los dos países a los artículos que gocen de primas directas o indirectas en el otro.

ARTÍCULO 8

Los artículos producidos o fabricados en los territorios de una de las Partes contratantes, exportados a los territorios de la otra, no serán sometidos a derechos distintos o más elevados que los que se impongan sobre los artículos similares exportados a otro país extranjero; ni se impondrá ninguna prohibición o restricción a la exportación de ningún artículo de los territorios de cualquiera de las dos Partes contratantes a los de la otra, que no sea igualmente extensiva a la exportación del mismo artículo a cualquier otro país extranjero.

ARTÍCULO 9

Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado relativas a la mutua concesión del trato de Nación más favorecida se aplicarán incondicionalmente al de los viajeros de comercio y sus muestras. Las Cámaras de Comercio y otras Corporaciones o Asociaciones comerciales o industriales reconocidas en los territorios de las Partes contratantes, que puedan ser autorizadas al efecto, serán mutuamente admitidas como autoridades competentes para expedir cualesquiera certificados que se requieran para los viajeros de comercio.

Articles imported by commercial travellers as samples shall, in the territories of each of the contracting parties, be temporarily admitted free of duty on compliance with the customs regulations and formalities established to assure their re-exportation or the payment of the prescribed customs duties if not re-exported within the period allowed by law. But the foregoing privilege shall not extend to articles which, owing to their quantity or value, cannot be considered as samples, or which, owing to their nature, could not be identified upon re-exportation.

The marks, stamps, or seals placed upon such samples by the customs authorities of one contracting party at the time of exportation and the officially attested list of such samples containing a full description thereof issued by them shall be reciprocally accepted by the customs officials of the other as establishing their character as samples and exempting them from inspection except so far as may be necessary to establish that the samples produced are those enumerated in the list. The customs authorities of either contracting party may, however, affix a supplementary mark to such samples in special cases where they may think this precaution necessary.

ARTICLE 10

No internal duties levied for the benefit of the State, local authorities or corporations which affect, or may affect, the production, manufacture or consumption of any article in the territories of either of the contracting parties, shall for any reason be a higher or more burdensome charge on articles the produce or manufacture of the other than on similar articles of native origin.

The produce or manufacture of either of the contracting parties imported into the territories of the other, and intended for warehousing or transit, shall not be subjected to any internal duty.

ARTICLE 11

Limited liability and other companies and associations—commercial, industrial and financial—already or hereafter to be organized in accordance with the laws of either high contracting party, and registered in the territories of such party, are authorized, in the territories of the other, to exercise their rights and appear in the courts either as plaintiffs or defendants, subject to the laws of such other party.

ARTICLE 12

Each of the contracting parties undertakes to place no obstacle in the way of any company (duly organized in accordance with the laws of the other) which may desire to carry on in its territories whether through the establishment of branches or otherwise, commercial, industrial, insurance, banking or other description of business which the subjects or companies of any other foreign country are or may be permitted to carry on, and in framing and administering laws with regard to the taxation of such companies and branches, each contracting party will be guided by the principles embodied in the last paragraph of article 1 of this treaty.

ARTICLE 13

1. The measures taken by the contracting parties for regulating and forwarding traffic across their territories shall facilitate free transit by rail or waterway on routes in use convenient for international transit. No distinction shall

Los artículos importados como muestras por los viajeros de comercio en los territorios de cada una de las Partes contratantes serán admitidos temporalmente libres de derechos, siempre que se observen los Reglamentos de Aduanas y las formalidades establecidas para asegurar su reexportación, o el pago de los derechos arancelarios correspondientes si no se reexportan dentro del plazo concedido por la Ley. Este privilegio no será extensivo a los artículos que, por su cantidad o valor, no puedan ser considerados como muestras o que, por su naturaleza, no puedan ser identificados a su reexportación.

Las marcas, sellos o precintos colocados en esas muestras por las Autoridades de Aduanas de una de las Partes contratantes, en el momento de su exportación, y la lista oficial certificada de esas muestras conteniendo su descripción completa, extendidas por dichas autoridades, serán recíprocamente aceptadas por los funcionarios de Aduanas de la otra como comprobantes de su carácter de muestras, y las eximirá de inspección excepto en lo que se refiere a la necesidad de comprobar que las muestras presentadas son las enumeradas en la lista. Las Autoridades de Aduanas de cada una de las Partes contratantes podrán, sin embargo, colocar una señal suplementaria sobre esas muestras en casos especiales cuando crean necesaria esta comprobación.

ARTÍCULO 10

Ningún impuesto interior que se perciba en beneficio del Estado, Autoridades locales o Corporaciones y que recaiga o llegue a recaer sobre la producción, fabricación o consumo de cualquier artículo en los territorios de las dos Partes contratantes, podrá constituir por ningún motivo una carga más elevada u onerosa, cuando se aplique a artículos producidos o fabricados por la otra Parte contratante, que cuando se imponga sobre artículos similares originarios del propio país.

Los productos o manufacturas de cualquiera de las Partes contratantes importados en los territorios de la otra con destino al depósito o al tránsito no estarán sujetos a ningún impuesto interior.

ARTÍCULO 11

Las Compañías de responsabilidad limitada y las demás Compañías y Asociaciones comerciales, industriales y financieras, ya constituidas, o que en adelante se constituyan, con arreglo a las Leyes de cualquiera de las Atlas Partes contratantes y registradas en los territorios de la misma, están autorizadas para ejercitar sus derechos en las de la otra y comparecer ante los Tribunales como demandantes o demandadas, sometiéndose a las Leyes del país.

ARTÍCULO 12

Cada una de las Partes contratantes se compromete a no poner dificultades o trabas a ninguna Compañía—debidamente organizada con arreglo a las Leyes de la otra—que se proponga desarrollar en sus territorios sus negocios comerciales, industriales, de seguros, de banca o de cualquier otro género—ya sea estableciendo sucursales o en otra forma—que se permita ejercer actualmente o en lo futuro a los súbditos o Compañías de cualquier otro país extranjero; y al establecer y aplicar leyes relativas a la tributación de esas Compañías y sucursales, cada una de las Partes contratantes se guiará por los principios consignados en el último párrafo del artículo primero de este Tratado.

ARTÍCULO 13

1. Las medidas adoptadas por las Partes contratantes para regularizar y facilitar el tráfico a través de sus territorios proporcionarán libre tránsito por ferrocarril o vías navegables en las rutas usuales convenientes para el tránsito

be made which is based on the nationality of persons, the flag of vessels, the place of origin, departure, entry, exit or destination, or on any circumstances relating to the ownership of goods or of vessels, coaching or goods stock or other means of transport.

In order to ensure the application of the foregoing provisions the contracting parties will allow transit in accordance with the customary conditions and reserves across their territorial waters.

2. Traffic in transit shall not be subject to any special dues in respect of transit (including entry and exit) except for such dues as are intended solely to defray expenses of supervision and administration entailed by such transit.

3. Neither contracting party shall be bound by this article to afford transit for passengers whose admission into its territories is forbidden, or for goods of a kind of which the importation is prohibited, either on grounds of public health or security, or as a precaution against diseases of animals or plants.

4. For the purposes of this article, persons, baggage, and goods, and also vessels, coaching and goods stock, and other means of transport shall be deemed to be in transit across the territory of one of the contracting parties, when the passage across such territory, with or without transshipment, warehousing, breaking bulk, or change in the mode of transport, is only a portion of a complete journey, beginning and terminating beyond the frontier of the party across whose territory the transit takes place.

ARTICLE 14

Each of the contracting parties shall permit the importation or exportation of all merchandise which may be legally imported or exported, and also the carriage of passengers from or to their respective territories, upon the vessels of the other; and such vessels, their cargoes and passengers shall enjoy the same privileges as, and shall not be subjected to any other or higher duties or charges than national vessels and their cargoes and passengers or the vessels of any other foreign country and their cargoes and passengers.

ARTICLE 15

The provisions of this treaty relating to the mutual concession of national treatment in matters of navigation do not apply to the coasting trade, in respect of which the subjects and vessels of the contracting parties shall enjoy most-favoured-nation treatment.

British and Spanish vessels may, nevertheless, proceed from one port to another, either for the purpose of landing the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers brought from abroad or of taking on board the whole or part of their cargoes or passengers for a foreign destination.

It is also understood that, in the event of the coasting trade of either contracting party being exclusively reserved to national vessels, the vessels of the other party, if engaged in trade to or from places not within the limits of the coasting trade so reserved, shall not be prohibited from the carriage between two ports of the former party of passengers holding through tickets or merchandise consigned on through bills of lading to or from places not within the above-mentioned limits and while engaged in such carriage these vessels and their passengers and cargoes shall enjoy the full privileges of this treaty.

internacional. No se hará ninguna distinción basada en la nacionalidad de las personas, la bandera del buque, el punto de origen, o de partida, el de entrada, el de salida, el de destino, o en cualquier circunstancia relativa a la propiedad de las mercancías y de los buques, vehículos de viajeros o mercancías, u otros medios de transporte.

Con el fin de asegurar la aplicación de las anteriores estipulaciones las Partes contratantes permitirán el tránsito, con arreglo a las condiciones y reservas acostumbradas, a través de sus aguas territoriales.

2. El tráfico en tránsito no será objeto de ningún derecho especial por razón del tránsito mismo—incluyendo la entrada y la salida—con la excepción de aquellos derechos que se impongan únicamente para sufragar los gastos de inspección y administración a que dé lugar dicho tránsito.

3. Ninguna de las Partes contratantes se obligará por este artículo a permitir el tránsito de viajeros cuya admisión en sus territorios esté prohibida, o de mercancías pertenecientes a una clase cuya importación no esté permitida, ya sea por razones de salud pública o de seguridad, o ya como una precaución contra enfermedades de animales o plantas.

4. Para los efectos de este artículo, las personas, equipajes y mercancías, y también los buques, vehículos de viajeros y mercancías y otros medios de transporte se considerarán en tránsito a través del territorio de una de las Partes contratantes, cuando el paso a través de ese territorio, con o transbordos, depósito, división de la remesa o cambio en el medio de transporte, constituya tan solo parte de un viaje completo que empiece y termine más allá de las fronteras del Estado a través de cuyo territorio se verifique el tránsito.

ARTÍCULO 14

Cada una de las Partes contratantes permitirá la importación o exportación de toda clase de mercancías que pueda, legalmente, ser importada o exportada, y también el transporte de pasajeros desde o a sus respectivos territorios en buques de la otra; y esos buques, sus cargamentos y pasajeros gozarán de los mismos privilegios y no estarán sometidos a distintos o más elevados derechos o gravámenes que los buques nacionales y sus cargamentos y pasajeros o que los buques de cualquier otro país extranjero y los cargamentos y pasajeros que conduzcan.

ARTÍCULO 15

Las estipulaciones de este Tratado relativas a la mútua concesión del trato otorgado a los buques nacionales, en cuanto se refiere a la navegación, no se aplicarán al tráfico costero y de cabotaje, respecto de los cuales los subditos y los buques de las Partes contratantes gozarán del trato concedido a la Nación más favorecida.

Los buques españoles y británicos podrán, sin embargo, dirigirse de un puerto a otro, ya sea con objeto de desembarcar todo o parte del pasaje o cargamento procedente del extranjero, o para tomar a bordo todo o parte del cargamento o pasaje destinada al extranjero.

Queda también entendido que en el caso de que el comercio de cabotaje de cualquiera de las Partes contratantes esté exclusivamente reservado a los buques nacionales, los buques de la otra Parte contratante, cuando efectúen el tráfico desde lugares o hasta lugares situados fuera de los límites del comercio de cabotaje objeto de la reserva, podrán transportar entre dos puertos del país de que se trate, pasajeros que tengan billetes directos o mercancías con conocimientos de embarque directo de o para lugares que no estén dentro de los referidos límites, y, mientras se efectúen dichos transportes, esos buques y sus pasajeros y cargamentos gozarán de todos los privilegios de este Tratado.

ARTICLE 16

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, docks, roadsteads and harbours of the territories of the contracting parties, no privilege or facility shall be granted by either party to vessels of any other foreign country or to national vessels which is not equally granted to vessels of the other party.

ARTICLE 17

In regard to duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine or other analogous duties or charges of whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of the Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations or establishments of any kind the vessels of either contracting party shall enjoy in the ports of the territories of the other treatment as favourable as that accorded to national vessels or the vessels of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 18

Any vessel of either of the contracting parties which may be compelled, by stress of weather or by accident, to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandise in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any vessel of one of the contracting parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such vessel and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandise saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked vessel, shall be given up to the owners or their agents when claimed by them. If there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered to the British or Spanish consular officer in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country, and such consular officers, owners, or agents shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage or other expenses which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck or stranding of a national vessel.

The contracting parties agree, moreover, that merchandise saved shall not be subjected to the payment of any customs duty unless cleared for internal consumption.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of weather, run aground or wrecked, the respective consular officers shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorised to interpose in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

ARTICLE 19

All vessels which, according to British law, are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which, according to Spanish law, are to be deemed Spanish vessels, shall, for the purposes of this treaty, be deemed British or Spanish vessels respectively.

ARTÍCULO 16

No se concederán privilegios, o facilidades, por una de las Partes a sus propios buques o a los de cualquier otro país extranjero, respecto a la estancia, carga, o descarga, en puerto, mulles, bahías o fondeaderos, que no se concedan igualmente a los de la otra Parte.

ARTÍCULO 17

En lo que respecta a los derechos de tonelaje, puerto, practicafe luces, cuarentena, y demás análogos, o impuestos de cualquier especie que se cobren en nombre o beneficio del Gobierno, funcionarios públicos, personas particulares, corporaciones, establecimientos de cualquier clase, los buques de ambas Partes contratantes gozarán en los puertos de los territorios de la otra trato tan favorable como el concedido a los buques nacionales o a los de cualquier otro país extranjero.

ARTÍCULO 18

Todo buque de cualquiera de las Partes contratantes que por accidente de mar, o temporal, se vea obligado a arribar a un puerto de la ótra, podrá allí libremente repostarse, procurarse las provisiones necesarias, y darse a la mar de nuevo, sin pagar más derechos que los que pagaría en caso semejante cualquier buque nacional. Eso no obstante, en el caso de que el Capitán se viera en la necesidad de disponer de parte de su cargamento para atender al pago de gastos deberá someterse a los reglamentos y tarifas del sitio donde haya arribado.

Si un buque de cualquiera de las Partes contratantes encalla o naufraga en las costas de la ótra, dicho buque, todas sus partes, pertenencias y pertrechos, todos los efectos y mercaderías salvados, incluso los que hubieren sido arrojados a la mar, así como el producto de lo que de todo ello se vendiese, se entregará a los dueños o sus agentes cuando lo reclamen. Si en el lugar no estuvieran los dueños o sus agentes se hará la entrega a los funcionarios Consulares Españoles o Británicos en cuyo distrito hubiera ocurrido el naufragio o varada, siempre que lo reclamaren dentro del periodo que exijan las leyes del país, y dichos funcionarios Consulares, propietarios o agentes de éstos pararán tan sólo los gastos motivados por la conservación de los bienes y efectos, juntamente con los de salvamento u otros que, en idéntico caso de naufragio o varadura, habría pagado un buque nacional.

Las Partes contratantes convienen, además, que la mercancía salvada no estará sujeta al pago de derechos de aduanas, a menos que se despache para consumo en el interior.

En el caso de que por causa de temporal un buque varase o naufragase, los respectivos funcionarios Consulares estarán autorizados, si el dueño, Capitán, u otro agente del dueño no están presentes, o si estando lo solicitasen, a intervenir al objeto de prestar a sus compatriotas la necesaria ayuda.

ARTÍCULO 19

Todos los buques que, con arreglo a las leyes españolas sean reputados como españoles, y todos los buques que, con arreglo a las leyes británicas fueren reputados como británicos, se considerarán, para los efectos de este Tratado, como buques españoles o británicos respectivamente.

ARTICLE 20

It shall be free to each of the contracting parties to appoint consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents to reside in the towns and ports of the territories of the other in which such representatives may be admitted by the respective Governments. Such consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls and consular agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted in the usual form by the Government to which they are sent.

Consuls-general, consuls, vice-consuls, subjects of the State which appoints them, will be exempted from all public service, municipal or other, and in respect of direct taxation of all kinds levied either by the State or the local authorities will enjoy the treatment accorded or which may be accorded to similar officials of the most favoured nation, and subject to the same conditions under which such most favoured nation enjoys this treatment.

ARTICLE 21

The consular officers of each of the contracting parties residing in the territories of the other shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the vessels of their respective countries.

Provided that this stipulation shall not apply to subjects or citizens of the contracting party in whose territory the desertion takes place.

ARTICLE 22

The subjects of each of the contracting parties shall have in the territories of the other the same rights as subjects of that contracting party in regard to patents for inventions, trade marks and designs, upon fulfilment of the formalities prescribed by law.

ARTICLE 23

This treaty shall not be deemed to confer any right or to impose any obligation in contravention of any general international convention to which His Britannic Majesty and His Catholic Majesty are or hereafter may be parties.

ARTICLE 24

The stipulations of the present treaty shall not be applicable to any part of His Britannic Majesty's territories outside the United Kingdom unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Madrid of the desire of the Government of such part of His Britannic Majesty's territories that the said stipulations shall be so applicable.

As regards the parts of His Britannic Majesty's territories to which the stipulations of the present treaty shall have been made applicable under this article, either of the contracting parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving six months' notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 25

The present treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Madrid as soon as possible. It shall come into force immediately upon ratification and shall be binding during three years from the date of its coming into

ARTÍCULO 20

Cada una de las Partes contratantes podrá nombrar, libremente, Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vicecónsules y Agentes Consulares para residir en las ciudades y puertos de los territorios de la ótra en los cuales el país respectivo permita la residencia de tales funcionarios Consulares. Los referidos Cónsules Generales, Cónsules, Vicecónsules y Agentes Consulares, no entrarán, sin embargo, en el ejercicio de sus funciones hasta que hayan sido reconocidos y admitidos en la forma de costumbre por el Gobierno ante el que sean acreditados.

Los Cónsules Generales, Cónsules y Vicecónsules, súbditos del Estado que los nombra, gozarán la exención de toda carga o servicio publico, ya sea municipal o de otra clase, y disfrutarán en materia de contribuciones directas de cualquier clase impuestas por el Estado o por las Municipalidades el trato concedido o que se conceda a los funcionarios similares de la Nación más favorecida, y en las mismas condiciones en que ésta lo disfrute.

ARTÍCULO 21

Los funcionarios consulares de cada una de las Partes contratantes, residentes en los territorios de la ótra, recibirán de las Autoridades locales la ayuda que con arreglo a la ley les pueda ser dada para la detención de los desertores de los buques de sus respectivas nacionalidades. Esta estipulación, sin embargo, no se aplicará cuando los desertores sean súbditos o ciudadanos de la Parte contratante en cuyos territorios tenga lugar la deserción.

ARTÍCULO 22

Los súbditos de cada una de las Partes contratantes tendrán en los territorios de la ótra, los mismos derechos que los súbditos de ésta en lo que se refiere a Patentes de invención, marcas de fábrica, y dibujos, siempre que cumplan las formalidades prescritas por las leyes.

ARTÍCULO 23

Se entenderá que este Tratado no confiere ningún derecho ni impone ninguna obligación en contra de cualquier Convenio general internacional del que sean parte, o lleguen a serlo en lo futuro, el Gobierno de S.M.C. y el Gobierno de S.M. Británica.

ARTÍCULO 24

Lo estipulado en el presente Tratado no debe aplicarse a ninguno de los territorios de S.M.R. fuera del territorio del Reino Unido hasta que su Representante en Madrid notifique al Gobierno de S.M.C. el deseo del Gobierno del territorio interesado, de que las citadas estipulaciones se apliquen al mismo.

Respecto a los territorios de S.M.B., a los cuales, de acuerdo con este artículo, se aplique lo estipulado en el presente Tratado, ambas Partes contratantes tendrán el derecho de darlo por terminado separadamente en cualquier tiempo, comunicando sus deseos el efecto con seis meses de antelación.

ARTÍCULO 25

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones se canjearán en Madrid tan pronto como sea posible. Entrará en vigor inmediatamente después de su ratificación y continuará vigente durante un plazo de tres años. En el caso

force. In case neither of the contracting parties shall have given notice to the other, six months before the expiration of the said period of three years, of its intention to terminate the present treaty, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the date on which either of the contracting parties shall have denounced it.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Treaty and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Madrid in duplicate this thirty-first day of October, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-two.

(L.S.) ESME HOWARD.
(L.S.) JOAQUÍN F. PRIDA.

de que ninguna de las Partes contratantes haya manifestado a la ótra, seis meses antes de la expiración del plazo de tres años, su intención de dar por terminado este Tratado, continuará en vigor hasta seis meses después de la fecha en que cualquiera de lae Partes contratantes lo haya denunciado.

En fe de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios han firmado el presente Tratado y han puesto en él sus sellos.

Hecho en Madrid, por duplicado, a treinta y uno de Octubre de mil novecientos veintidós.

(L.S.) JOAQUÍN F. PRIDA.

(L.S.) ESME HOWARD.

SCHEDULE A.—PART I.

Tariff No.	Goods.	Unit.	Duties (Pesetas).
31	Pitcoal.....	1,000 kilog.	4
	NOTE.—Subject to the limit of 750,000 tons per annum at this reduced rate.		
80	Tiles, bricks, roofing tiles, etc., of fine strained clay, with coating of opaque enamel, white or coloured.....	100 kilog.	8
86	Stoves, fireplaces, washstands, water closets, syphons, filters, and other similar articles used for heating or sanitary purposes in houses, with white or plain coloured glazing, without fillets.....	" "	30
Ex 86	Baths, sinks, water closets and similar articles for sanitary purposes are to be dutiable on real net weight.....	—	—
191	Transmission belts and cords of leather, tubes and other manufactures of leather or skin for machinery.....	kilog.	3·20
199	Trunks and valises, handbags, hat cases and other similar articles made of leather or covered with leather or skin.....	" "	6
252	Cast iron in pigs.....	100 kilog.	3·80
258	Fine carbon steel in bars for tools.....	" "	27
259	Fine steel containing tungsten, vanadium or any other fusion with a density of more than 8.....	" "	120
262	Iron and steel in bars of any section unpolished; not coated with any other material (flat iron, flat steel bar), except round rods less than 10 mm. in diameter.....	" "	16·90
	Iron and steel in plates or sheets—		
265	Exceeding 5 mm. in thickness.....	" "	17·85
266	From 1 to 5 mm. inclusive in thickness.....	" "	20·70
267	Less than 1 mm. in thickness.....	" "	24·45
269	Iron and steel plates and sheets galvanized, coated with lead or enamel.....	" "	29·15
270	Iron and steel plates and sheets tinned, including tinplate not manufactured.....	" "	25
	NOTE.—The temporary free admission of tinplate plain for the manufacture of receptacles for preserves destined for export, is permitted for the duration of the present treaty in accordance with paragraph 20 of Disposition 3 of the Spanish Tariff subject to compliance with the provisions of the Royal Orders of the 18th March and the 3rd May, 1909.		
281	Grease boxes of iron or steel for coaches, wagons and tramways.....	100 kilog.	16
282	All other castings of iron not turned, adjusted or polished, of a weight exceeding 100 kilog.....	" "	20
286	Cast articles of steel or of malleable iron, not turned, adjusted or polished, weighing more than 100 kilog.....	" "	20
295	Iron and steel wheels weighing more than 100 kilog. each for locomotives and railway and tramway coaches and wagons, and their axles when imported mounted.....	" "	26
298	Chains and cables of iron or steel with links of more than 10 mm. in thickness.....	" "	25
302	Railway joints and crossings of iron and steel, and separate parts of the same.....	" "	26
304	Tubes and pipes of iron or steel, welded or hot-drawn, from 45 to 130 mm. in diameter.....	" "	42·30
305	The same, up to 45 mm. in diameter.....	" "	48·90
306	Galvanized tubes and pipes, including those cold-drawn, with a covering of another material.....	" "	58·30
307	Tubes and pipes of cold-drawn or hot-drawn iron or steel of any diameter, with outside surface polished, and for fitting in locomotive boilers and marine engines.....	" "	56·40
329	Cables of iron or steel wire with admixture of textile fibres.....	" "	45
338	Bolts and screws of more than 5 mm. up to 11 mm. thick inclusive, and nuts and washers therefor.....	" "	80
339	The same, up to 5 mm. thick, and nuts and washers therefor.....	" "	94
Ex 357	Fuel economisers.....	" "	36
363	Hand tools, with or without handles, for sawing, piercing, planing, cutting, rasping or filing.....	" "	56
364	Other hand tools or implements, with or without handles, weighing more than 1 kilog.....	" "	20·80
368	Steel pen nibs.....	kilog.	6·50
370	Fish hooks of all kinds.....	" "	4
375	Kitchen utensils, of iron or steel, polished, galvanized, tinned, enamelled, painted or with inoxidisable coating of other metals.....	100 kilog.	45
	Plates or sheets of copper and its alloys, not polished, of a thickness of—		
406	More than 1 mm.....	100 kilog.	52
407	$\frac{1}{2}$ mm. to 1 mm.....	" "	56
408	Less than $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.....	" "	65
413	Copper tubes or pipes, not polished, of an external diameter of—	" "	90
	Less than 10 mm.....		
414	From 10 mm. inclusive up to 25 mm.....	" "	80
415	From 25 mm. inclusive up to 60 mm.....	" "	75
416	60 mm. and more.....	" "	70
	Bronze or brass tubes or pipes, not polished, of an external diameter of—		
418	Less than 10 mm.....	" "	80
419	From 10 mm. inclusive to 25 mm.....	" "	70
420	From 25 mm. inclusive to 60 mm.....	" "	65

ANEJO A.—SECCION 1ª.

Número de la partida.	Artículo.	Unidad.	Derechos (Pesetas).
31	Hullas..... NOTA.—Con el límite de 750,000 toneladas anuales, con este derecho reducido.	1,000 kilos.	4
80	Baldosas, ladrillos, tejas, etcétera, en barro, natural fino colado, con cubiertas o esmalte opaco, blanco, o de color.....	100 kilos.	8
86	Caloríferos, chimeneas, lavabos, inodoros, sifones, filtros y demás objetos empleados en la calefacción y saneamiento de las habitaciones, con esmalte blanco o unicolores, sin filetes.....	“ “	30
Ex 86	Los baños, pilas, inodoros y demás objetos empleados en el saneamiento de las habitaciones serán aforados por su peso neto.....	—	—
191	Correas y cuerdas de cuero para transmisiones, tubos y demás manufacturas de cuero o piel para maquinaria.....	kilo.	3-20
199	Baúles, maletas, sacos de mano, sombrereras y otros objetos semejantes compuestos de cuero o forrados de piel.....	“ “	6
252	Fundición de hierro en lingotes.....	100 kilos.	3-80
253	Acero fino al carbono, en barras, para herramientas.....	“ “	27
259	Acero fino al tungsteno, al vanadio, o con otras fundiciones especiales, de densidad superior a 8.....	“ “	120
262	Hierro y acero en barras, de cualquier sección, sin pulimentar ni baño de otras materias (llantón, llanta y pletina), excepto el hilo redondo de menos de 10 m/m. de diámetro.....	“ “	16-90
265	Hierro y acero en planchas de más de 5 m/m. de grueso.....	“ “	17-85
266	— en planchas de 1 a 5 m/m. inclusive de grueso.....	“ “	20-70
267	— en planchas de menos de 1 m/m. de grueso.....	“ “	24-45
269	— en planchas, galvanizadas, las recubiertas de plomo y las esmaltadas.....	“ “	29-15
270	— en planchas estañadas, incluso la hoja de lata sin obra.....	“ “	25
	NOTA.—Queda consolidada, durante la vigencia del presente Tratado, la franquicia temporal de la hoja de lata en blanco para la preparación de envases de conservas destinadas a la exportación comprendida en el caso 20 de la Disposición 3a del Arancel español, siempre que se cumplan los preceptos establecidos en las Reales ordenes de 18 de Marzo y 3 de Mayo de 1909.		
281	Cajas de engrase, de hierro o acero, para coches, vagones y tranvías.....	“ “	16
282	Todos los demás objetos de fundición de hierro, sin trabajo de torno, ajuste, ni pulimento, de peso superior a 100 kilos.....	“ “	20
286	Objetos fundidos de acero y de hierro, maleable, sin trabajo de torno, ajuste ni pulimento, de peso superior a 100 kilos.....	“ “	20
295	Ruedas de hierro o acero, de más de 100 kilos. de peso cada una, para locomotoras, coches y vagones de ferrocarriles y tranvías, y sus ejes, cuando se importen montadas.....	“ “	26
298	Cadenas y amarras de hierro o acero, cuyos eslabones tengan más de 10 m/m. inclusive de grueso.....	“ “	25
302	Cambios y cruzamientos de vías, de hierro o acero, y las piezas sueltas para los mismos.....	“ “	26
304	Tubos de hierro o acero soldados, de más de 45 m/m. hasta 130 inclusive.....	“ “	42-30
305	— de menor diámetro, hasta, 45 m/m. inclusive.....	“ “	48-90
306	Tubos galvanizados y los estirados en frío, cubiertos de otra materia.....	“ “	58-30
307	Tubos de hierro o acero estirados en frío o en caliente, de cualquier diámetro, cuya superficie resulte pulimentada exteriormente y de aplicación para calderas de locomotoras y máquinas marinas.....	“ “	56-40
329	Cables de alambre de hierro o acero, con mezcla de fibras textiles.....	“ “	45
338	Tornillos y tirafondos de más de 5 m/m. hasta 11 m/m. inclusive y sus tuercas y arandelas.....	“ “	80
339	— hasta 5 m/m. inclusive de grueso y sus tuercas y arandelas.....	“ “	94
Ex 357	Aparatos economizadores para calderas de vapor.....	“ “	36
363	Herramientas de mano con o sin mango, para aserrar, cepillar, cortar, perforar, raspar y limar.....	“ “	56
364	Las demás herramientas de mano, con o sin mango, cuyo peso exceda de 1 kilo.....	“ “	20-80
368	Plumillas de acero para escribir.....	kilo.	6-50
370	Anzuelos de todas clases.....	“ “	4
375	Batería de cocina, de hierro o acero, en objetos pulimentados, galvanizados, estañados, esmaltados, pintados o con baño inoxidable de otros metales.....	100 kilos.	45
406	Cobre y sus aleaciones en planchas, sin pulimentar, de 1 m/m. de grueso en adelante.....	100 kilos.	52
407	— de medio m/m. a 1 m/m.....	“ “	56
408	— de menos de medio m/m.....	“ “	65
413	Tubos de cobre sin pulimentar, de menos de 10 m/m. de diámetro (medición exterior).....	“ “	90
414	— de 10 m/m. inclusive hasta 25.....	“ “	80
415	— de 25 m/m. inclusive hasta 60.....	“ “	75
416	— de 60 m/m. o mayor diámetro.....	“ “	70
418	Tubos de bronce y latón, sin pulimentar, de menos de 10 m/m. de diámetro (medición exterior).....	“ “	80
419	— de 10 m/m. inclusive hasta 25.....	“ “	70
420	— de 25 m/m. inclusive hasta 60.....	“ “	65

Tariff No.	Goods.	Unit.	Duties (Pesetas).
421	60 mm. and more.....	100 kilos.	60
425	Copper, brass or bronze nails, rivets, tacks and the like.....	" "	110
430	Copper, bronze or brass wares, finished or partly finished, turned (except machinery)— Weighing up to and including 1 kilog.....	" "	150
431	Weighing more than 1 kilog. up to 25 kilog. inclusive.....	" "	120
445	Pen nibs of copper and its alloys.....	kilog.	9.50
NOTE TO CLASS V.—Textiles and felts which are exclusively for use with industrial machinery and are not included under headings 1246 and 1250 will be dutiable, subject to proof of this intended purpose, in the manner prescribed by the Administration, under their appropriate headings as such textiles and felts but with a reduction of 20 per cent on the rates of the Second Column of the Tariff in force.			
Internal combustion engines driven by light liquid fuel (gasoline, alcohol, etc.)—			
495	With one or two cylinders, weighing— Up to 1,000 kilog.....	ad val.	20 per cent
496	More than 1,000 kilog.....	ad val.	15 per cent
497	With more than two cylinders, weighing— Up to 1,000 kilog.....	"	20 per cent
498	More than 1,000 kilog.....	"	15 per cent
504	Steam engines, land and marine, weighing— More than 500 up to 2,000 kilog.....	100 kilog.	Pesetas. 100
505	More than 2,000 up to 10,000 kilog.....	" "	75
506	More than 10,000 up to 50,000 kilog.....	" "	62
Ex 503-6	Portable engines, irrespective of weight.....	" "	60
507	Steam engines, land and marine, weighing more than 50,000 kilog....	" "	32
511	Steam locomotives and tank locomotives— For railways with gauge under 1 metre.....	" "	100
512	For railways with gauge of 1 metre or more— Weighing less than 55 metric tons.....	" "	90
513	Weighing 55 metric tons or more.....	" "	70
NOTE.—The duties on items 511, 512 and 513 will remain in force so long as the national production does not satisfy the requirements of the Spanish market.....			
525	Steam boilers and generators, multitubular, with steam tubes.....	" "	56
526	Steam boilers and generators, multitubular, with water tubes.....	" "	60
537	Machine tools for working metal, weighing— More than 4,001 up to 10,000 kilog. inclusive.....	" "	40
538	More than 10,000 up to 20,000 kilog. inclusive.....	" "	27
Ex 538	More than 20,000 kilog.....	" "	24
Ex 567	Manure spreaders.....	" "	40
568	Machinery for motor cultivation.....	" "	25
Ex 570	Threshing machines.....	ad val.	10 per cent
577	Machinery used in industrial mills and separate parts for the same....	100 kilog.	50
Ex 590-3	Sugar making machinery of the Weston type.....	" "	25
615	Accessories for machines, such as lubricators, valves of all kinds, sluices, level indicators, vacuum gauges, manometers, injectors, pressure reducers, automatic feeders, platos universales, and the like, not included in other tariff numbers.....	100 kilog.	128
721	Cycles.....	kilog.	2
722	Motor cycles, with or without side-car or special body for carrying goods.....	ad val.	20 per cent
723	Accessories for cycles and motor cycles.....	kilog.	2.50
NOTE.—Accessories of bicycles and motor bicycles of whatever material manufactured which are not expressly specified in other numbers of the tariff at present in force shall be dutiable under this heading.			
Ex 723	Ball-bearings and ball-races for cycles, motor cycles and cycle cars, if not larger than those used for motor cycles.....	"	1.50
724	Frames, handlebars and other finished cycle, motor cycle and side-car parts of iron or steel tubes.....	"	2.50
729	Automobiles—Chassis with engine and complete automobiles— Value up to and including 10,000 pesetas.....	ad val.	15 per cent
Ex 729	Value from 10,001 up to 20,000 pesetas.....	"	18 per cent
730	Value from 20,001 up to 40,000 pesetas.....	"	20 per cent
Ex 730	Value over 40,000 pesetas.....	"	25 per cent
731	Motor and electric lorries, vehicles and trucks for carrying goods, motor omnibuses and motor cisterns or tanks, and framework, with engine for lorries.....	"	15 per cent
NOTE.—Under this heading are to be included all public service vehicles such as motor omnibuses and motor coaches, vehicles for municipal services, fire engines, fire escapes, ambulances, etc.			
789	Tars.....	100 kilog.	0.50
790	Impure creosote.....	" "	2.80
791	Pitch.....	" "	0.50
792	Other crude oils from coal distillation, and those from schists, lignite, peat, and other oils from the distillation of carbonaceous products.....	" "	2.40

Número de la partida.	Artículo.	Unidad.	Derechos (Pesetas).
421	— de 60 m/m. o mayor diámetro.	" "	60
425	Cobre, bronce y latón, en clavos, tachuelas, remaches y objetos semejantes.	" "	110
430	— en piezas a medio labrar o acabadas (que no sean de maquinaria), con trabajo de torno, hasta 1 kilo. inclusive.	" "	150
431	— de más de 1 kilo. hasta 25 inclusive.	" "	120
445	Plumillas de escribir, de cobre y sus aleaciones.	kilo.	9.50
NOTA A CLASE V ^a .—Los tejidos y fieltros de aplicación, exclusiva en la maquinaria industrial, que no estén comprendidos en las partidas 1246 y 1250, adeudarán, previa justificación del destino, en la forma que por la Administración se determine, por las partidas que correspondan a sus clases respectivamente, como tales tejidos o fieltros, pero con una reducción de 20 por 100 en los derechos de la 2 ^a tarifa del Arancel en vigor.			
495	Motores de combustion interna, a base de combustibles líquidos ligeros (gasolina, alcohol, etc.) de 1 o 2 cilindros, hasta 1,000 kilos. de peso	ad val.	2 por ciento
496	Motores de combustion interna, a base de combustibles líquidos ligeros (gasolina, alcohol, etc.) de 1 o 2 cilindros de más de 1,000 kilos.	ad val.	15 por ciento
497	— de más de dos cilindros, hasta 1,000 kilos. de peso.	"	20 por ciento
498	— de más de dos cilindros, y más de 1,000 kilos. de peso.	"	15 por ciento
504	Motores de vapor, terrestres y marítimos, de más de 500 kilos. hasta 2,000.	100 kilos.	100
505	— de más de 2,000 hasta 10,000 kilos.	" "	75
506	— de más de 10,000 hasta 50,000 kilos.	" "	62
Ex 503-6	Locomóviles, cualquiera que sea su peso.	" "	60
507	Motores de vapor, terrestres y marítimos, de más de 50,000 kilos.	" "	32
511	Locomotoras y locomotoras-tenders de vapor, para ferrocarriles de anchura de vía inferior a 1 metro.	" "	100
512	— para ferrocarriles de anchura de vía igual o superior a 1 metro, de peso inferior a 55 toneladas.	" "	90
513	— de 55 toneladas o peso superior.	" "	70
NOTA.—Los derechos de la Partidas 511, 512 y 513 regirán mientras la producción nacional no satisfaga las necesidades de consumo interior.			
525	Calderas o generadores de vapor multitubulares, de tubos de humo.	" "	56
526	— de tubos de agua.	" "	60
537	Máquinas-herramientas para trabajar los metales, de 4,001 hasta 10,000 kilos. inclusive.	" "	40
538	— de 10,0001 hasta 20,000 kilos. inclusive.	" "	27
Ex 538	— de más de 20,000 kilos.	" "	24
Ex 567	Distribuidores de abonos.	" "	40
568	Maquinaria para el motocultivo.	" "	25
Ex 570	Trilladoras mecánicas.	ad val.	10 por ciento
577	Maquinaria empleada en la molinería industrial, y sus piezas sueltas.	100 kilos.	50
Ex 590-3	Maquinaria para fabricar azúcar, tipo "Weston".	" "	25
615	Accesorios para máquinas, como engrasadores, válvulas de todas clases, compuertas, indicadores de nivel, de vacío, manómetros, inyector, radiadores de presión, alimentadores automáticos, platos universales y análogos no comprendidos en otras partidas.	100 kilos.	128
721	Velocípedos.	kilo.	2
722	Motocicletas, con o sin sidecar o carrocerías especiales para transportar mercancías.	ad val.	20 por ciento.
723	Accesorios para velocípedos y motocicletas.	kilo.	2.50
NOTA.—Adeudarán por esta partida todos los accesorios de velocípedos y motocicletas, cualquiera que sea la materia de que estén fabricados, no especificados expresamente en otras partidas del Arancel en vigor.			
Ex 723	Bolas para cojinetes, y juegos de bolas para velocípedos, motocicletas, y "cycle-cars" cuando no sean mayores que los usados en las motocicletas.	"	1.50
724	Cuadros, manillares y demás piezas manufacturadas con tubo de hierro o acero, para velocípedos, motocicletas y side-cars.	"	2.50
729	Automóviles—Chassis con motor y automóviles completos, de valor hasta 10,000 pesetas.	ad val.	15 por ciento
Ex 729	— de valor desde 10,001 hasta 20,000 pesetas.	"	18 por ciento
730	— desde 20,001 hasta 40,000 pesetas.	"	20 por ciento
Ex 730	— superior a 40,000 pesetas.	"	25 por ciento
731	Camiones, coches, carretillas automáticas o auto-eléctricas para repartir mercancías, ómnibus automóviles y albiges o tanques, automotores, y las armaduras con motor para camiones.	"	15 por ciento
NOTA.—En esta partida estarán incluidos todos los vehículos destinados al servicio público, bien sean ómnibus, automóviles, coches para los servicios municipales, bombas de incendios y demás aparatos usados por los bomberos, ambulancias, etc.			
789	Alquitranes.	100 kilos.	9.50
790	Creosota impura.	" "	2.80
791	Bras.	" "	0.50
792	Los demás aceites brutos de la destilación de las hullas y los de esquistos, lignitos, turbas y otros procedentes de la destilación de productos carbonosos.	" "	2.40

Tariff No.	Goods.	Unit.	Duties (Pesetas).
816	Toilet soap, not perfumed.....	kilog.	1.50
821	Glycerine, distilled or double distilled.....	100 kilog.	40
836	Paints, liquid or in paste, prepared with oil, varnish, or any other substance, not containing artificial organic colouring material.....	" "	48
844	Varnishes with base of essential oils or of fixed siccative oils (fixed oil varnishes).....	100 kilog.	72
864	Alkaline silicates, solid.....	" "	20
883	Compounds with a base of sulphate of copper, of cyanides of potash and soda and arsenical salts, as well as alkaline cyanides and arsenites of sodium and potassium, and the like, for use as insecticides or to combat disease in plants and livestock.....	" "	4
890	Superphosphate of lime, precipitated phosphates and other phosphatic manures that have undergone chemical treatment.....	" "	0.22
966	Salts, not elsewhere specified, of nickel and cobalt.....	" "	40
Ex 976	Citrate of magnesia imported put up in bottles or other receptacles for retail sale shall be classified under this number, and shall be subject to the tare allowance established in article 5 of Disposition V of the Tariff.....	—	—
1093	Cardboard suitable for coverings and roofing, covered or impregnated with asphalt, tar or similar materials..... NOTE.—This heading will also apply to roofing felt consisting of felt fibre saturated and coated with bitumen.	" "	18
1113	Cotton fabrics, plain and twilled, unbleached, bleached or dyed, in the piece or in lengths, weighing over 120 grammes per square metre— From 21 to 30 threads.....	kilog.	3.55
1116	The same, weighing more than 90 to 120 grammes inclusive per square metre— From 21 to 30 threads.....	"	3.60
1120	The same, weighing more than 60 to 90 grammes inclusive per square metre— From 21 to 30 threads.....	"	5.70
1123	The same, weighing inclusive 60 grammes or less per square metre— Up to 20 threads.....	"	5.70
1124	From 21 to 30 threads.....	"	6.30
1131	Cotton fabrics, plain and twilled, printed or woven from dyed yarn, in the piece or in lengths, weighing more than 90 up to 120 grammes inclusive per square metre, and having from 21 to 30 threads.....	"	5
1153	Cotton tulles in the piece, plain.....	"	7.20
1156	Cotton lace and narrow edging lace, other kinds, and figured tulles....	kilog.	11.40
1185	Yarns of hemp, linen or ramie, counts up to 20's.....	100 kilog.	135
1188	Yarn of jute and other vegetable fibres not specially mentioned, counts up to 10's inclusive.....	" "	20
Ex 1188	Duty applicable to sisa and abaca binding twine twisted in one single thread, and weighing not less than 25 grammes per 10 metres.....	" "	11
1191	Twisted yarn of vegetable fibres (other than cotton), of two or more strands, unbleached, weighing up to 10 grammes inclusive per 10 metres.....	kilog.	3.80
1192	Thread, twine, cordage, and tackle of vegetable fibres not specified in other tariff numbers— Weighing from 10 to 50 grammes inclusive per 10 metres.....	100 kilog.	110
1193	Weighting more than 50 grammes per 10 metres.....	" "	90
1201	Fabrics, plain or twilled, of jute, manila hemp, agave or other vegetable fibre, except linen, hemp, ramie or cotton, up to 10 threads, inclusive and weighing 500 grammes or more per square metre.....	kilog.	0.40
Ex.1227	Wool, combed or carded, including slivers measuring less than 125 metres to the kilogramme, undyed, composed exclusively of fibres exceeding 20 centimetres in length.....	100 kilog.	108
1237	Yarn of wool or hair, twisted of two or more strands, undyed, of a length in single strand per gramme of up to 50.5 metres inclusive, Fabrics of pure wool, hair or flock wool, not provided for in other tariff numbers, weighing per square metre—	kilog.	4.25
1252	Up to 150 grammes inclusive.....	"	18
1253	More than 150 up to 250 grammes inclusive.....	"	16
1254	More than 250 up to 450 grammes inclusive.....	"	14
1255	More than 450 grammes.....	"	12
1256	Fabrics of pure wool, hair, or flock wool, not provided for in other tariff numbers, with the whole of the warp or weft of cotton or other vegetable fibre, weighing per square metre— Up to 150 grammes inclusive.....	"	15
1257	More than 150 up to 250 grammes inclusive.....	"	13
1258	More than 250 up to 450 grammes inclusive.....	"	11
1259	More than 450 grammes.....	"	9
1307	Velvet and plush of silk, floss silk, or artificial silk with admixture of wool, cotton or any other fibre, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed or goffered.....	"	22
1327	Salted codfish and stockfish.....	100 kilog.	24
1425	Preserved foods not included in other tariff numbers.....	kilog.	2
1426	Sauces and mustard.....	"	2

Número de la partida.	Artículo.	Unidad.	Derechos (Pesetas).
816	Jabones de tocador, sin perfumar.....	kilo.	1.50
821	Glicerinas, destiladas, o bidestilladas.....	100 kilos.	40
836	Pinturas líquidas o en pasta, preparadas con aceite, barniz, o cualquier otra sustancia, que no contenga colorantes orgánicos artificiales....	" "	48
844	Barnices con base de aceites esenciales y de aceites fijos secantes (barnices grasos).....	100 kilos.	72
864	Silicatos alcalinos, sólidos.....	" "	20
883	Compuestos a base de sulfato de cobre, de cianuros de potasa y sosa y sales arsenicales, así como los cianuros alcalinos y los arsenitos de sodio y de potasio, y demás análogos usados como insectidas o para combatir enfermedades de las plantas y del ganado.....	" "	4
890	Superfosfatos de cal, fosfatos, precipitados y otros abonos fosfatados que hayan sufrido tratamientos químicos.....	" "	0.22
966	Sales no expresadas, de níquel y cobalto.....	" "	40
Ex 976	El citrato de magnesia embotellado e importado en otros envases preparados para la venta al por menor, se aforará por esta partida con sujeción a la tara establecida en el caso 5º de la Disposición 5º del Arancel.		
1093	Cartones propios para cubiertas y tejados, impregnados o recubiertos de asfalto, alquitrán o materias semejantes..... NOTA.—Esta partida comprenderá asimismo los preparados de fibras de fieltro saturadas o con baño de sustancias bituminosas propias para cubiertas y tejados.	" "	18
1113	Tejidos de algodón, llanos y cruzados, blancos o teñidos, en piezas o pañuelos, de más de 120 gramos por metro cuadrado, de 21 a 30 hilos inclusive.....	kilo.	3.55
1116	— de más de 90 a 120 gramos inclusive, por metro cuadrado, de 21 a 30 hilos también inclusive.....	"	3.60
1120	Tejidos de algodón, llanos y cruzados, blancos o teñidos, en piezas o pañuelos de más de 60 a 90 gramos inclusive, por metro cuadrado, de 21 a 30 hilos también inclusive.....	"	5.70
1123	— de 60 gramos o menos por metro cuadrado, y hasta 20 hilos inclusive.....	"	5.70
1124	— de 21 a 30 idem.....	"	6.30
1131	— estampados o fabricados con hilos teñidos, en piezas o pañuelos de más de 90 a 120 gramos inclusive por metro cuadrado, y de 21 a 30 hilos.....	"	5
1153	Tules de algodón en piezas, lisos.....	"	7.20
1156	Encajes y puntillas de algodón, de las demás clases, y los tules labrados	"	11.40
1185	Hilazas de cáñamo, lino o ramio, hasta el No. 20 inclusive.....	100 kilos.	135
1188	— de yute y demás fibras vegetales no expresadas, hasta el No. 10 inclusive.....	" "	20
Ex 1188	Derecho aplicable a los hilos de Sisal y Abacá para gavillar, torcido a un solo cabo, y cuyo peso no sea inferior a 25 gramos los 10 metros	" "	11
1191	Hilo torcido a dos o más cabos, de fibras vegetales (excepto algodón), crudo, hasta 10 gramos inclusive de peso por 10 metros.....	kilo.	3.80
1192	Bramante, cordelería y jarcia de fibras vegetales, no comprendidos en otras partidas de este Arancel, de 10 gramos hasta 50 inclusive de peso los 10 metros.....	100 kilos.	110
1193	— de más de 50 gramos de peso los 10 metros.....	" "	90
1201	Tejidos llanos y cruzados de yute, abacá, pitu u otras materias vegetales, excepto cáñamo, lino, ramio o algodón, hasta 10 hilos inclusive, pesando 500 gramos o más por metro cuadrado.....	kilo.	0.40
Ex 1227	Lanas, peinadas o cardadas, incluso las mechas preparadas, de menos de 125 metros en kilogramo, y sin teñir, compuestas exclusivamente de fibras que excedan de 20 c/m. de longitud.....	100 kilos.	108
1237	Hilados de lana o pelo, torcidos a dos o más cabos, sin teñir, hasta 50.5 metros inclusive por gramo o hilo de un solo cabo.....	kilo.	4.25
1252	Tejidos de lana pura, pelo o borra, no tarifados expresamente en otras partidas, hasta el peso de 150 gramos inclusive por metro cuadrado	"	18
1253	— de más de 150 gramos hasta 250 inclusive.....	"	16
1254	— de más de 250 gramos hasta 450 inclusive.....	"	14
1255	— de más de 450 gramos por metro cuadro.....	"	12
1256	— cuando tengan toda la trama o la urdimbre de algodón o de otras fibras vegetales hasta el peso de 150 gramos inclusive por metro, cuadrado.....	kilo.	15
1257	Tejidos de lana pura, pelo o borra no tarifados expresamente en otras partidas, de más de 50 hasta 250 inclusive.....	"	13
1258	— de más de 250 gramos hasta 450 inclusive.....	"	11
1259	— de más de 450 gramos.....	"	9
1307	Terciopelos y felpas de seda, de borra de seda o de seda artificial, con mezcla de lana, algodón o cualquier otra fibra, crudos, blanqueados, teñidos, estampados o gofrados.....	"	22
1327	Bacalao y pez palo.....	100 kilos.	24
1425	Conservas no comprendidas en otras partidas.....	kilo.	2
1426	Salsas y mostazas.....	"	2

Tariff No.	Goods.	Unit	Duties (Pesetas).
1498	Rubber, guttapercha and the like—solid tires for carriages.....	"	2.25
1499	Tires with metal rims.....	"	2
1500	Inner tubes, used or not.....	"	5.50
1501	Outer (tire) covers, used or not, with or without parts of other materials.....	"	4
1509	Fabrics (except those of pure or mixed silk) impregnated or covered with rubber, in the piece, weighing per square metre— More than 800 grammes.....	"	7
1510	Over 400 up to 800 grammes inclusive.....	"	6
1511	Up to 400 grammes inclusive.....	"	5
1516	Oil cloth and waxcloth for flooring or for packing.....	"	0.50
1517	Linoleum and linoleum.....	"	1
1518	Fabrics impregnated or coated, wholly or partially, with paint, varnish or other substances, except rubber, whatever be the purpose for which they are destined, and oilcloths not included in any other tariff number— Weighing per square decimetre up to 3 grammes inclusive.....	"	1.60
1519	Weighing more than 3 up to 6 grammes inclusive per square decimetre	kilog.	2
1520	Weighing more than 6 grammes.....	"	2.40

NOTE.—It is agreed that articles produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty's territories shall for the duration of the present treaty enjoy the benefits of the reductions in the Spanish Customs Tariff conceded to similar goods of French or Swiss production or manufacture by the treaties, signed respectively on the 8th July, 1922, and on the 15th May, 1922.

SCHEDULE A.—PART II.

[See second paragraph of Article 5 of the Treaty.]

Ex Class	I.—18/22, 25/48, 50, 58/95.
"	II.—98, 104/6, 113, 117/131, 141/2, 144, 148.
"	III.—176/7, 181/191, 194/206, 211/213, 215/216.
"	IV.—226/8, 234/5, 244/6, 250, 252/492.
Class	V.—493/784.
Ex Class	VI.—785/806, 809, 810, 813, 815/830, 832/852, 855/999, 1006.
"	VII.—1021/2, 1025/1101.
"	VIII.—1102/, 1104/1178.
Class	IX.—1179/1213.
Ex Class	X.—1220/1222, 1227/1277.
"	XI.—1284, 1287, 1288/1291, 1295/1320.
"	XII.—1325, 1327, 1335/1337, 1343, 1373, 1379, 1380, 1384/7, 1391, 1393, 1408/1410, 1414/5, 1425/1431, 1434.
"	XIII.—1451/60, 1462/8, 1471/77, 1480/83, 1488/1540.

SCHEDULE B.—PART I.

[See Article 6 of the Treaty.]

Iron ore.	Onions.
Corks and cork discs.	Tomatoes.
Grapes.	Oranges.
Walnuts.	Bananas.
Hazel nuts	Olive oil.
Almonds, shelled and unshelled.	Preserved vegetables.

PART II.

Wine and wine lees.	Raisins.
Brandy.	

Número de la partida.	Artículo	Unidad.	Decheros (Pesetas).
1498	Caucho, gutapercha y sus análogos, en llantas, o bandajes macizos para carruajes.....	"	2.25
1499	— en llantas o bandajes con armadura metálica.....	"	2
1500	— en cámaras de aire, estén o no usadas.....	"	5.50
1501	— en cubiertas para cámaras de aire, estén o no usadas, con o sin parte de otras materias.....	"	4
1509	Tejidos impregnados o recubiertos de caucho excepto los de seda y sus mezclas, en pieza, de más de 800 gramos por metro cuadrado.....	"	7
1510	— de más de 400 gramos hasta 800 inclusive, por metro cuadrado.....	"	6
1511	— hasta 400 gramos inclusive, por metro cuadrado.....	"	5
1516	Hules y encerados para suelos y para enfardar.....	"	0.50
1517	Linoleum y lincrusta.....	"	1
1518	Tejidos impregnados a recubiertos total o parcialmente, con pinturas, barnices u otras sustancias, excepto el caucho, sea cualquiera el uso a que se destinen, y los hules no expresados en otras partidas, hasta el peso de 3 gramos inclusive por decímetro cuadrado.....	"	1.60
1519	Tejidos impregnados a recubiertos total o parcialmente, con pinturas, barnices u otras sustancias, excepto el caucho, sea cualquiera el uso a que se destinen, y los hules no expresados en otras partidas, de más de 3 gramos hasta 6 inclusive por decímetro cuadrado.....	kilo.	2
1520	— de más de 6 gramo por decímetro cuadrado.....	"	2.40

NOTA.—Se conviene que los artículos producidos o manufacturados en los territorios de Su Majestad Británica gozarán durante la vigencia del presente Tratado de los beneficios y rebajas en el Arancel español concedidos a artículos análogos de producción o manufactura francesa o suiza con arreglo a los Tratados firmados respectivamente el día 8 de Julio, 1922, y el día 15 de Mayo de 1922.

ANEJO A.—SECCIÓN II.

Ex Clase	I.—18/22, 25/48, 50, 58/95.
"	II.—98, 104/6, 113, 117/131, 141/2, 144, 148.
"	III.—176/7, 181/191, 194/206, 211/213, 215/216.
"	IV.—226/8, 234/5, 244/6, 250, 252/492.
"	V.—493/784.
"	VI.—785/806, 809, 810, 813, 815/830, 832/852, 855/999, 1006.
"	VII.—1021/2, 1025/1101.
"	VIII.—1102, 1104/1178.
"	IX.—1179/1213.
"	X.—1220/1222, 1227/1277.
"	XI.—1284, 1287, 1288/1291, 1295/1320.
"	XII.—1325, 1327, 1335/1337, 1343, 1373, 1379, 1380, 1384/7, 1391, 1393, 1408/1410, 1414/5, 1425/1431, 1434.
"	XIII.—1451/60, 1462/8, 1471/66, 1480/83, 1488/1540.

ANEJO B.—SECCIÓN I.

Mineral de hierro.	Cebollas.
Corcho en tapones.	Tomates.
Uvas.	Naranjas.
Nueces.	Plátanos.
Avellanas.	Aceite de oliva.
Almendras, con o sin cáscara.	Conservas de legumbres.

SECCIÓN II.

Vinos y heces de vino.	Pasas.
Cañacs.	

Protocol

The Government of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the Government of His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous that their respective nationals should enjoy as soon as possible the benefits of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed to-day, have by common accord decided that, notwithstanding the provisions of article 25 of the treaty, it should come into force as a *modus vivendi*, pending ratification, on the 6th day of November in the year 1922.

To this effect the present protocol has been drawn up and signed on the 31st day of October in the year 1922.

ESME HOWARD.
JOAQUIN F. PRIDA.

Protocolo

El Gobierno de Su Majestad el Rey de España y el Gobierno de Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, deseando que sus respectivos nacionales puedan disfrutar lo antes posible de los beneficios del Tratado de Comercio y Navegación firmado en el día de hoy, han decidido, de común acuerdo, que el referido Tratado, no obstante lo dispuesto en su artículo 25, entre en vigor, en concepto de *modus vivendi*, y mientras no sea debidamente ratificado, el día seis de Noviembre de mil novecientos veintidós.

Y para que conste se extiende y firma el presente Protocolo en Madrid, a treinta y uno de Octubre de mil novecientos veintidós.

JOAQUIN F. PRIDA.
ESME HOWARD.

Convention between His Britannic Majesty and His Majesty the King of Spain revising certain provisions of the Anglo-Spanish Treaty of Commerce and Navigation of October 31, 1922, and Notes exchanged.

Signed at London, April 5, 1927.

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of Spain, being desirous of further facilitating and extending the commercial relations already existing between their respective countries, have resolved to revise certain of the provisions of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, and for that purpose have appointed their plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India,

for Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

The Right Honourable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs,

His Majesty the King of Spain,

His Excellency the Marquess de Merry del Val, Knight Grand Cross of the Order of Carlo III, G.C.V.O., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at the Court of His Britannic Majesty,

who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following Articles:—

Su Majestad el Rey de España, y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los Dominios británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, animados del deseo de dar mayores facilidades y fomentar las relaciones comerciales ya existentes entre sus respectivos países, han resuelto revisar algunas disposiciones del Tratado de Comercio y Navegación, firmado en Madrid el día 31 de Octubre de 1922, y a este efecto han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios, a saber:

Su Majestad el Rey de España,
al Excelentísimo Señor Marqués de Merry del Val, Caballero Gran Cruz de la Orden de Carlos III, G.C.V.O., Su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario cerca de Su Majestad Británica,

Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y de los Dominios británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India,

para la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte,

al Muy Honorable Sir Austen Chamberlain, K.G., M.P., Primer Secretario de Estado de Su Majestad para los Negocios Extranjeros,

los cuales, después de haberse comunicado mutuamente sus respectivos plenos poderes, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido en los artículos siguientes:

ARTICLE 1.

The fourth paragraph of Article 1 of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, shall be deleted.

ARTICLE 2.

For Articles 5 and 6 of the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, and Schedules A and B referred to therein, there shall be substituted the following Articles:—

“Article 5.

“Articles produced or manufactured in His Britannic Majesty’s territories from whatever place arriving shall not be subjected on importation into Spain, that is to say, the territories of the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and towns under Spanish sovereignty in the North of Africa, to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

“Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding paragraph, His Britannic Majesty will not be entitled to claim for raw materials or manufactured articles the produce of the territories of His Britannic Majesty the benefit of any special treatment which His Catholic Majesty has conceded or may concede to the produce or manufactures of Portugal or of the Spanish Zone of Morocco.

“Article 5A.

“Pit coal (hullas) comprised under Tariff heading 31 of the Spanish Tariff at present in force when originating in and proceeding from Great Britain and Northern Ireland will benefit by a reduction of 40 per cent on the duties of the Second Column of the Tariff which may be in force at any time. This reduction will be applicable to an annual quota of 750,000 tons.

ARTÍCULO 1.

El párrafo cuarto del artículo 1º del Tratado de Comercio y Navegación firmado en Madrid el día 31 de Octubre de 1922, queda suprimido.

ARTÍCULO 2.

Los artículos 5 y 6 del Tratado firmado en Madrid en 31 de Octubre de 1922, así como las tablas anejas A y B que en los mismos se mencionan, se sustituirán por los siguientes artículos:—

“Artículo 5.

“Los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de Su Majestad Británica, cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos a su importación en España (territorio de la Península, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y plazas de Soberanía española del Norte de Africa) al pago de derechos o impuestos distintos o más elevados que los que paguen los artículos similares, productos naturales o manufacturados de cualquier otro país extranjero.

“No obstante lo establecido en el párrafo precedente, Su Majestad Británica no podrá reclamar para los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de Su Majestad Británica el beneficio del trato especial que el Gobierno de Su Majestad Católica haya concedido o pueda conceder en lo futuro a los productos naturales o manufacturados de Portugal o de la Zona española de Marruecos.

“Artículo 5A.

“Las hullas comprendidas en la partida 31 del vigente Arancel español, cuando sean de origen y procedencia de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte, beneficiarán de una rebaja del 40 por ciento en los derechos de la segunda tarifa que se halle en vigor en cualquier tiempo, rebaja que será aplicable a un cupo anual de 750,000 toneladas.

"Article 6.

"Articles produced or manufactured in Spain, that is to say the territories of the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and towns under Spanish sovereignty in the North of Africa, from whatever place arriving, shall not be subjected on importation into His Britannic Majesty's territories to other or higher duties or charges than those paid on the like articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

"Article 6A.

"In order to remove doubts it is hereby agreed that the most-favoured-nation principle is to be invariably applied (subject to the proviso in the second paragraph of Article 5) in such manner that articles produced or manufactured in the territories of one of the Contracting Parties imported into the territories of the other shall not be subjected to higher duties than the lowest duties accorded to any similar articles produced or manufactured in any other foreign country whatever may be their specific denomination; and, in this connection, it is specifically agreed that Spanish wines of whatever character and by whatever name known shall not on their importation into Great Britain or Northern Ireland be dutiable under a scale less favourable, or at a higher rate, than the wines of a similar character imported in similar containers from any other foreign country, and shall not be subjected to any Customs formalities which are not applicable to such wines of any other foreign country as are of the same character. The above-mentioned similarity of character between still Spanish wines and still wines of any other foreign country shall be established exclusively on the basis of alcoholic strength."

"Artículo 6.

"Los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de España (territorio de la Península, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y plazas de Soberanía española del Norte de Africa), cualquiera que sea su procedencia, no estarán sujetos a su importación en los territorios de Su Majestad Británica al pago de derechos o impuestos distintos o más elevados que los que paguen los artículos similares productos naturales o manufacturados de cualquier otro país extranjero.

"Artículo 6A.

"Con objeto de evitar toda duda queda acordado que el principio del trato de la Nación más favorecida se aplicará invariablemente (sin perjuicio de la reserva formulada en el segundo párrafo del artículo 5) de tal modo que los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de los territorios de una de las Partes contratantes, a su importación en los territorios de la otra, no estarán sujetos al pago de derechos más elevados que los derechos mínimos otorgados a cualquier artículo similar que sea producto natural o manufacturado de cualquier otro país extranjero, cualquiera sea su denominación específica; y en este orden se acuerda taxativamente que los vinos españoles, cualesquiera que sean sus características y cualquiera su denominación, no tributarán a su importación en la Gran Bretaña o Irlanda del Norte por una tarifa menos favorable o más elevada que los vinos de carácter similar, importados en envases similares de cualquier otro país extranjero, así como tampoco serán sometidos a formalidades aduaneras de entrada que no se apliquen a los de iguales características procedentes de cualquier otro país extranjero. La antes mencionada semejanza de carácter entre vinos españoles no espumosos y los vinos no espumosos de cualquier otro país extranjero se determinará exclusivamente sobre la base de su graduación alcohólica."

ARTICLE 3.

The following words appearing at the end of Article 12 of the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, shall be deleted:—

“and in framing and administering laws with regard to the taxation of such companies and branches, each contracting party will be guided by the principles embodied in the last paragraph of Article 1 of this treaty.”

ARTICLE 4.

For Article 24 of the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, there shall be substituted the following Article which shall apply to the said Treaty as modified by the present Supplementary Convention:—

“Article 24

“The stipulations of the present Treaty shall not be applicable to any part of His Britannic Majesty’s territories other than Great Britain and Northern Ireland unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty’s Representative at Madrid of the desire of the Government of such part of His Britannic Majesty’s territories that the said stipulations shall be so applicable.

“Nevertheless, goods produced or manufactured in any such part of His Britannic Majesty’s territories shall enjoy in Spain, that is to say, the territories of the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and towns under Spanish sovereignty in the North of Africa, complete and unconditional most-favoured-nation treatment so long as goods produced or manufactured in Spain, that is to say, the territories of the Peninsula, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands and towns under Spanish sovereignty in the North of Africa, are accorded in such part of His Britannic Majesty’s territories treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country subject,

ARTÍCULO 3.

Las siguientes palabras que aparecen al final del artículo 12 del Tratado firmado en Madrid el 31 de Octubre de 1922, serán suprimidas:—

“Y al establecer y aplicar leyes relativas a la tributación de esas Compañías y sucursales, cada una de las Partes contratantes se guiará por los principios consignados en el último párrafo del artículo 1° de este Tratado.”

ARTÍCULO 4.

El artículo 24 del Tratado firmado en Madrid el 31 de Octubre de 1922, será substituído por el siguiente artículo que se aplicará al mencionado Tratado con las modificaciones establecidas en este Convenio complementario:—

“Artículo 24.

“Lo estipulado en el presente Tratado no debe aplicarse a ninguno de los territorios de Su Majestad Británica fuera del territorio de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda del Norte hasta que su Representante en Madrid notifique al Gobierno de Su Majestad Católica el deseo del Gobierno del territorio interesado de que las citadas estipulaciones se apliquen al mismo.

“No obstante, los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de cualquiera de aquellas regiones de los territorios de Su Majestad Británica antes mencionados, gozarán en España (territorio de la Península, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y plazas de Soberanía española del Norte de Africa) et trato completo e incondicional de la Nación más favorecida mientras que los artículos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de España (territorio de la Península, Islas Baleares, Islas Canarias y plazas de Soberanía española del Norte de Africa) reciban en la región de que se trate de los territorios de Su Majestad Británica un trato tan favorable como el otorgado a los artí-

however, to the reservation of the right of His Catholic Majesty to accord special treatment to the produce or manufactures of Portugal or the Spanish Zone of Morocco.

"As regards the parts of His Britannic Majesty's territories to which the stipulations of the present Treaty shall have been made applicable under this Article, either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving three months' notice to that effect."

ARTICLE 5.

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 25 of the Treaty signed at Madrid on the 31st October, 1922, the provisions of that Treaty which are revised by the present Convention shall cease to have effect as from midnight on the 23rd-24th April, 1927, and the Treaty as modified by the present Convention shall continue in force until the expiration of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 6.

The present Convention shall come into force at midnight on the 23rd-24th April, 1927, and shall remain in force until the expiration of three months from the date on which either of the Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, this 5th day of April, 1927.

(L.S.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

(L.S.) MARQUÉS DE MERRY DEL VAL.

culos que sean productos naturales o manufacturados de cualquier otro país extranjero, con sujeción, sin embargo, a la reserva del derecho del Gobierno de Su Majestad Católica a otorgar un trato especial a los productos naturales o manufacturados de Portugal o de la Zona española de Marruecos.

"Respecto a los territorios de Su Majestad Británica, a los cuales, de acuerdo con este artículo se aplique lo estipulado en el presente Tratado, ambas Partes contratantes tendrán el derecho de darlo por terminado separadamente en cualquier tiempo, comunicando sus deseos al efecto con tres meses de anticipación."

ARTÍCULO 5.

No obstante lo dispuesto en el artículo 25 del Tratado firmado en Madrid el día 31 de Octubre de 1922, las disposiciones de aquel Tratado que quedan revisadas por el presente Convenio cesarán de surtir efecto a partir de la media noche del día 23 a 24 de Abril de 1927, y el Tratado con las modificaciones establecidas en el presente Convenio seguirá en vigor hasta que expire el presente Convenio.

ARTÍCULO 6.

El presente Convenio entrará en vigor en la media noche del día 23 al 24 de Abril de 1927 y continuará en vigor hasta tres meses a partir de la fecha en que cualquiera de las Partes contratantes lo hubiera denunciado.

En fé de lo cual los que suscriben han firmado el presente Convenio y han puesto en él sus sellos.

Hecho por duplicado en Londres el 5 de Abril de 1927.

Sir Austen Chamberlain to the Spanish Ambassador

Foreign Office, S.W. 1, April 4, 1927.

Your Excellency,

I HAVE the honour to state that, it being the desire of His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain and the Spanish Government that trade between the two countries should as far as possible not be impeded by any kind of prohibitions or restrictions, His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain, so long as the Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty remains in force, will in general not impose any prohibitions or restrictions on importation, exportation, consumption, storage or use, except on one or other of the following grounds, it being understood that such exceptional prohibitions or restrictions are extended at the same time and in the same way to other foreign countries in which similar conditions prevail:—

- (a) Public safety;
- (b) Sanitary grounds, or for protection of animals and plants against diseases and pests;
- (c) In respect of weapons, ammunition and war material and, under exceptional circumstances, also in respect of other materials needed in war;
- (d) For the purpose of prohibiting the importation of articles where such prohibition is imposed under the Patent Laws of the respective countries or the laws relating to the marking of imported goods;
- (e) For the purpose of extending to foreign goods prohibitions and restrictions which are or may hereafter be imposed by internal legislation upon the production, sale, consumption, or forwarding in Great Britain and Northern Ireland of goods of the same kind produced in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including, in particular, goods which are or may be the subject of a State monopoly or similar arrangement;
- (f) For the purpose of facilitating Customs administration or safeguarding the revenue;
- (g) In respect of synthetic organic dye-stuffs and colours or colouring matter containing them, as well as organic intermediate products used in the manufacture of such dye-stuffs, colours or colouring matter, the importation of which is prohibited by virtue of the Dye-stuffs (Import Regulation) Act, 1920.

2. In the event of His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain considering it necessary, on grounds other than those above enumerated, to impose a new prohibition or restriction on the import, export, consumption, storage or use of an article which is of substantial interest to Spanish trade, they will give the Spanish Government three weeks' notice of their intention, and will give sympathetic consideration to any representations which may be made by the Spanish Government in respect of such prohibition or restriction.

3. In pursuance of the earnest desire of both Governments to refrain from measures impeding the maintenance and normal development of commerce between the two countries, His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain declare that any restriction adopted will be made operative in such a way as to afford to trade between the two countries all facilities which are compatible with the object aimed at in imposing the restriction. In particular, interference with the established channels of import and distribution will be avoided so far as may be; licensing formalities will be made as little burdensome as possible, applications for licences will be dealt with expeditiously, and any licences issued will be given a reasonable period of validity.

I have, &c.

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

The Spanish Ambassador to Sir Austen Chamberlain
Embajada de España en Londres,
 5 de Abril de 1927.

Señor Ministro,

TENGO el honor de manifestar que, siendo deseo del Gobierno de Su Majestad Católica y del Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica en la Gran Bretaña que el comercio entre los dos países no sufra, en la medida de lo posible, trabas motivadas por cualquier clase de prohibiciones ó restricciones, mi Gobierno no impondrá, en general, durante la vigencia del Tratado de Comercio hispano-británico, prohibición ó restricción alguna sobre importación, exportación, consumo, almacenaje ó uso, excepto en alguno de los casos que se citan á continuación, entendiéndose que tales prohibiciones ó restricciones excepcionales, se aplicarán simultáneamente y en la misma forma á otros países extranjeros en que prevalezcan condiciones similares:

- (a) Seguridad pública;
- (b) Razones sanitarias ó de protección de animales y plantas contra enfermedades y epidemias;
- (c) En lo que se refiere á armas, municiones y material de guerra, y, en circunstancias excepcionales, también á otros materiales utilizables en la guerra;
- (d) A los fines de prohibir la importación de artículos cuando esta prohibición se imponga en virtud de las leyes de patentes de los respectivos países o de las leyes relativas á marcas de comercio de mercancías importadas;
- (e) A los fines de extender á productos extranjeros prohibiciones y restricciones, que actualmente se imponen ó puedan imponerse en lo futuro, en virtud de legislación interna sobre la producción, venta, consumo ó expedición en España de mercancías de la misma clase que se producen en España, incluyendo especialmente las que son ó puedan ser objeto de un monopolio del Estado ó disposición semejante;
- (f) A los fines de facilitar la administración aduanera ó de defender los ingresos del Estado;
- (g) Materias colorantes, cuya importación en España está sujeta á las prescripciones restrictivas de la Real orden de 9 de Marzo de 1926, en relación con los explosivos y el principio de especial protección á esta industria y á la defensa nacional.

En el caso de que mi Gobierno considerase necesario, por razones distintas de las que arriba se enumeran, imponer una nueva prohibición ó restricción sobre la importación, exportación, consumo, almacenaje ó uso de un artículo que lo sea de primordial interés para el comercio británico, mi Gobierno anunciará al Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica en la Gran Bretaña, con tres semanas de anticipación, su intención y estudiará con simpatía cualquier proposición que el Gobierno de Su Majestad Británica en la Gran Bretaña pudiera hacer con respecto á tal prohibición ó restricción.

Con objeto de realizar el sincero deseo de ambos Gobiernos de abstenerse de medidas que perjudiquen el mantenimiento y desarrollo normal del comercio entre los dos países, mi Gobierno declara que cualquier restricción que adopte se aplicará, en la práctica, de manera de proporcionar al comercio entre los países todas las facilidades que sean compatibles con el objeto propuesto al imponer la restricción. En especial, se evitará, en lo posible, cuanto afecte á los procedimientos establecidos para la importación y distribución; las formalidades relacionadas con licencias se harán lo menos gravosas posible; las solicitudes de licencias se tramitarán expeditivamente y se concederá á cualquier licencia otorgada un periodo razonable de validez.

Aprovecho, &c.

MARQUÉS DE MERRY DEL VAL.

(Translation)

*Spanish Embassy, London,
April 5, 1927*

Sir,

I have the honour to state that, it being the desire of the Government of His Catholic Majesty and His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain that trade between the two countries should as far as possible not be impeded by any kind of prohibitions or restrictions, my Government so long as the Anglo-Spanish Commercial Treaty remains in force will in general not impose any prohibitions or restrictions on importation, exportation, consumption, storage or use except in any of the cases mentioned below, it being understood that such exceptional prohibitions or restrictions are extended at the same time and in the same way to other foreign countries in which similar conditions prevail:—

- (a) Public safety.
- (b) Sanitary grounds or for protection of animals and plants against diseases and pests.
- (c) In respect of weapons, ammunition and war material and, under exceptional circumstances, also in respect of other materials which can be utilized in war.
- (d) For the purposes of prohibiting the importation of articles where such prohibition is imposed under the Patent Laws of the respective countries or the laws relating to the marking of imported goods.
- (e) For the purpose of extending to foreign products prohibitions and restrictions which are or may hereafter be imposed by internal legislation upon the production, sale, consumption, or forwarding in Spain of goods of the same kind produced in Spain, including, in particular, goods which are or may be the subject of a State monopoly or similar arrangement.
- (f) For the purpose of facilitating customs administration or safeguarding the revenue.
- (g) Colouring materials, the importation of which into Spain is subject to the restrictive provisions of the Royal Decree of the 9th March, 1926, in connection with explosives and the principle of special protection for this industry and for national defence.

In the event of my Government considering it necessary, for reasons other than those enumerated above, to impose a new prohibition or restriction on the import, export, consumption, storage or use of an article which is of primary importance to British trade, my Government will notify their intention to His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain three weeks in advance, and will sympathetically consider any representations which His Britannic Majesty's Government in Great Britain may make with regard to such prohibition or restriction.

In pursuance of the earnest desire of both Governments to refrain from measures impeding the maintenance and normal development of commerce between the two countries, my Government declare that any restriction adopted will be applied in practice in such a way as to afford to trade between the countries all the facilities compatible with the object in view in imposing the restriction. In particular, interference with the established channels of import and distribution will be avoided as far as possible; the formalities relating to licences will be made as little burdensome as possible; applications for licences will be dealt with expeditiously, and any licence granted will be given a reasonable period of validity.

I have, &c.,

MARQUÉS DE MERRY DEL VAL.

Agreement between the United Kingdom and Spain regulating the Treatment of Companies.

Signed at Madrid, June 27, 1924

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Overseas, Emperor of India, and His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, being agreed that it is desirable to conclude a separate Agreement regulating the treatment to be accorded in the territories of each of the High Contracting Parties to the Companies registered in the territories of the other, have for this purpose named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions Overseas, Emperor of India: The Right Honourable Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G., M.V.O., His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Madrid;

His Catholic Majesty the King of Spain: His Excellency the Señor Don Fernando Espinosa de los Monteros y Bermejillo, Under-Secretary in charge of the Ministry of State, Knight of the Military Order of Calatrava, Grand Cross of the Orders of Leopold II of Belgium, of St. Maurice and St. Lazarus and of the Crown of Italy, of the House of Orange of the Netherlands and of the Pontifical Order of St. Gregory the Great;

Who, having exhibited their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

For the purposes of the present Agreement the expression "Companies of a Contracting Party" means Joint Stock Companies and other associations engaged in commercial, industrial, transport, insurance, financial or other description of business, constituted and

Convenio entre España y el Reino Unido para regular el Tratamiento de Compañías.

Firmado en Madrid á 27 de Junio de 1924

Su Majestad Católica el Rey de España y Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India, habiendo acordado que es deseable concluir por separado un Convenio que regule el tratamiento que debe aplicarse en los territorios de cada una de las Atlas Partes Contratantes á las Compañías domiciliadas en los territorios de la otra, han nombrado con este objeto sus Plenipotenciarios:

Su Majestad Católica el Rey de España: al Excmo. Señor Don Fernando Espinosa de los Monteros y Bermejillo, Subsecretario Encargado del despacho del Ministerio de Estado, Caballero de la Orden militar de Calatrava, Gran Cruz de las Ordenes de Leopoldo II de Bélgica, de San Mauricio y San Lázaro y de la Corona de Italia, de la Casa de Orange de los Países Bajos y de la Pontificia de San Gregorio el Magno;

Su Majestad el Rey del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de los Dominios Británicos de Ultramar, Emperador de la India: á Su Excelencia Sir Horace George Montagu Rumbold, Baronet, G.C.M.G. M.V.O., Su Embajador Extraordinario y Plenipotenciario en Madrid;

Los cuales, después de haberse exhibido sus plenos poderes respectivos, hallados en buena y debida forma, han convenido lo siguiente:

ARTÍCULO 1

A los efectos del presente Convenio la expresión "Compañías de una Parte Contratante" significa Compañías Anónimas y demás dedicadas á negocios comerciales, industriales, de transporte, seguros, financieros ó de otra especie, constituidas y

authorized in accordance with the laws in force in the territories of that Contracting Party, and having their central management and control situated in those territories.

ARTICLE 2

Except in so far as modified by the present Agreement, the Companies of either Contracting Party shall enjoy in the territories of the other the benefits accorded to subjects by the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation signed at Madrid on 31st October, 1922.

ARTICLE 3

In particular it is agreed that the Companies of one Contracting Party, when carrying on business in the territories of the other, shall not be subject in respect of their property, business, trade, industry or any other matter, to taxes, general or local, or imposts of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or may be imposed on the Companies of the second Contracting Party.

ARTICLE 4

Any taxes or imposts levied on the Companies of either Contracting Party in the territories of the other shall be strictly limited—

(a) if levied on capital, to that part of the capital which is effectively engaged within;

(b) and if based on volume of business done, to the business carried on or controlled within;

(c) and if based on profits, to profits arising from business carried on or controlled within; that part of the territories of the second Contracting Party in which similar taxes or imposts are levied on the Companies of that Party. Such taxes or imposts shall be levied at rates not greater than those applicable to the Companies of that Party.

autorizadas con arreglo á las leyes vigentes, en los territorios de esa Parte Contratante, y que tengén dentro de ellos su Dirección Central.

ARTÍCULO 2

Excepción hecha de lo que resulte modificado por el presente Convenio, las Compañías de una de las Atlas Partes Contratantes gozarán en los territorios de la otra de los beneficios concedidos á los súbditos de aquélla por el Tratado de Comercio y Navegación firmado en Madrid el 31 de Octubre de 1922.

ARTÍCULO 3

Se acuerda especialmente que las Compañías de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes al realizar negocios en los territorios de la otra, no estarán sujetos en cuanto á su propiedad, negocios, tráfico, industria, ó por otro concepto cualquiera á contribuciones generales ó locales ni á impuestos de ninguna especie distintos ó mayores de los que satisfagan las Compañías de la segunda Parte Contratante.

ARTÍCULO 4

El gravámen de los impuestos o contribuciones impondibles á las Compañías de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes en los territorios de la otra, se limitará estrictamente:

(a) si pesan sobre el capital, á la parte de éste invertida efectivamente dentro de aquella parte de los territorios de la segunda Parte Contratante, donde las Compañías de ésta devenguen impuestos ó contribuciones similares;

(b) si se basan sobre el volúmen de negocios, á los negocios realizados ó dirigidos en ella;

(c) si se basan sobre los beneficios, á aquéllos que se obtengan de los negocios efectuados ó dirigidos en ella.

Los tipos de liquidación no serán superiores á los que paguen las Compañías nacionales de ésta Parte Contratante.

This Article in no way affects the powers which, under the laws of either Contracting Party in force at the date of signature of this Agreement, the Administrative Authorities possess for the determination of the amount of capital employed by a foreign Company, or profits of the Company, in the territory in which the tax is levied, subject always to the provisions of Article 5 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 5

Notwithstanding the provisions of the preceding Article, if the law of either of the Contracting Parties requires as a general rule, for all classes of Companies, that the amount of any tax levied on Companies of the other Contracting Party carrying on business in the territory of the first Party shall be computed on a percentage of the total profits or total capital of the Company as a whole, then the percentage shall be calculated in accordance with the following provisions:—

(a) In the case of a deposit bank the percentage shall not exceed the proportion of the total of deposit and current accounts in the territory in which the tax is levied to the total of deposit and current accounts of the bank as a whole. For this purpose a deposit bank is understood to be one whose principal liability as shown in the balance-sheet of the bank as a whole arises from deposits and current accounts payable at sight or within 90 days, and whose principal assets consist of bills discounted and commercial promissory notes and loans, all of which are payable at sight or within 90 days, and investments in public funds.

Este Artículo no afecta en nada las facultades que las leyes vigentes en la fecha de firmarse este Convenio, de cada una de las Partes Contratantes, otorgan á las respectivas Administraciones para la determinación de la cuantía de los capitales empleados por la Compañía extranjera en el territorio del Estado de la imposición ó de los beneficios obtenidos en el mismo, sujeto siempre á las provisiones del Artículo 5 de este Convenio.

ARTÍCULO 5

No obstante lo convenido en el Artículo anterior en el caso de que la Ley de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes requiriese, como regla general, para toda clase de Compañías, que el importe de cualquier tributo impuesto á Compañías de la otra Parte Contratante que tenga negocios establecidos en el territorio de la primera, sea calculado sobre un porcentaje de la totalidad de los beneficios de las Compañías, ó bien de la totalidad del capital de las mismas, dicho porcentaje será calculado de acuerdo con las siguientes disposiciones:

(a) Tratándose de Bancos de Depósito el porcentaje no deberá exceder del que represente la proporción entre el importe total de las cuentas corrientes, bien sean á la vista ó á plazos, y depósitos bancarios, tenidos por el Banco en el territorio donde debe hacerse efectivo el tributo y el importe total de las cuentas corrientes y depósitos bancarios generales del Banco. Se entiende por Banco de depósito a estos efectos, aquél cuyos negocios pasivos principales, según demuestre el balance general del Banco, consistan en depósitos y cuentas corrientes exigibles á la vista ó dentro del plazo de 90 días, y cuyos negocios activos principales sean el descuento de letras y pagarés comerciales y los préstamos, todos exigibles á la vista ó dentro del plazo de 90 días, y las inversiones en fondos públicos.

(b) In the case of Insurance Companies the percentage shall as a general rule not exceed the proportion which the amount of the premiums attributable to the territory in which the tax is levied bears to the total premiums.

(c) In all other cases the percentage shall be based on a comparison of capital or assets or turnover or profits or the volume of purchases or sales, or some combination of these factors, but it shall not exceed the proportion which the figure calculated for the territory in which the tax is levied bears to the corresponding figure calculated for the enterprise as a whole.

In the event of a Company not furnishing within the prescribed period and in the proper form the necessary particulars required by the law, or furnishing false information, or obstructing the Administration in the verification of the information furnished, the percentage referred to in this Article shall be estimated by the Administrative Authorities at such figure as appears to them to be equitable.

The relevant stipulations of this Article and of the preceding Article will be applied to all assessments by the Spanish authorities on capital and profits of British Companies for which the percentage had not been published by the Administration in the "Madrid Gazette" prior to 1st May, 1924. In the latter case the percentage published by the Administration shall be regarded as final.

ARTICLE 6

As an exception to the provisions of Articles 4 and 5, it is agreed that any British bank having branches established in Spain may be subjected, under paragraph (b) of disposition

(b) Tratándose de Compañías de seguros el porcentaje, comoregla general, no deberá exceder de la proporción que exista entre la cuantía de las primas devengadas en el territorio donde se hace efectivo el tributo y la cuantía de las primas totales cobradas por las Compañías.

(c) En los demás casos el porcentaje deberá basarse sobre la comparación del capital, ó del activo, ó del movimiento general, ó de los beneficios, ó del volumen de las compras ó de las ventas, ó bien de cualquiera combinación de estos factores, pero en ningún caso deberá exceder de la proporción que exista entre las cifras calculadas para cada uno de estos factores ó para la combinación que se haga sobre los mismos, en el territorio donde se hace efectivo el tributo y las cifras correspondientes á la totalidad de la empresa.

En el caso de que una Compañía no presente dentro del plazo y en la forma prescritos, los detalles exigidos por la Ley, ó haga declaraciones falsas, ó trate de hacer obstrucción al desempeño de las funciones administrativas para la comprobación de las declaraciones y del informe aportados, las Autoridades administrativas calcularán el porcentaje á que se refiere este Artículo, basándolo sobre las cifras que ellas estimen equitativas.

Las disposiciones que corresponden al caso contenidas en este Artículo y en el Artículo anterior, se aplicarán por las autoridades españolas al calcular todas las liquidaciones por capital y beneficios que se refieran á Compañías británicas establecidas en España cuyo porcentaje no hubiera sido publicado por la Administración en la "Gaceta de Madrid," antes de 1º de Mayo de 1924. En el último caso el porcentaje publicado por la Administración se considerará firme.

ARTÍCULO 6

Como excepción á las disposiciones de los Artículos 4 y 5, queda convenido que cualquier banco británico que tenga establecidas sucursales en España, puede ser sometido de acuerdo

XI of the 3rd Tariff of Article 4 of the Spanish Income Tax Law, Revised Text of 22nd September, 1922, to a tax at a rate not exceeding one-fourth per mille on its total nominal capital and reserves after deduction of the amount of such capital and reserves corresponding to the branches in Spain calculated in accordance with the stipulations of Article 5 of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 7

In no case shall the treatment accorded by either Contracting Party to Companies of the other be less favourable in respect of any matter whatever than that accorded to the Companies of the most-favoured foreign country.

ARTICLE 8

No charge shall be imposed and no conditions prescribed by either of the Contracting Parties in respect of transactions with Companies of the other Contracting Party carrying on business in its territories other or more burdensome than the charges or conditions in respect of transactions with national Companies.

ARTICLE 9

If the law of either Contracting Party does not provide for appeal against the determination by the taxing authority of the percentage referred to in Article 5 the assessment shall, before becoming effective, be communicated to the Company in the usual form and the Company shall have the right in the prescribed period to submit to the Minister of Finance any considerations which it deems relevant and in such a case the Minister, or the Government, as the case may be, after full inquiry and after the Company has been heard, will give a final decision.

con el apartado (b) de la disposición XI de la Tarifa 3° del Artículo 4° de la Ley de utilidades española, texto refundido de 22 de Septiembre de 1922, á un gravámen que no exceda un cuarto por mil de su capital total nominal y reservas, deducida la cuantía de capitales y reservas correspondientes á las sucursales establecidas en España, calculados de acuerdo con lo estipulado en el Artículo 5 de este Convenio.

ARTÍCULO 7

En ningún caso dará una de las Partes Contratantes á las Compañías de la otra trato menos favorable por ningún concepto que el otorgado á la Nación más favorecida.

ARTÍCULO 8

Ninguna de las Partes Contratantes podrá imponer gravámenes ni condiciones que pesen sobre las operaciones efectuadas con las Compañías de la otra Parte Contratante, que realizan negocios en sus territorios distintos ó más onerosos que aquéllos que se establezcan para las operaciones efectuadas con Compañías nacionales.

ARTÍCULO 9

Si la Ley de alguna de las Partes Contratantes no concediera apelación respecto de las estimaciones del porcentaje del capital y beneficios realizadas por la Administración á que se refiere el Artículo 5, las dichas estimaciones antes de ser ejecutivas, serán notificadas á las Compañías interesadas en la forma usual y las Compañías podrán alegar ante el Ministro de Hacienda en el término á señalar, lo que estimen oportuno, y en este caso el Ministro de Hacienda ó el Gobierno, según proceda, con los asesoramientos que estimen pertinentes y después de oídas las Compañías, resolverá de un modo inapelable.

No Company shall have the right to contest the determination of the percentage by the taxing authority if it has failed to furnish within the time and in the form prescribed the declarations and particulars required by the taxing authority in order to establish the percentage in accordance with the provisions of this Agreement.

ARTICLE 10

The present Agreement shall come into force immediately and shall continue in operation until the expiration of twelve months from the date on which either Contracting Party shall have given notice to terminate it.

ARTICLE 11

The stipulations of the present Agreement shall not be applicable to India or to any of His Britannic Majesty's Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions, or Protectorates, unless notice is given by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Madrid of the desire of His Britannic Majesty that the said stipulations shall apply to any such territory.

ARTICLE 12

The terms of the preceding Article relating to India and to His Britannic Majesty's Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions and Protectorates shall apply also to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty.

ARTICLE 13

As regards India or any of His Britannic Majesty's Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, or any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, to which the stipulations of the present Agreement shall have been made

Será condición indispensable para que las Compañías puedan impugnar las estimaciones de porcentaje propuestas por la Administración que las dichas Compañías no hayan dejado de presentar en tiempo y forma reglamentarios las declaraciones é informes requeridos por la Administración para establecer el porcentaje de acuerdo con las disposiciones de este Convenio.

ARTÍCULO 10

Este Convenio entrará en vigor inmediatamente y continuará vigente hasta doce meses después de la fecha de denuncia comunicada por cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes.

ARTÍCULO 11

Las estipulaciones del presente Convenio no se aplicarán á la India ni á los Dominios autónomos de Su Majestad Británica, Colonias, Posesiones, ó Protectorados, antes de que el Representante de Su Majestad Británica en Madrid, comunique el deseo de Su Majestad Británica de que las mismas se hagan extensivas á alguno de ellos.

ARTÍCULO 12

Lo estipulado en el Artículo anterior respecto de la India, y de los Dominios autónomos, Colonias, Posesiones y Protectorados de Su Majestad Británica, será igualmente aplicable á todos los territorios respecto de los cuales Su Majestad Británica haya aceptado un mandato concedido por la Liga de las Naciones.

ARTÍCULO 13

Tanto por lo que toca á la India, ó cualquiera de los Dominios autónomos, Colonias, Posesiones ó Protectorados de Su Majestad Británica, como los territorios respecto de los cuales Su Majestad Británica haya aceptado un mandato concedido por la Liga de las Naciones á los que se hagan extensivas las estipulaciones del presente Con-

applicable under this Article, either of the Contracting Parties shall have the right to terminate it separately at any time on giving twelve months' notice to that effect.

In witness whereof the undersigned have signed the present Agreement and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done at Madrid in duplicate, this twenty-seventh day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-four.

(L.S.) HORACE RUMBOLD.

venio, las Altas Partes Contratantes, podrán denunciarlo separadamente en cualquier momento, previo aviso con doce meses de anticipación.

En fé de lo qual los infrascritos han firmado el presente Convenio y han puesto en él sus sellos.

Hecho en Madrid, por duplicado, á veintisiete de Junio de mil novecientos veinticuatro.

(L.S.) FERNANDO
ESPINOSA DE LOS
MONTEROS.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 8

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 15th August, 1928

THE TREATY

between

HIS MAJESTY AND CZECHOSLOVAKIA

For the Extradition of Criminals

Signed at London the 11th November, 1924,

and Amended by Protocol

Signed at London the 4th June, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Price, 25 cents

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Notification extending to Canada as from the 15th August, 1928, the Treaty between His Majesty and Czechoslovakia, for the extradition of criminals signed at London the 11th November, 1924, and Amended by Protocol signed at London the 4th June, 1926.

*H. M. Minister at Prague, to the Czechoslovak Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Prague*

No. 108/7/28.

BRITISH LEGATION,

PRAGUE, 15th August, 1928.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—In accordance with instructions received from His Majesty's Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to give notice to Your Excellency, for the information of the Czechoslovak Government, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the Dominion of Canada, of the application to Canada of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic signed at London on November 11, 1924, as amended by the Protocol signed at London on June 4, 1926, under the provisions of Article 17 thereof.

I have, etc.,

RONALD MACLEAY.

To

His Excellency

Dr. Eduard Benes,

Minister for Foreign Affairs,

Prague.

Treaty Between the United Kingdom and the Czechoslovak Republic for the Extradition of Criminals

[Signed at London, November 11, 1924. Ratifications exchanged at London, November 5, 1926.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

And the President of the Czechoslovak Republic;

having determined, by common consent, to conclude a treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir William George Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

And the President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

Dr. Emil Spira, Head of Department in the Ministry of Justice;

Who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, those per-

PRESIDENT republiky Československé a Jeho Veličenstvo Král Spojeného Království Velké Británie a Irska i Britských Dominií Zámorských, Císař Indický, rozhodnuvše se souhlasně, že uzavrou smlouvu o vydávání zločinců, jmenovali k tomu cíli zplnomocněnci.

President republiky Československé:

Dra Emila Spiru, odborového přednostu ministerstva spravedlnosti;

A Jeho Veličenstvo Král Spojeného Království Velké Británie a Irska i Britských Dominií Zámorských, Císař Indický:

Sir William-a George Tyrrell-a, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., zástupce státního podtajemníka pro věci zabraňování;

již předloživše si navzájem své příslušné plné moci a shledavše je v dobré a náležité formě, shodli se na těchto člancích:

ČLÁNEK 1

Vysoké smluvní strany zavazují se vydati si navzájem za jistých okolností a podmínek stanovených v této smlouvě osoby, které, jsouce obviněny neb

sons who, being charged with or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences, provided that such crimes or offences be indictable and be punishable in accordance with the laws of that part of the territories of the High Contracting Parties in which the person claimed is found:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning) and attempt to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

4. Rape.

5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.

6. False imprisonment.

7. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

8. Abduction of a female with intent to have carnal knowledge.

9. Procuration.

10. Bigamy.

11. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

12. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

13. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

14. Arson.

15. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, and larceny.

odsouzeny pro některý ze zločinů nebo přečinů vypočtených v článku 2, spáchaný na území podléhajícím pravomoci jedné strany, budou dopadeny na území strany druhé.

CLÁNEK 2

Vydání se navzájem zaručuje pro tyto zločiny nebo přečiny, lze-li je stíhati a trestati podle zákonů platných na té části území Vysokých smluvních stran, kde osoba, za jejíž vydání bylo žádáno, byla dopadena:

1. Pro vraždu (v to zahrnujíc vraždu úkladnou, otcovraždu, vraždu dítěte, otrávení) neb pokus vraždy;

2. Zabití;

3. Podání prostředků či užití nástroje ku vyhnání plodu;

4. Násilné smilstvo;

5. Soulož s děvčetem mladším 14 let neb její pokus;

6. Neoprávněné obmezení svobody;

7. Unos dítěte v to zahrnujíc opuštění, odložení nebo bezprávné zadržování jeho;

8. Unos ženské osoby;

9. Kuplířství;

10. Dvojženství;

11. Úmyslné zranění nebo úmyslné těžké poškození na těle;

12. Vydírání dopisem neb jinak s úmyslem vynutiti peníze neb jiné cenné věci;

13. Křivou přísahu nebo svádění k ní;

14. Žhářství;

15. Vloupaní se do obydlí v noci (burglary) anebo jinaké vloupaní se ve dne (housebreaking), obě s úmyslem

16. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member or officer of any company, embezzlement, and fraudulent conversion.

17. Obtaining money, valuable security or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or unlawfully obtained.

18. (a.) Counterfeiting or altering money and bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b.) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of either State.

19. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

20. Crimes or offences against bankruptcy law.

21. Any act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

22. Malicious injury to property.

23. Dealing in slaves.

Extradition shall also be reciprocally granted for piracy and other crimes or offences committed anywhere at sea which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

Extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided that such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

spáchatí zločin; loupež násilím a krádež nebo zpronevěru;

16. Pro zpronevěru schovatele, bankéře, agenta (komisionáře), správce, tak zv. trustee (poručníka, opatrovníka, likvidátora) říditele, člena nebo společníka některé společnosti neb společenstva, jakož i pro jinou zpronevěru a pro podvodné užití cizího majetku ve vlastním prospěchu;

17. Nabytí peněz, cenné záruky nebo zboží listivým předstíráním; převedení na se peněz, cenné záruky nebo jiného majetku u vědomí, že byly ukradeny nebo bezprávně získány;

18. (a.) Padělání nebo pozměnění kovových peněz nebo uvádění padělaných nebo pozmeněných kovových peněz do oběhu;

(b.) Vědomé a bezprávné zhotovení nějakého nářadí nebo stroje, jenž jest přizpůsoben a má sloužiti k padělání kovových peněz jednoho z obou států;

19. Padělání papírových peněz, veřejných nebo soukromých listin, cenných papírů, veřejných pečeti, kolků, poštovních známek, nebo uvádění v oběh nebo použití takových padělků;

20. Zločiny nebo přečiny proti zákonu o úpadku;

21. Jakýkoliv čin spáchaný s úmyslem ohroziti bezpečnost osob cestujících nebo se nalézajících na dráze;

22. Umyslné poškození věci;

23. Obchodování otroky.

Vydání bude rovněž povoliti pronámořní lupičství a jiné zločiny neb přečiny, spáchané kdekoli na moři, které podle zákonů Vysokých smluvních stran jsou zločiny neb přečiny podléhajícími vydání.

Vydání jest také povoliti pro spoluvinu na některém z výše uvedených zločinů nebo přečinů, ačli spoluvina je trestnou podle zákonů obou smluvních stran.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which according to the law of both the Contracting Parties, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3

Each Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects to the other Party.

ARTICLE 4

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or convicted, or is still awaiting trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial or, in case of his conviction, until the full execution of any punishment imposed on him.

ARTICLE 5

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of either State.

ARTICLE 6

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has been made with a view to try or to punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

The State applied to or the courts of that State shall decide whether the crime or offence is of a political character or not.

Podle uvážení dožádaného státu lze rovněž povolití vydání pro kterýkoliv jiný zločin nebo přečin, ohledně kterého podle zákona obou smluvních stran povolení může býti dáno.

ČLÁNEK 3

Jest vyhrazeno každé z obou stran, vydá-li či nic své vlastní příslušníky straně druhé.

ČLÁNEK 4

Vydání nebude povoleno, byl-li osoba vyžadovaná v dožádaném státě již souzena a osvobozena nebo odsouzena, anebo koná-li se tam proti ní dosud trestní řízení pro týž zločin nebo přečin, pro který vydání bylo žádáno.

Koná-li se proti vyžadované osobě ve státě dožádaném trestní řízení, nebo je-li tam v trestu pro jiný trestný čin, bude vydání odloženo do té doby, až bude trestní řízení skončeno, nebo, skončilo-li její odsouzením, až bude plně vykonán přisouzený jí trest.

ČLÁNEK 5

Vydání nebude povoleno, jestliže po spáchání zločinu neb přečinu nebo po zahájení trestního stíhání nebo po odsouzení pro takový zločin neb přečin trestnost nebo výkon trestu jsou promlčeny podle zákonů jednoho z obou států.

ČLÁNEK 6

Uprchlý zločinec nebude vydán, je-li zločin nebo přečin, pro který za jeho vydání jest žádáno, politického rázu, nebo dokáže-li, že žádost o jeho vydání byla podána s úmyslem, aby byl souzen nebo potrestán pro zločin nebo přečin politického rázu.

Dožádanému státu nebo jeho soudům náleží rozhodnouti, zda jde o zločin nebo přečin politického rázu či nikoli.

ARTICLE 7

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been set at liberty and has had an opportunity of returning to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties.

The requisition for the extradition of a person charged must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest or other judicial document of like nature issued by the competent authority of the State demanding the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the person charged is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the claim for extradition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed on him by the competent court of the State that makes the claim.

A person sentenced *in contumaciam* shall not be dealt with as a convicted person, but as a person charged.

The documents forwarded in support of the requisition shall be drawn up in the State (official) language of the State making it.

ČLÁNEK 7

Vydaná osoba nemůže v žádném případě býti vzata do vazby nebo souzena ve státě, kterému byla vydána, pro jiný zločin nebo přečin, nebo z důvodů jiných, než pro které vydání se stalo, leč by byla propuštěna na svobodu a měla příležitost vrátiti se do státu, jenž ji vydal.

Toto ustanovení nevztahuje se na zločiny nebo přečiny spáchané po vydání.

ČLÁNEK 8

Žádost o vydání bude podati příslušnými diplomatickými zástupci Vysokých smluvních stran.

Žádost o vydání obviněné osoby musí býti opatřena zatykačem nebo jinou mu na roveň postavenou soudní listinou, vydanými příslušným úřadem státu dožadujícího za vydání, a takovými průkazy, jež by podle zákonů místa kde obviněný byl dopaden, ospravedlňovaly její zatčení, kdyby zločin neb přečin tam byl spáchán.

Žádá-li se o vydání osoby již odsouzené, musí žádost býti doložena odsuzujícím rozsudkem vydaným proti ní příslušným soudem státu dožadujícího.

Byl-li vydán rozsudek proti osobě nepřítomné, nebude s osobou, proti níž byl vydán, nakládáno jako s osobou odsouzenou nýbrž jako s osobou obviněnou.

Přílohy nebo doklady žádosti za vydání sepsány budou jazykem státním (oficiálním) státu dožadujícího.

ARTICLE 9

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may also be arrested before the requisition for his surrender is made, under a warrant or other judicial document of like nature issued by a competent judicial authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would justify the issue of a warrant or other judicial document of like nature if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the territory of the two Contracting Parties in which the competent judicial authority exercises jurisdiction.

Notice of the date of his arrest shall be given forthwith to the diplomatic agent of the party claiming extradition.

The person arrested shall be discharged, in so far as the laws of the State where he has been arrested do not oppose, if within the term of forty days from his arrest a requisition for extradition shall not have been made, in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty, by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition.

The same rule shall apply to persons charged with or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that

ČLÁNEK 9

Je-li žádost o vydání v souhlase s předchozími ustanoveními, zařídí příslušné úřady dožádaného státu zatčení uprchlíka.

ČLÁNEK 10

Uprchlý zločinec může býti zatčen také dříve, než podána byla žádost o jeho vydání, podle zatykače nebo jiné soudní listiny mu na roven postavené, vydaných příslušným soudním úřadem jednoho z obou států na základě oznámení nebo žaloby a takových průkazů nebo po takovém řízení, jež by ospravedlňovaly vydání zatykače nebo, jiné soudní listiny jemu na roven postavené, kdyby zločin nedo přečin byl spáchán neb osoba byla odsouzena v oné části území obou smluvních stran, ve které příslušný soudní úřad vykonává pravomoc.

O dni zatčení bude neprodleně uvědomiti diplomatického zástupce druhého státu.

Pokud tomu nejsou na odpor zákony státu, kde stíhaná osoba byla zatčena, bude lze propustiti ji na svobodu, nebude-li ve lhůtě čtyřiceti dnů od její zatčení diplomatickým zástupcem druhého státu podána žádost o její vydání podle ustanovení této smlouvy.

Totéž platiti bude ohledně osob obviněných neb odsouzených pro některý ze zločinů nebo přečinů vytčených v této smlouvě a spáchaných na širém moři na lodi jednoho z obou států, jež přijede do přístavu státu druhého.

ČLÁNEK 11

Vydání nastane jen tehdy, bude-li shledáno, že průkazy podle zákonů dožádaného státu jsou s to, aby ospravedlnily v případě, že by byl zločin neb přečin spáchán na území tohoto státu, odevzdání zatčené osoby soudu, nebo aby dokázaly, že tato osoba jest totožnou s osobou, jež byla odsouzena soudy státu požadujícího, a že zločin nebo přečin, pro který byla odsouzena, jest

the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one for which extradition may be granted under this treaty.

ARTICLE 12

Warrants, depositions and all other documents and copies thereof shall be accepted as evidence in support of a claim for extradition if they are signed or certified by a competent authority and are authenticated in the United Kingdom by the seal of a Secretary of State, and in the Czechoslovak Republic by the seal of the Minister of Justice.

ARTICLE 13

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

This article shall not affect such treaties as have already previously been concluded by one of the Contracting Parties with other States.

ARTICLE 14

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the arrest of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or its competent tribunal, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty in so far as the laws of the State where the person claimed has been arrested do not oppose.

ARTICLE 15

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his arrest, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence, shall be given up, if possible when the extradition takes place.

z těch, pro které mohlo býti podle této smlouvy povoleno vydání státem dožadným.

ČLÁNEK 12

Zatykače, výpovědi a všechny jiné soudní listiny jakož i opisy jejich bude pokládati za průkazné doklady žádosti o vydání, budou-li podepsány anebo potvrzeny příslušným úřadem a ověřeny v Československé republice razítkem ministerstva spravedlnosti, ve Spojeném Království pečeti státního tajemníka.

ČLÁNEK 13

Je-li osoba, o jejíž vydání bylo žádáno jednou z Vysokých smluvních stran podle této smlouvy, rovněž požadována jedním nebo několika jinými státy pro jiné zločiny nebo přečiny, spáchané na území jejich soudní pravomoci, bude vydána státu, jehož žádost za vydání došla nejdříve, ač-li tento nevzdá se tohoto nároku.

Ustanovením tohoto článku nejsou nikterak dotčeny smlouvy, jež některá z Vysokých smluvních stran sjednala dříve s jinými státy.

ČLÁNEK 14

Nebyly-li dostatečné průkazy pro vydání předloženy do dvou měsíců ode dne zatčení uprchlíkova neb v době další, kterou dožadáný stát neb jeho příslušný soud určí, bude uprchlík propuštěn na svobodu, pokud tomu nejsou na odpor zákony státu, kde stíhaná osoba byla vzata do vazby.

ČLÁNEK 15

Veškeré zabavené předměty, jež byly v držení osoby, jež má býti vydána, v době jejího zatčení, a jakékoliv věci, jež mohou sloužiti jako důkaz zločinu neb přečiny, budou předány pokud možno zároveň s vydanou osobou.

The State to whom extradition is granted shall nevertheless return any article so given up for a temporary purpose if the State granting extradition shall so require.

The above stipulations are subject to the rights of third persons and are applicable only so far as the law of the State concerned permits.

ARTICLE 16

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present treaty.

The cost of supplying translations of the documents forwarded in support of the requisition under articles 8 and 12 shall be defrayed by the party claiming extradition.

ARTICLE 17

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's Representative in the Czechoslovak Republic, and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

Stát, jemuž vydání bylo povoleno, vrátí však ony předměty, jež byly mu předány k účelům dočasným, žádal-li o to stát vydání povolivší.

Tato ustanovení platiti budou toliko, pokud zákony dotyčného státu to připouštějí, a nejsou jimi nikterak dotčena práva třetích osob.

ČLÁNEK 16

Každá z Vysokých smluvních stran hrad výlohy způsobené na jejím území zatčením osob, jež svolila podle této smlouvy vydati, jich vězněním a doprovodem k vlastní hranici. Náklady za opatření překladů listin zaslaných, jimiž měla byti doložena žádost za vydání (čl. 8 a. 12), hraditi bude stát žadavší za vydání.

ČLÁNEK 17

Ustanovení této smlouvy platiti budou, pokud to zákony připouštějí, pro všechny Dominie Jeho Britského Veličenstva, vyjma níže jmenované Dominie s vlastní svobodnou vládou t. j. Dominii Kanadskou, Stát (Commonwealth) Australský (zahrnujíc v té příčině Papuu a Norfolk Island), Dominii Novo-Zélandskou, Unii Jihoafrickou, Svobodný Stát Irský a Newfoundland—a vyjma Indii. Vyhrazuje se však, že řečená ustanovení budou platiti pro kteroukoli z výše jmenovaných Dominii nebo Indii, ohledně nichž bude k tomu účelu jménem vlády této Dominie neb Indie zastupcem Jeho Britského Veličenstva u vlády republiky Československé učiněno sdělení. Vyhrazeno jest dále, že každá ze Smluvních stran bude moci odděleně zrušiti působnost této smlouvy pro kteroukoli z výše jmenovaných Dominii nebo pro Indii, vypoví-li ji na dobu ne delší jednoho roku a ne kratší šesti měsíců.

ARTICLE 18

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or Possessions to which this treaty applies shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the chief consular officer of the Czechoslovak Republic in such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the said Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates

CLÁNEK 18

Zádost o vydání uprchlého zločince, jenž vyhledal útočiště v některé z Dominií s vlastní svobodnou vládou, Kolonií nebo Držav Jeho Britského Veličenstva, na něž se tato smlouva vztahuje, bude podati generálnímu guvernérovi, guvernérovi nebo hlavnímu úřadu této Dominie s vlastní svobodnou vládou, Kolonie nebo Državy předním konsulárním úředníkem republiky Československé v této Dominií s vlastní svobodnou vládou, Kolonii nebo Državě.

Takováto žádost, řídí se vždy pokud možno a pokud to zákon Dominie s vlastní svobodnou vládou, Kolonie nebo Državy dovoli, ustanovením této smlouvy, bude vyřízena řečeným generálním guvernérem, guvernérem neb hlavním úřadem, jenž bud' vydání povolí, anebo předá věc vládě Jeho Britského Veličenstva.

Zádosti o vydání uprchlého zločince, jež budou podány některou Dominií s vlastní svobodnou vládou, Kolonií nebo Državou Jeho Britského Veličenstva, budou pokud možno se řídití pravidly uvedenými v předchozích člancích této smlouvy.

ČLÁNEK 19

Strany souhlasí, že se ustanovení obou předchozích článků vztahují stejně, jako by byly državami Jeho Britského Veličenstva na tyto Britské Protektoráty: Protektorát Bechuanaland, Protektorát Gambia, Protektorát Kenya, Protektorát Nigeria, Severní Rhodesia, Severní Uzemi Zlatého Pobřeží, Nyasaland, Protektorát Sierra Leone, Protektorát Salamounské Ostrovy, Protektorát Somaliland, Swaziland, Protektorát Uganda a Zanzibar.

Uzná-li se po podepsání této smlouvy za prospěšno rozšíření její ustanovení na některé jiné výše zmíněné Britské protektoráty nebo na některý Velkou

other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20

The present treaty, of which the English and Czechoslovak texts are equally authentic, shall come into force forty days after the date on which ratifications are exchanged. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London the eleventh day of November, in the year 1924.

(L.S.) W. TYRRELL.

(L.S.) DR. EMIL SPIRA.

Britanií chráněný stát nebo na kterékoli území, nad nímž Jeho Britské Veličenstvo přijalo mandát od Společnosti Národů, bude pokládáno, že se ustanovení obou předchozích článků vztahují na tyto protektoráty nebo státy nebo mandátová území ode dne, který bude stanoven notami, jež budou vyměněny, a kterými takové rozšíření bude provedeno.

Strany souhlasí dále, že ustanovení této smlouvy, jež platí pro Bristké státní příslušníky, platiti budou rovněž pro domorodce kteréhokoli Britského protektorátu nebo chráněného státu nebo území mandátového, na něž se ustanovení obou předchozích článků vztahují nebo později vztahovati budou.

ČLÁNEK 20

Tato smlouva, jejíž znění v jazyku československém a anglickém je stejně autentické, nabude účinnosti čtyřicet dní po výměně ratifikačních listin. Může být vypověděna každou z Vysokých smluvních stran na dobu ne delší jednoho roku a ne kratší česti měsíců.

Bude ratifikována a ratifikace budou vyměněny v Londýně co nejdříve.

Čemuž na svědomí zplnomocnění smlouvu podepsali a připojili své pečeti.

Dáno v Londýně dne jedenáctého listopadu roku 1924.

Protocol

[Signed at London, June 4, 1926. Ratifications exchanged at London, November 5, 1926.]

It being considered necessary to amend Article 12 of the Extradition Treaty between His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, which was signed at London on November 11, 1924, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries have agreed that that Article shall be amended to read as follows:—

“Warrants, depositions and all other documents and copies thereof shall be accepted as evidence in support of a claim for extradition if they are signed or certified by a competent authority and are authenticated in the United Kingdom by the seal of a Secretary of State, and in the Czechoslovak Republic by the seal of the Minister of Justice or other Minister of State.”

The present Protocol shall have the same force and duration as the Extradition Treaty of November 11, 1924, to which it relates. It shall be ratified at the same time as that Treaty, of which it shall be regarded as an integral part.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the present Protocol and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 4th June, 1926.

JEŽTO bylo uznáno za nutné doplniti čl. 12. smlouvy o vydávání zločinců, podepsané dne 11. listopadu 1924 mezi Presidentem Československé republiky a Jeho Veličenstvem králem Spojeného Království Velké Británie a Irska a britských Dominií zámořských, Císařem Indickým, podepsaní zplnomocněnci dohodli se, že tento článek má býti takto doplněn:

“Zatykače, výpovědi a všechny jiné soudní listiny, jakož i opisy jejich bude pokládati za průkazné doklady žádosti o vydání, budou-li podepsány anebo potvrzeny příslušným úřadem a ověřeny v Československé republice ražítkem ministra spravedlnosti nebo jiného státního ministra a ve Spojeném Království pečeti státního tajemníka.”

Tento protokol bude míti tutéž platnost a trvání jako smlouva o vydávání zločinců z 11. listopadu 1924, k níž se vztahuje. Bude s touto smlouvou současně ratifikován a bude považován za její integrální součást.

Čemuž na svědomí zplnomocněnci protokol podepsali a připojili své pečeti.

Dáno dvojmo v Londýně, dne 4 června 1926.

(L.S.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

(L.S.) JAN MASARYK.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 9

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(2nd August, 17th September, 1928)

recording

The Agreement with the United States of America

providing for

the reciprocal exemption from income tax of earnings
derived from the operation of ships



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

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1929

Exchange of Notes (2nd August, 17th September, 1928), recording the Agreement with the United States of America providing for the reciprocal exemption from income tax of earnings derived from the operation of ships.

The Canadian Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, D.C., to the Secretary of State of the United States

No. 117.

August 2, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your note of July 24, 1928, and to previous correspondence concerning the exemption from taxation in the United States and in Canada of the income of vessels of foreign registry. I am instructed to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada is prepared to conclude with the Government of the United States a reciprocal arrangement for relief from double income tax on shipping profits and suggests as a basis the following draft which has been approved by the Minister of National Revenue of Canada and which could be put into effect immediately if it should meet with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury:

“Whereas it is provided by Section 4 (m) of the Revised Statutes of Canada 1927, Chapter 97, as amended, that the income of non-resident persons or corporations arising within Canada from the operation of ships owned and operated by such persons or corporations may be exempt from taxation within Canada if the country where any such person or corporation resides or is organized grants substantially an equivalent exemption in respect of the shipping business carried on therein by Canadian residents or Canadian corporations, and that the Minister may give effect to such exemption from the date on which the exemption granted by the country where the person or corporation resides took effect,

“And whereas it is provided by Section 213 (B) (8) of the United States Revenue Acts of 1921, 1924, and 1926, and Sections 212 (B) and 231 (B) of the Revenue Act of 1928, that the income of a non-resident alien or foreign corporation which consists exclusively of earnings derived from the operation of a ship or ships documented under the laws of a foreign country which grants an equivalent exemption to citizens of the United States and to corporations organized in the United States shall be exempt from income tax,

“And whereas the respective governments of the United States of America and the Dominion of Canada through their accredited representatives have signified that they regard the respective exemptions provided for in the above referred to legislation as being equivalent within the meaning of the said sections,

“Now therefore be it known that the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States and the Minister of National Revenue of the Dominion of Canada for and on behalf of their respective Governments hereby declare: (1) that, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, citizens of the United States not residing in Canada and corporations organized in the

United States owning or operating ships documented in the United States shall be exempt from Canadian income tax on the earnings from sources within Canada derived exclusively from the operation of such ships; (2) that, in respect of the United States, persons resident in Canada who are not citizens of the United States and corporations organized in Canada owning or operating ships documented in Canada shall be exempt from United States income tax on the earnings from sources within the United States derived exclusively from the operation of such ships. The exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of ships (including ferries) herein provided for shall be deemed to have come into force and shall be applicable to the income for the year 1921 and to all subsequent years, upon the understanding that no refunds of taxes paid will be made for any years which by virtue of statutory limitations governing refunds are barred. Refunds will be made only for such years as are not barred by statute."

2. I shall be glad if you will be so good as to submit this draft to the competent authorities of the Government of the United States.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

H. H. WRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires.

The Honourable FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

(2)

*The Secretary of State of the United States, to the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires,
Washington, D.C.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON

September 17, 1928.

SIR,—Reference is made to your note No. 117 dated August 2, 1928, and the Department's acknowledgment of August 13, 1928, in regard to the proposed reciprocal exemption from taxation in the United States and in Canada of the income of vessels of foreign registry.

A communication on this subject has now been received from the appropriate authority of this Government and it gives me pleasure to inform you that this Government agrees to the following undertaking:—

(1) that, in respect of the Dominion of Canada, citizens of the United States not residing in Canada and corporations organized in the United States owning or operating ships documented in the United States shall be exempt from Canadian income tax on the earnings from sources within Canada derived exclusively from the operation of such ships;

(2) that, in respect of the United States, persons resident in Canada who are not citizens of the United States and corporations organized in Canada owning or operating ships documented in Canada shall be exempt from United States income tax on the earnings from sources within the United States derived exclusively from the operation of such ships;

(3) that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of ships (including ferries) above provided shall be deemed to have come into force and shall be applicable to the income for the year 1921 and to all subsequent years, upon the understanding that no refunds of taxes paid will be made for any years which by virtue of statutory limitations governing refunds are barred.

The appropriate authority of this Government now has under preparation a Treasury Decision the purpose of which will be to give effect to the above mentioned agreement in so far as it relates to the United States. It is presumed that the appropriate authority of your Government will follow a similar course to give effect to the agreement in relation to Canada.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurance of my high consideration.

For the Secretary of State:

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

Mr. HUME WRONG,
Chargé d'Affaires ad interim
of the Dominion of Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 10

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 18th September, 1928

THE CONVENTION

between

HIS MAJESTY AND ESTONIA

For the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at London the 18th November, 1925



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Notification extending to Canada as from the 18th September, 1928, the Convention between His Majesty and Estonia for the extradition of fugitive criminals signed at London the 18th November, 1925.

H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, at Riga, to the Estonian Minister for Foreign Affairs

BRITISH LEGATION, RIGA,
September 18, 1928.

No. M.T. 45.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In accordance with instructions received from the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada, to give notice to Your Excellency, for the information of the Estonian Government, of the application to the Dominion of Canada of the Extradition Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the Estonian Republic, which was signed at London on November 18, 1925, under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 thereof.

2. I have the honour to request Your Excellency to be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this notification.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. H. CARR.

His Excellency,
MONSIEUR H. REBANE,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Reval.

Convention between the United Kingdom and Estonia for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at London, November 18, 1925

[Ratifications exchanged at London, May 11, 1926]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India and the Esthonian Republic, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a convention for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:—

The Right Honourable Joseph Austen Chamberlain, M.P., His Majesty's, Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; and

The Esthonian Republic:—

Dr. Oskar Kallas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Esthonian Republic at London;

Who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present convention, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences, provided that they are punishable under the law of both States by imprisonment with or without hard labour or some greater punishment:—

1. Murder (inculding assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.
6. Indecent assault.
7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration.
11. Bigamy.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
14. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.
16. Arson.
17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained.

20.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

22. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons of things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the law of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3

Each Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects or citizens to the other Party.

ARTICLE 4

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two High Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein,

or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present convention should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

ARTICLE 16

Each of the High Contracting Parties, shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present convention.

ARTICLE 17

The stipulations of the present convention shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's Representatives at Tallin (Reval), and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the High Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this convention to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or Possessions to which this convention applies shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the appropriate consular officer of the Estonian Republic.

Such requisition may be dealt with, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this convention, by the competent authorities of such self-governing Dominion, Colony or Possession, provided nevertheless that, if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, may, instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive criminal, refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present convention.

ARTICLE 19

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present convention, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, including the territories in respect of which mandates are being exercised on behalf of His Britannic Majesty by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand and the Government of the Union of South Africa, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present convention which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20

The present convention shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London, as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the convention and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London, the 18th day of November, in the year 1925.

(L.S.) AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.
(L.S.) OSKAR KALLAS.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 11

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 18th September, 1928

THE TREATY

between

HIS MAJESTY AND LITHUANIA

For the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Kovno the 18th May, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 11

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 18th September, 1928

THE TREATY

between

HIS MAJESTY AND LITHUANIA

For the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Kovno the 18th May, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Notification extending to Canada as from the 18th September, 1928, the Treaty between His Majesty and Lithuania for the extradition of fugitive criminals, signed at Kovno the 18th May, 1926.

From H.M. Minister at Riga, to the Lithuanian Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs

No. M.K. 41.

BRITISH LEGATION,
RIGA, September 18th, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In accordance with instructions received from the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada, to give notice to Your Excellency, for the information of the Lithuanian Government, of the application to the Dominion of Canada of the Extradition Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Lithuanian Republic, which was signed at Kovno on May 18th, 1926, under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 thereof.

2. I have the honour to request Your Excellency to be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this notification.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. H. CARR.

His Excellency Monsieur B. K. BALUTIS,
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Kovno.

Treaty between the United Kingdom and Lithuania for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Kaunas (Kovno), May 18, 1926

[Ratifications exchanged at Kaunas (Kovno), March 29, 1927]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Republic of Lithuania, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir John Charles Tudor Vaughan, K.C.M.G., M.V.O., his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Lithuania;
And the President of the Republic of Lithuania:

Dr. Leonas Bistras, Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs *p.i.*;

Who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.
6. Indecent assault.
7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration.
11. Bigamy.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
14. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

16. Arson.

17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained.

20. (a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

22. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, providing such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the law of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3

Each Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects or citizens to the other Party.

ARTICLE 4

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

ARTICLE 16

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 17

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk

Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Kaunas (Kovno), and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or Possessions to which this treaty applies shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the appropriate consular officer of the Republic of Lithuania.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the competent authorities of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession, provided nevertheless that, if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, may, instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive, refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, British Cameroons, British Togoland, the Tanganyika Territory, and Palestine.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty other than those mentioned above, including the territories in respect of which mandates are being exercised on behalf of His Britannic Majesty by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand and the Government of the Union of South Africa, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20

The present treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Kaunas (Kovno) as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Kaunas (Kovno) the 18th day of May in the year 1926.

(L.S.) J. C. T. VAUGHAN

(L.S.) DR. L. BISTRAS.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 12

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 18th September, 1928

THE TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND THE LATVIAN
REPUBLIC

for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Riga the 16th July, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

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THE TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND THE LATVIAN
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for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Riga the 16th July, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Notification extending to Canada as from the 18th September, 1928, the Treaty between His Majesty and the Latvian Republic for the extradition of fugitive criminals, signed at Riga the 16th July, 1924.

From H. M. Chargé d'Affaires, at Riga, to the Latvian Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs

BRITISH LEGATION,
RIGA, September 18, 1928.

No. M.R. 87.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—In accordance with instructions received from the Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada, to give notice to Your Excellency, for the information of the Latvian Government, of the application to the Dominion of Canada of the Extradition Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Latvian Republic, which was signed at Riga on July 16, 1924, under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 thereof.

2. I have the honour to request Your Excellency to be good enough to acknowledge the receipt of this notification.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my highest consideration.

E. H. CARR

His Excellency,
Professor A. TENTELIS,
Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Riga.

Treaty between the United Kingdom and the Latvian Republic for the Extradition of Fugitive Criminals

Signed at Riga, July 16, 1924

[*Ratifications exchanged at Riga, July 7, 1925*]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India; and the President of the Latvian Republic, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

John Charles Tudor Vaughan, Esquire, C.M.G., M.V.O., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Riga:

And the President of the Latvian Republic:

M. Germain Albat, Minister Plenipotentiary, Secretary-General of the Latvian Foreign Office:

Who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.
4. Rape.
5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.
6. Indecent assault.
7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.
8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.
9. Abduction.
10. Procuration.
11. Bigamy.
12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.
13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.
14. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.
15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

16. Arson.
17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.
18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.
19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained.
- 20.—(a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.
(b) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.
21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.
22. Crimes against bankruptcy law.
23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.
24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.
25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.
26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the law of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3

In no case nor on any consideration whatever shall the High Contracting Parties be bound to surrender their own subjects, whether by birth or naturalization.

ARTICLE 4

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrant and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

ARTICLE 16

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 17

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the

Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's representative at Riga, and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or Possessions to which this treaty applies shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the chief consular officer of the Latvian Republic in such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the said Governor-General, Governor or chief authority, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20

The present treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Riga as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty, and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Riga, the 16th day of July, in the year 1924.

(L.S.) J. C. T. VAUGHAN.
(L.S.) G. ALBAT.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 13

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 19th September, 1928

THE TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND FINLAND

for the Extradition of Criminals

Signed at London the 30th May, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

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1929

Notification extending to Canada as from the 19th September, 1928, the Treaty between His Majesty and Finland for the extradition of criminals, signed at London the 30th May, 1924.

The British Chargé d'Affaires, at Helsingfors, to the Finnish Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs, Finland.

BRITISH LEGATION,

HELSINGFORS, September 19, 1928.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—Acting on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada I have the honour to give notice to Your Excellency that the Dominion of Canada accedes to the Extradition Treaty between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the Republic of Finland, which was signed at London on the 30th May, 1924, under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 thereof.

I avail myself of this opportunity, Monsieur le Ministre, to renew to Your Excellency the assurance of my high consideration.

D. J. COWAN,

Chargé d'Affaires a.i.

His Excellency

The Acting Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Helsingfors.

Treaty between the United Kingdom and Finland for the Extradition of Criminals

Signed at London, May 30, 1924.

[Ratification exchanged at London, October 30, 1924.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Republic of Finland, having determined, by common consent, to conclude a treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

The Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., His Majesty's Prime Minister and Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

and the President of the Republic of Finland:

M. Ossian Donner, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Finland at London;

who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1.

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under

Suomen Tasavallan Presidentti ja Hänen Majesteettinsa Suurbritannian Yhdistyneen Kuningaskunnan ja Irlannin sekä merentakaisen brittiläisten alueiden Kuningas, Intian Keisari, ovat, päätettyään yhteisestään suostumuksesta tehdä sopimuksen rikoksentehtäjiin luovuttamisesta, sitä varten täsivaltaisiksi edustajikseen määränneet:

Suomen Tasavallan Presidentti:

Suomen Tasavallan Lontoossa olevan erikoislähettilään ja täsivaltaisen ministerin herra Ossiau Donner'in,

ja Hänen Majesteettinsa Suurbritannian Yhdistyneen Kuningaskunnan ja Irlannin sekä merentakaisen brittiläisten alueiden Kuningas, Intian Keisari,

Hänen Majesteettinsa pääministerin ja ulkoasiain päävaltiosihteerin, The Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald'in, M.P.;

jotka. esitettyään toisilleen päteviksi ja asianmukaisiksi havaitut valtuntensa, ovat sopineet seuraavista artikloista:

1 ARTIKLA.

Korkeat sopimuspuolet sitoutuvat erinäisissä tässä sopimuksessa lue-

Republiken Finlands President och Hans Majestät Konungen av det Förenade Konungariket Storbritannien och Irland samt de Brittiska besittningarna hinsides haven, Kejsare av Indien, vilka på grund av gemensam överenskommelse beslutat att avsluta en konvention om utlämning av förbrytare, hava i detta avseende till Sina fullmäktige utsett:

Republiken Finlands President:

Republiken Finlands utomordentliga sändebud och befullmäktigade minister i London, herr Ossian Donner,

och Hans Majestät Konungen av det Förenade Konungariket Storbritannien och Irland samt de Brittiska besittningarna hinsides haven, Kejsare av Indien,

Hans Majestäts premierminister och förste statssekreterare för utrikesärendena, The Right Honourable James Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.;

vilka, efter att hava för varandra företett sina fullmakter, som befunnits i god och behörig form, överenskommit om följande artiklar:

ARTIKEL 1.

De höga fördragsslutande parterna förbinda sig att under vissa, i denna

certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2.

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

4. Rape.

5. Unlawful carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have unlawful carnal knowledge, of a girl under 15 years of age.

6. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

7. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

8. Abduction.

9. Procuration.

10. Bigamy.

11. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

12. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

13. Threats, by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

telluissa tapauksissa ja siinä mainituilla ehdoilla luovuttamaan toisilleen henkilöt, jotka, ollen syytettyjä jostakin 2 artiklassa luetellusta, toisen sopimuspuolen tuomiovalan alueella tehdystä rikoksesta tahi siihen syylliseksi havaittuja, tavaataan toisen sopimuspuolen alueella.

2 ARTIKLA.

Luovuttamiseen on molemmin puolin myönnettävä, kun rikos on joku seuraavista:

1. Murha (salamurha, isänmurha, lapsenmurha ja myrkytys siihen luetuina) tahi murhavritys.

2. Tappo.

3. Sikiön lähdettäminen sisällisin tahi ulko-
naisin keinoin.

4. Väkininmakaaminen.

5. Viittätoista vuotta nuoremman tytön luvaton makaaminen tahi yrittys siihen.

6. Ihmisryöstö ja laitton vaugitseminen.

7. Lapsen ryöstö, lapsen heitteillepaneminen tahi lapsen laitton haltuunsa ottaminen siihen luettuina.

8. Naisryöstö.

9. Paritus.

10. Kaksinnaiminen.

11. Tahallinen törkeä pahoinpitely.

12. Pahoinpitely, joka aiheuttaa vaikean runmiinvamman.

13. Kiristäminen.

konvention nämnda omständigheter och villkor utlämna till varandra personer, vilka äro under tilltal eller blivit dömda för något i artikel 2 uppräknat brott begånget inom området för den ena partens domvärjo och vilka anträffas på den andra partens territorium.

ARTIKEL 2.

Utlämning skall ömsesidigt beviljas för följande brott:

1. Mord (inberäknat lönnmord, fademord, barnamord och förgiftning), eller mordförsök.

2. Dråp.

3. Fördrivande av foster genom inre eller yttre medel.

4. Våldtäkt.

5. Olovligt lägermål med flicka under 15 år eller försök därtill.

6. Människorån och olaga berövande av friheten.

7. Barnarån, inberäknat barns utsättande eller olaga bemäktigande.

8. Kvinnorån.

9. Koppleri.

10. Tvegifte.

11. Uppsåtlig grov miss-handel.

12. Misshandel, varav svår kroppsskada följt.

13. Utpressning.

14. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

15. Arson.

16. Burglary or house-breaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

17. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion, if such crimes or offences, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

18. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences, receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained, if such crimes or offences, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

19. Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

20. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

21. Crimes against bankruptcy law, which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes.

22. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

23. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

14. Väärä vala tahi vietteleminen väärrään valaan.

15. Murhapolitto.

16. Murtovarkaus tahi murto, ryöstö, varkaus tahi kavallus.

17. Vilpillinen menettely tahi kavallus, johon on syypää toimitsijamies, pankkiiri, asiamies, välittäjä, uskottumies, yhtiön johtaja, jäsen tahi virkamies, mikäli sellaiset rikokset ovat korkeiden sopimuspuolten lakien mukaan luovutuksen alaisia rikoksia.

18. Petos, varastetun tavaran kätkeminen ja puuttuminen rikoksen kautta saatuun omaisuuteen, mikäli sellaiset rikokset ovat korkeiden sopimuspuolten lakien mukaan luovutuksen alaisia rikoksia.

19. Rahan väärennys tahi muuntaminen tahi väärennetyn tahi muunnetun rahan liikkeeseen paneminen.

20. Väärennys tahi väärennetyn asiakirjan oikeana esittäminen.

21. Semmoiset konkurssirikokset, jotka korkeiden sopimuspuolten lakien mukaan ovat, luovutuksen alaisia rikoksia.

22. Kaikki tahalliset teot, jotka ovat tehdyt tarkoituksella saattaa rautateillä matkustavien tahi olevien henkilöiden turvallisuus vaaraan.

23. Tahallinen omaisuuden vahingoittaminen, milloin tämä käsittää yleisvaarallisen rikoksen.

14. Mened eller förledande till mened.

15. Mordbrand.

16. Inbrottsstöld eller inbrott, rån, stöld eller försnillning.

17. Svikligt förfarande eller försnillning av syssloman, bankir, ombudsman, kommissionär, godman, styrelseledamot, medlem eller tjänsteman i bolag, för såvitt de höga kontraherande parternas lagar medgiva utlämning för sådana brott.

18. Bedrägeri, döljande av tjuvgods och tagande befattning med genom brottåtkommen, egendom, tör såvitt de höga kontraherande parternas lagar medgiva utlämning för sådana brott.

19. Förfalskning eller eftergörande av mynt eller utpränting av förfalskat eller eftergjort mynt.

20. Förfalskning eller utgivande av förfalskad handling såsom äkta.

21. Sådana bankruttbrott, för vilka de höga kontraherande parternas lagar medgiva utlämning.

22. Varje uppsåtlig handling, begången i avsikt att åstadkomma fara för den som reser eller befinner sig å järnväg.

23. Uppsåtlig skadegörelse å egendom, innefattande allmänt farligt brott.

24. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

25. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, provided such participation be punishable by the laws of both Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which, according to the laws of both the Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3.

In no case nor on any consideration whatever shall the High Contracting Parties be bound to surrender their own subjects, whether by birth or naturalization.

ARTICLE 4.

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examina-

24. Merirosvous ja muut merellä ihmisiä tahi omaisuutta vastaan tehdyt rikokset, jotka korkeiden sopimuspuolten lakien mukaan ovat luovutuksen alaisia rikoksia.

25. Orjakauppa, mikäli se molempain valtioiden lakien mukaan käsitteää rikoksen.

Luovutus on myöskin myönnettävä osallisuudesta mihin edellä mainittuun rikokseen tahansa, jos sellainen osallisuus on molempain sopimuspuolten lakien mukaan rangaistava.

Myöskin voidaan luovutus myöntää sen valtion harkinnan mukaan, jolta sitä pyydetään, mistä muusta rikoksesta tahansa, josta luovutus molempain sopimuspuolten silloin voimassa olevien lakien mukaan voitapahtua.

3 ARTIKLA.

Korkeat sopimuspuolet eivät missään tapauksessa eivätkä millään ehdoilla ole velvollisia luovuttamaan omia kansalaisiaan, olivatpa he syntyperäisiä tahi kansalaistutettuja.

4 ARTIKLA.

Luovutusta ei tapahdu, jos luovutettavaksi pyydetty henkilö on siinä valtiossa, jolta luovuttamista pyydetään, jo ollut syytettynä ja vapautettu tai rangaistu tahi jos syyte siitä rikoksesta, jonka nojalla hänen luovuttamistaan pyydetään, vielä on vireillä.

Jos luovutettavaksi pyydetty henkilö on siinä

24. Sjöroveri och andra på havet mot människor eller egendom riktade brott, för vilka de höga kontraherande parternas lagar medgiva utlämning.

25. Slavhandel, av den beskaffenhet, att densamma innefattar brott mot båda staternas lagar.

Utlämning skall även beviljas för delaktighet i något av ovannämnda brott, under förutsättning att sådan delaktighet är straffbar enligt de båda fördragsslutande parternas lagar.

Enligt prövning av den stat, av vilken utlämning begäres, må utlämning även äga rum för varje annat brott, som enligt de båda fördragsslutande parternas för tiden gällande lagar kan föranleda utlämning.

ARTIKEL 3.

De höga fördragsslutande parterna skola i intet fall och under inga omständigheter vara förpliktade att utlämna sina egna undersåtar, varken infödda eller naturaliserade.

ARTIKEL 4.

Utlämning äger icke rum, därest den återfordrade personen redan blivit i den stat, av vilken utlämning begäres, efter anställt åtal frikänd eller fälld till straff eller fortfarande står under tilltal för det brott, för vilket hans utlämnande begärts.

Därest den återfordrade personen är i den

tion or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

ARTICLE 5.

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6.

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7.

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has

valtiossa, jolle luovutuspyyntö on esitetty, tutkittavana tahi kärsimässä rangaistusta jostakin muusta rikoksesta on hänen luovuttamisensa lykättävä siksi, kunnes oikeudenkäynti on päätynyt ja, jos hän on rangaistuksen tuomittu, tämän täydelleen kärsinyt.

5 ARTIKLA.

Luovutusta ei tapahdu, jos rikoksen teosta tahi syytteen vireillepanemisesta taikka tuomion julistamisesta on kulunut niin pitkä aika että se sen valtion lakien mukaan, joka luovuttamista pyytää tahi jolta luovuttamista pyydetään, on tuottanut vapautuksen syytteestä tahi rangaistuksesta.

6 ARTIKLA.

Karannutta rikosten tekijää ei luovuteta, jos rikos, jonka nojalla luovuttamista vaaditaan, on poliittista laatua tahi jos hän toteensaattaa, että vaatimus hänen luovuttamisestaan tosiasiallisesti on tehty tarkoituksessa tutkia tahi rangaista häntä poliittista laatua olevasta rikoksesta.

7 ARTIKLA.

Luovutettua henkilöä ei missään tapauksessa saa siinä valtiossa, jolle luovuttaminen on tehty, pitää vangittuna tahi asettaa syytteeseen mistään muusta rikoksesta tahi mistään muista syistä kuin niistä, joiden vuoksi luovuttaminen on tapahtunut, siksi kunnes

stat, av vilken hans utlämning begäres, föremål för rannsaking eller avtjänar straff för något annat brott, skall utlämningen uppskjutas tills rättegången avslutats och, ifall straff ådömts, detta till fullo verkställt.

ARTIKEL 5.

Utlämning, äger icke rum, därest, efter brottets begående eller åtalets anhängiggörande eller straffets ådömande så lång tid förflutit, att rätten till anställande av åtal eller till verkställande av ådömt straff enligt lagen i den stat, som begär utlämning eller lagen i den stat, av vilken utlämning begäres, förfallit.

ARTIKEL 6

Förmynd brottsling skall icke utlämnas, om brottet, för vilket hans utlämning begäres, är av politisk natur eller om han ådagalägger att begäran om hans utlämning i själva verket gjorts i avsikt att åtala eller straffa honom för brott av politisk natur.

ARTIKEL 7.

Utlämnad person kan i ingen händelse i den stat, till vilken utlämning skett, hållas häktad eller åtalas för något annat brott, eller av andra orsaker än de vilka föranlett utlämningen, intill dess han blivit återlämnad eller försatt i tillfälle att återvända

been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8.

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition, provided that a sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9.

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the

hänet on palautettu tahi hänen on ollut mahdollista palata siihen valtion, joka on hänet luovuttanut.

Tätä määräystä ei sovelleta luovuttamisen jälkeen tehtyihin rikoksiin.

8 ARTIKLA.

Luovutuspyyntö on tehtävä korkeiden sopusuolten diplomaattisten asiamiesten välityksellä.

Syytetyn henkilön luovuttamista koskevaa pyyntöä tulee seurata luovuttamista pyytävän valtion pätevä viranomaisen antama vangitsemismääräys sekä sellaiset todisteet, jotka sen paikkakunnan lakien mukaan, jossa syytetty tavataan, oikeuttaisivat hänen vangitsemisensa, jos rikos olisi siellä tehty.

Jos pyyntö kohdistuu henkilöön joka jo on tuomittu, tulee sitä seurata luovuttamista pyytävän valtion pätevä tuomioistuimen tuomitua henkilöä vastaan langettama rankaisutuo-
mio; kuitenkin ei tuomiota, joka on langettettu poissaolevaa henkilöä vastaan, ole pidettävä syyliseksi julistamisena, vaan käsiteltäköön siten tuomitua syytettynä henkilönä.

9 ARTIKLA.

Jos luovutuspyyntö on edellä olevain määräysten mukainen, tulee sen valtion asianomaisten viranomaisten, jolle pyyntö

till den stat, som utlämnat honom.

Denna bestämmelse är icke tillämplig å brott begångna efter utlämnandet.

ARTIKEL 8.

Begäran om utlämning skall framställas genom de höga fördragsslutande parternas diplomatiska representanter.

Begäran om utlämning av tilltalad person skall åtföljas av häktningsbeslut, utfärdat av därtill behörig myndighet i den stat, som begär utlämning, samt av sådana bevis, vilka enligt lagarna å den ort, där den tilltalade anträffas, tillåta hans häktande, om brottet varit där begånget.

Avser begäran redan dömd person, bör den åtföljas av fällande utslag, meddelat av behörig domstol i den stat, som begär utlämnande; dock skall mot frånvarande person meddelat utslag icke anses som fällande, utan bör sålunda dömd person behandlas som tilltalad.

ARTIKEL 9.

Därest begäran om utlämning är överensstämmande med ovanstående föreskrifter, skall vederbörande myndighet

State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State; on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged, if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11.

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found suffi-

on tehty, ryhtyä karanneen henkilön vangitsemiseen.

10 ARTIKLA.

Karannut rikoksenteijä voidaan pidättää kummankin valtion poliisituomarin, rauhantuomarin tahi muun pätevän viranomaisen antaman vangitsemismääräyksen nojalla, sellaisen ilmiannon tahi syytöksen ja sellaisten todisteiden nojalla tahi sellaisen menettelyn jälkeen, joka vangitsemismääräyksen antavan viranomaisen mielestä oikeuttaisi vangitsemismääräyksen antamisen siinä tapauksessa, että rikos olisi tehty tahi henkilö tuomittu sillä jomman kumman sopimuspuolen alueella, jossa poliisituomari, rauhantuomari tahi muu pätevä viranomainen käyttää tuomiovaltaa. Hänet on tämän artiklan mukaisesti laskettava vapaaksi, ellei hänen luovuttamistaan vaativan valtion diplomaattinen asiamies ole tehnyt tämän sopimuksen määräysten mukaista luovutuspyyntöä kolmenkymmenen päivän kuluessa. Samaa säännöstä on noudatettava myöskin sellaisiin henkilöihin nähden, jotka ovat syytteenalaisia tahi tuomitut toisen valtion satamaan saapuvalla, toisen valtion aluksella avoimella merellä tehdyistä, tässä sopimuksessa luetelluista rikoksista.

11 ARTIKLA.

Luovutus on tapahtuva ainoastaan, jos todisteet sen valtion lakien mu-

i den stat, till vilken framställningen gjorts, vidtagna åtgärder för den förrymdes häktande.

ARTIKEL 10.

Förmynd brottsling kan anhållas i stöd av häktningsorder, utfärdad av polisdomare, fredsdomare eller annan behörig myndighet i någondera staten, på grund av sådan angivelse eller sådant yrkande och sådant bevis eller efter sådant förfarande att det enligt den myndighets åsikt, som utfärdar häktningsordern, skulle berättiga utfärdandet av densamma i händelse brottet blivit begånget eller personen dömd på sådant de två kontraherande parterna tillhörande område, där polisdomare, fredsdomare eller annan behörig myndighet utövar domsrätt. Han skall, i överensstämmelse med denna artikel, ställas på fri fot, därest icke diplomatisk representant för den stat, som begärt utlämning, inom trettio dagar gjort framställning om utlämning i överensstämmelse med föreskrifterna i denna konvention. Enahanda föreskrift skall jämväl tillämpas å personer, som tilltalats eller dömts för i denna konvention uppräknade brott begångna på öppna havet ombord å endera staten tillhörande fartyg, vilket inlöper i den andra statens hamn.

ARTIKEL 11.

Utlämning äger rum endast om bevismaterialet enligt lagarna i den

cient, according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the committal of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12.

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to

kaan, jolta luovuttamista pyydetään, havaitaan riittäviksi joko oikeuttamaan syytteen nostamisen tuomioistuimessa syytettyä vastaan, jos rikos olisi tehty saman valtion alueella, tahi todistamaan syytetyn olevan se henkilö, joka luovutuspyynnön tehneen valtion oikeudessa on tuomittu, ja rikoksen, josta hän on tuomittu, olevan sellainen, että sen johdosta valtio, jolta luovuttamista on pyydetty, olisi siihen aikaan kuin tuomitseminen tapahtui, voinut luovuttamiseen myöntyä; ei ketään rikoksentakijää ole luovutettava ennenkuin viisitoista päivää on kulunut hänen passittamisestaan vankilaan odottamaan määräystä hänen luovuttamisestaan.

12 ARTIKLA.

Tutkimuksissa, joita sen valtion viranomaiset, jolta luovutusta on pyydetty, on edellä olevain määräysten mukaisesti toimitettava, tulee heidän hyväksyä laillisesti päteviksi todisteiksi toisessa valtiossa otetut todistajain valalliset todistukset tai vakuutukset tahi niiden jäljennökset ja samoin siellä annetut vangitsemismääräykset ja tuomiot tahi niiden jäljennökset sekä viralliset todistukset ja oikeudenkäyntiasiakirjat, joista käy selville, että tuomio on langetettu, ehdolla, että niiden oikeaperäisyys on seuraavalla tavalla todistettu:

1. Vangitsemismääräyksen tahi sen jäljennök-

stat, till vilken framställningen riktats, befinnes tillräckligt antingen för väckande av åtal mot den skyldige vid domstol, i händelse brottet blivit begånget inom samma stats territorium, eller för ådagaläggande av att den tilltalade är identisk med den person, vilken blivit dömd av domstol i den stat som gjort framställningen, samt att brottet för vilket han blivit dömd är sådant, för vilket utlämning, vid tidpunkten för hans dömande, kunde beviljas av den stat, till vilken framställningen riktats; ingen brottsling skall utlämnas före utgången av femton dagar från den dag då han införpassats i fängelse för att invänta utlämningsorder.

ARTIKEL. 12.

Vid de rannsakingar, som myndigheterna i den stat till vilken framställningen riktats i enlighet med ovannämnda föreskrifter anställa, skola de såsom laglig bevisning erkänna skriftliga, med ed bekräftade uppgifter och vittnesmål, avgivna i den andra staten, eller avskrifter av desamma, så ock förordnanden om häktning och domar, som där utfärdats, eller avskrifter av desamma samt officiella bevis och rättegångshandlingar, utvisande att dom givits, förutsatt att äktheten av desamma är bestyrkt på sätt som följer:

1. Häktningsordereller avskrift av densamma

be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenticated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13.

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be

sen tulee asianhaarain mukaan olla joko toisen valtion tuomarin, poliisituomarin tai viranomaisen allekirjoittama tahi toisen sen valtion tuomarin, poliisituomarin tahi viranomaisen omakätisesti oikeaksi todistama jäljennös siitä.

2. Valallisten todistusten tahi vakuutusten tahi niiden jäljennösten tulee olla asianhaarain mukaan joko toisen valtion tuomarin, poliisituomarin tai viranomaisen omakätisesti oikeaksi todistamia alkuperäisiä valallisia todistuksia tai vakuutuksia tahi yhtäpitäviä jäljennöksiä niistä.

3. Virallisen todistuksen tahi oikeudenkäyntiasiakirjan, josta käy selville, että tuomio on langetettu, tulee olla toisen valtion tuomarin, poliisituomarin tahi viranomaisen todistama.

Sellaisen vangitsemismääräyksen, valallisen todistuksen kirjallisen vakuutuksen, jäljennöksen, virallisen todistuksen tahi oikeudenkäyntiasiakirjan tulee joka tapauksessa olla oikeaperäisydeltään joko todistajain valalla vahvistama tahi toisen valtion oikeusministerin tai muun ministerin virkasinetillä taikka muulla sen maan lakien kulloinkin sallimalla tavalla vahvistettu, jolle luovutuspyyntö on tehty.

13 ARTIKLA.

Jos henkilöä, jonka luovuttamisesta toinen korkeista sopimuspuolista on tehnyt tämän sopimuksen mukaisen

bör efter omständigheterna vara undertecknad av domare, polisdomare eller myndighet i den andra staten, eller avskriftens riktighet egenbändigt bestyrkt av domare, polisdomare eller myndighet i den andra staten.

2. Intyg eller skriftliga försäkringar, avgivna å ed, eller avskrifter av desamma, böra av domare, polisdomare eller myndighet i den andra staten bestyrkas utgöra originala intyg eller försäkringar eller riktiga avskrifter av desamma, allt efter omständigheterna.

3. Officiellt bevis eller rättegångshandling, utvisande att dom givits, bör vara bestyrkt av domare, polisdomare eller myndighet i den andra staten.

Dylik häktningsorder, edligt intyg eller skriftlig försäkran, avskrift, officiellt bevis eller rättegångshandling, skall i varje fall bestyrkas antingen genom vittnesmål avgivna under edsförpliktelse eller genom åsättande av justitieministrens eller annan ministers i den andra staten officiellaämbetsigill, eller på annat sätt som lagen i den stat, hos vilken framställning om utlevering göres, vid varje tidpunkt medgiver.

ARTIKEL 13.

Har beträffande en person, om vars utlämnande någondera av de höga fördragsslutande parterna i enlighet med

also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14.

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15.

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

ARTICLE 16.

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to sur-

pyynnön, myöskin joku tai jotkut muutkin valtiot pyytävät luovutettavaksi niiden alueilla tehdyistä rikoksista luovutetaan hänen sille valtiolle, jonka pyyntö on aikaisemmin tehty, ellei siitä pyynnöstä ole luovuttu.

14 ARTIKLA.

Jos riittäviä todisteita luovuttamisen perusteeksi ei esitetä kahden kuukauden kuluessa siitä päivästä lukien, jolloin karannut henkilö on pidätetty, tahi sen pitenetyn ajan kuluessa, minkävaltio, jolta luovuttamista on pyydetty, tahi sen asianomainen tuomioistuin määrää, on karannut henkilö päästettävä vapaaksi.

15 ARTIKLA.

Kaikki esineet, jotka luovutettavaa henkilöä pi dätettäessä, olivat hänen hallussaan ja ovat otetut talteen sekä kaikki esineet, joita voidaan käyttää todistuksina rikoksesta, ovat, luovutuksen tapahtuessa, annettavat mukaan, mikäli luovutukseen suostuneen valtion lakien sallii.

16 ARTIKLA.

Kummankin korkean sopimuspuolen on suoritettava niiden henkilöiden alueillaan tapahtuvasta vangitsemisesta, pidättämisestä ja rajalleen kuljettamisesta aiheutuneet kustannukset, joiden luovutta-

denna konvention gjort. framställning, dylik framställning gjorts jämväl av en eller flere andra stater för brott, begångna å deras respektive områden, skall utlämning beviljas den stat, vars framställning först inkommit, såvitt densamma icke blivit frångången.

ARTIKEL 14.

Därest tillräckliga bevis för utlämning icke företetts inom två månader efter det den förrymde blivit anhållen eller inom den längre termin, som den stat till vilken framställning om utlämning gjorts eller behörig domstol i denna stat fastställt, skall den förrymde ställa på fri fot.

ARTIKEL 15.

Alla föremål, som vid anhållandet av den person som skall utlämnas, voro i hans besittning och blivit tagna i förvar samt alla föremål, vilka kunna tjänasom bevis för brottet, skola överlämnas samtidigt som utlämning äger rum, såvitt lagen i den stat, som bifallit till utlämningen, sådant medger.

ARTIKEL 16.

Vardera av de höga kontraherande staterna skall bestrída de kostnader, som föranledas av på deras områden skedd häktning, samt förvaring och transport till egen gräns av de personer, vilkas utlämning den-

render in pursuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 17.

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Helsingfors, and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18.

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions,

miseen se on tämän sopimuksen mukaisesti suostunut.

17 ARTIKLA.

Tämän sopimuksen määräykset ovat sovellettavat, sikäli kuin lait sallivat, kaikkiin Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa dominioihin, paitsi seuraaviin itsehallinnollisiin dominioihin—nimittäin Canadian dominioon, Australiaan (johon tällöin luetaan myöskin Papua ja Norfolk saari), Uuden Seelannin dominioon, Etelä-Afrikan Unioniin, Irlannin vapvaltioon ja Newfoundlandiin sekä Intiaan, kuitenkin aina huomioon ottaen, että sanottuja määräyksiä on sovellettava siihen edellä mainituista dominioista tahi Intiaan, jonka suhteen Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa edustaja Helsingissä sellaisen dominion tahi Intian hallituksen puolesta on tehnyt sitä tarkoittavan ilmoituksen ja huomioon ottaen myöskin, että kumpikin sopimuspuoli on oikeutettu erikseen lakkauttamaan tämän sopimuksen sovelluttamisen mihin edellämäinnittuun dominioon tahansa tahi Intiaan ilmoitettuaan siitä enintään vuoden ja vähintään kuusi kuukautta sitä ennen.

18 ARTIKLA.

Pyyntö karanteenin rikoksentehtijän luovuttamisesta, joka on paennut johonkin sellaiseen Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa itsehallinnolliseen

samma, i enlighet med denna konvention medgivit.

ARTIKEL 17.

Bestämmelserna i denna konvention skola tillämpas, såvitt lagarna det medgiva, med avseende å alla Hans Brittiska Majestäts dominier, med undantag av nedannämnda självstyrelse ägande dominier—nämligen: Canada dominium, Australien (inbefattande i detta avseende jämväl Papua och ön Norfolk), Nya Zeland dominium, Sydafrikanska Unionen, Irländska Fri Staten och Newfoundland samt Indien, under förutsättning städse, att sagda bestämmelser skola tillämpas med avseende å ovannämnda dominier eller å Indien, såframt Hans Brittiska Majestäts representant i Helsingfors å regeringens vägnar i sådant dominium eller i Indien lämnat dylikt meddelande och under förutsättning jämväl, att vadera av de fördragslutande staterna skall vara berättigad att allena upphäva tillämpningen av denna konvention med avseende å envar ave ovannämnda dominier eller Indien genom ett meddelande härom, avgivet inom en tidsperiod icke överstigande ett år och icke understigande sex månader.

ARTIKEL 18.

Framställning om utlämning av en förrymd brottsling, som tagit sin tillflykt till något av Hans Brittiska Majestäts självstyrelse ägande do-

Colonies, or Possessions to which this treaty applies shall be made to the Governor-General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the chief consular officer of Finland in such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession.

Such requisition may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the said Governor - General, Governor or chief authority, who however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender or to refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self - governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19.

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate,

dominioon, siirtomaahan tai alusmaahan, johon tätä sopimusta sovelletaan, on sellaisessa itsehallinnollisessa dominiossa, siirtomaassa tai alusmaassa toimivan Suomen ylimmän konsuliviranomaisen tehtävä sikäläiselle kenraalikuvernöörille, kuvernöörille tahi ylimmälle viranomaiselle.

Sellaisen pyynnön on sanottu kenraalikuvernööri, kuvernööri, tahi ylin viranomainen oikeutettu ratkaisemaan, noudattamalla aina tämän sopimuksen määräyksiä sikäli ja niin laajalti kuin sellaisen itsehallinnollisen dominion, siirtomaan tahi alusmaan laki sen sallii, ollen hänen vallas-
saan joko suostua luovutukseen tahi alistaa asia Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa hallituksen päätettäväksi.

Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa itsehallinnollisista dominioista, siirtomaista tai alusmaista saapuneihin karanneiden rikoksentehtäviin luovuttamisesta koskeviin pyyntöihin on niin paljon kuin mahdollista sovellettava tämän sopimuksen edelläolevain artiklain määräyksiä.

19 ARTIKLA

Kahden lähinnä edellisen artiklan määräyksiä sovelletaan seuraaviin brittiläisiin suojelusmaihin samalla tavalla kuin jos ne olisiva Hänen Brittiläisen Majesteettinsa alusmaita, nimittäin Bechuanamaan suojelusmaahan, Gambian suojelusmaahan Kenyan suo-

minier, kolonier eller besittningar, med avseende å vilka denna konvention tillämpas, skall göras hos generalguvernören, guvernören eller högsta myndigheten i sådant självstyrelse ägande dominium, koloni eller besittning av högsta finska konsulära myndigheten därstädes.

Dylik framställning må avgöras av sagda generalguvernör, guvernör eller högsta myndighet med iakttagande av bestämmelserna i denna konvention i den mån lagen i sådant självstyrelse ägande dominium, koloni eller besittning tillåter detta, ägande han dock befogenhet, att antingen bifalla till utlämningen eller underställa ärendets avgörande Hans Brittiska Majestäts regering.

Med avseende å framställningar från Hans Brittiska Majestäts självstyrelse ägande dominier, kolonier och besittningar om utlämning av förrymda brottslingar, skola bestämmelserna i föregående artiklar av denna konvention i möjligaste mån tillämpas.

ARTIKEL 19.

Bestämmelserna i de två nästföregående artiklarna tillämpas med avseende å följande brittiska protektorat liksom om de vore Hans Brittiska Majestäts besittningar, nämligen: protektoratet Bechuanaland protektoratet Gambia, protektoratet Kenya, pro-

Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20.

The present treaty shall come into force ten

jelusmaahan, Nigerian suojelusmaahan, Pohjois-Rhodesiaan, Kultarannikon pohjoisiin alueisiin, Nyasamaahan, Sierra Leonen suojelusmaahan, Solomonin saarten suojelusmaahan, Somalimaan suojelusmaahan, Swazimaahan, Ugandan suojelusmaahan ja Zanzibariin.

Jos tämän sopimuksen allekirjoittamisen jälkeen näyttäisi suotavalta ulottaa sen määräykset muihinkin brittiläisiin alusmaihiin kuin edellä mainittuihin tai brittiläisiin suojelusvaltioihin tahi alueeseen, jonka suhteen Hänen Brittiläinen Majesteettinsa on suostunut vastaanotamaan mandaatin kansainliiton puolesta, ovat kahden lähinnä edellisen artiklan määräykset ulotettavat koskemaan myöskin sanottuja suojelusmaita tahi valtioita taikka mandaattialueita siitä päivästä lukien, joka määrätään sellaista ulottamista tarkoittavassa noottienvaihdossa.

Ne tämän sopimuksen määräykset, jotka koskevat brittiläisiä alamaisia, ulotetaan myös koskemaan kaikkien niiden brittiläisten suojelusmaiden tahi suojeluksen alaisten valtioiden taikka mandaattialueiden syntyperäisiä asukkaita, joihin kahden lähinnä edellisen artiklan määräyksiä nyt tai vastedes sovelletaan.

20 ARTIKLA.

Tämä sopimus tulee voimaan kymmenen päi-

tektoratet Nigeria, Norra Rhodesia, Guld kustens norra territorier, Nyasaland, protektoratet Sierra Leone, protektoratet Solomon-öarna, protektoratet Somaliland, Swaziland, protektoratet Uganda och Zanzibar.

Därest det efter under-tecknandet av denna konvention anses lämpligt att utsträcka densamma bestämmelser till andra brittiska protektorat än de ovan nämnda eller till brittiska skyddsstater eller till något territorium, å vilket Hans Brittiska Majestät samtyckt att mottaga mandat å nationernas förbunds vägnar, skola bestämmelserna i de två nästföregående artiklarna anses tillämpliga på sådant protektorat eller stat eller mandatterritorium från den dag, som fastställts i de noter, vilka utväxlats i avseende att åvägbringa ett sådant utsträckande.

De bestämmelser i denna konvention, vilka hänföra sig till brittiska undersåtar, skola utsträckas att gälla även å infödingar i de brittiska protektorat eller skyddsstater eller mandatterritorier, med avseende å vilka bestämmelserna i de två nästföregående artiklarna äro tillämpliga eller framdeles skola tillämpas.

ARTIKEL 20.

Denna konvention skall träda i kraft tio

days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at London as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at London the 30th day of May, in the year 1924.

vän kuluttua siitä kuin se on julkaistu korkeiden sopimuspuolten lakien säätämässä järjestksessä. Kumpikin korkea sopimuspuoli voi sen lakauttaa enintään vuotta ja vähintään kuutta kuukautta sitä ennu tapah-tuneen irtisanomisen jäl-keen.

Se on ratifioitava ja ratifioimisasiakirjat ovat vaihdettavat Lontoossa niin pian kuin mahdol-lista.

Tämän vakuudeksi asianomaiset täysivaltai-set edustajat ovat sopi-muksen allekirjoittaneet ja sineteillään varusta-neet.

Tehty Lontoossa, tou-kokuun 30 päivänä 1924.

dagar efter det densam-ma, på sätt de höga kontraherande parternas lagar föreskriva, blivit publicerad. Den kan bringas ur kraft av var-dera av de höga kontra-herande parterna genom uppsägning, som bör ske tidigast ett år och senast sex månader därförin-nan.

Den skall ratificeras och ratifikationsurkun-derna skola utväxlas i London snarast möjligt.

Till bekräftelse härav hava respektive fullmäk-tige underskrivit denna konvention och försett densamma med sina re-spektive sigill.

Som skedde i London, den 30 maj 1924.

(L.S.)

J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

(L.S.)

OSSIAN DONNER.

Gov. Doc
Can
Misc
7

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 14

NOTIFICATION EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 20th October, 1928

THE TREATY

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND ALBANIA

for the Extradition of Criminals

Signed at Tirana the 22nd July, 1926



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

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1929

Notification extending to Canada as from the 20th October, 1928, the Treaty between His Majesty and Albania for the Extradition of criminals, signed at Tirana the 22nd July, 1926.

From H.M. Minister to Albania, to the Albanian Minister for Foreign Affairs

BRITISH LEGATION,

DURAZZO, October 20, 1928.

(1035/14)

SIR,—Under instructions received from His Britannic Majesty's Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, I have the honour to give notice on behalf of His Majesty's Government in Canada of the application to the Dominion of Canada of the Extradition Treaty between Great Britain and Albania of July 22, 1926, under and in accordance with the provisions of Article 17 of that Treaty.

I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my high consideration and esteem.

R. M. HODGSON.

ILIAS BEY VRIONI,
Minister for Foreign Affairs,
Tirana.

Extradition Treaty between the United Kingdom and Albania

Signed at Tirana, July 22, 1926

[Ratifications exchanged at Tirana, January 29, 1927]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

And His Excellency the President of the Albanian Republic; having determined by common consent, to conclude a treaty for the extradition of criminals, have accordingly named as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India;

William Edmund O'Reilly, Esq.,

His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Albanian Republic;

And His Excellency the President of the Albanian Republic:

Monsieur Hussein Vrioni, Minister for Foreign Affairs and Minister of Justice *ad interim*;

Who, after having exhibited to each other their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:—

ARTICLE 1

The High Contracting Parties engage to deliver up to each other, under certain circumstances and conditions stated in the present treaty, those persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences enumerated in Article 2, committed within the jurisdiction of the one Party, shall be found within the territory of the other Party.

ARTICLE 2

Extradition shall be reciprocally granted for the following crimes or offences:—

SHKELQESIA e Tij Kryetar'i Republikës Shqiptare;

Edhe Madhenija e Tij Regji i Mbretërisë së Bashkuar Britanike dhe Irlandesë edhe i Dominionëve Britanike përtej Deteve, Imperator i Indjes;

mbasi kanë vendosun, me akord të bashkët, të bëjnë një traktat për ekstradicionin e krimineleve, kanë emëruar për këtë qëllim si përfaqësues fuqiplote të tyre:

Shkelqesija e Tij Kryetar'i Republikës Shqiptare:

Zotni Hussen Vrioni, Ministr'i

Punëve të Jashtme dhe Zëvendës Ministr'i Drejtesisë;

Dhe Madhenija e Tij Regji i Mbretërisë së Bashkuar Britanike dhe Irlandesë edhe i Dominionëve Britanike përtej Deteve, Imperator i Indjes:

Zotni W. E. O'Reilly, Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire të Tij pranë Qeverisë Republikës Shqiptare;

Të cilet mbasi q'i parashtruan, njeri-tjetrit; dokumentat fuqiplotese të tyre dhe të cilet i gjeten në formën e duhur dhe të mirë, u muanë vesh mbi artikujt që vijojnë:

ARTIKULLI 1

Anat Kontraktuesë të Larta lidhen t'i dorëzojnë njëna-tjetres, nën disa rastje dhe kondita që përmenden në këtë traktat, ato njerëz të cilet gjenden mbrenda në tokën e njënes s'ane dhe të cilet qene akuzuar ose dënuar mbrenda në jurisdiksionin e tjetres s'ane për një prej krimeve ose delikteve të permamun n'art; 2 të këtij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 2

Ekstradicioni do të akordohet reciprokisht për krimet ose deliktet që vijojnë:

1. Murder (including assassination, parricide, infanticide, poisoning), or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

2. Manslaughter.

3. Administering drugs or using instruments with intent to procure the miscarriage of women.

4. Rape.

5. Carnal knowledge, or any attempt to have carnal knowledge, of a girl under 14 years of age.

6. Indecent assault.

7. Kidnapping and false imprisonment.

8. Child stealing, including abandoning, exposing or unlawfully detaining.

9. Abduction.

10. Procuration.

11. Bigamy.

12. Maliciously wounding or inflicting grievous bodily harm.

13. Assault occasioning actual bodily harm.

14. Threats by letter or otherwise, with intent to extort money or other things of value.

15. Perjury, or subornation of perjury.

16. Arson.

17. Burglary or housebreaking, robbery with violence, larceny or embezzlement.

18. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, director, member, or public officer of any company, or fraudulent conversion.

19. Obtaining money, valuable security, or goods by false pretences; receiving any money, valuable security, or other property, knowing the same to have been stolen or feloniously obtained.

20. (a) Counterfeiting or altering money, or bringing into circulation counterfeited or altered money.

(b) Knowingly making without lawful authority any instrument, tool, or engine adapted and intended for the counterfeiting of the coin of the realm.

1. Vrasje (assassinat, atevrasje, femivrasje, helmosje) ose atentat a konspiration per vrasje.

2. Vrasje per kast ("manslaughter").

3. Te dhanunit e barneve ose te perdorunit e veglave me qellim te shkaktoje deshtim ("avortement").

4. Te rembyerit me qellim turprimi ("rape").

5. Turpruarit ose atentat per te turpruar nji vajze nen 14 vjece.

6. Sjelljet te pa-turpshme.

7. Rembese dhe te burgosonit kundra ligjit.

8. Te vjedhurit e femive sikunder dhe te lenit, te diftuemit ne publik ose te mbajtunit jashte ligjes.

9. Abdukejon.

10. Rufiani.

11. Bigami.

12. Te plagosunit me qellim, ose damprurje trupit.

13. Sulm me damprurje trupore.

14. Te friksuarit me leter ose me tjera mjete, me qellim te ckepute te holla ose gjera te tjera me vlere.

15. Be e reme ose te shtyemit per be te reme.

16. Zjar-venje.

17. Kursari ose hyrje ne ndonji shtepi per vjedhje, kursari dhe te prishun me forim vjedhje ose abusim besimi dhe vjedhje te hollat besuar.

18. ("Fraud") Mashtrim nga ana e nji njeri te ngarkuar per te bere nji pun e nji agjenti, banqeri, faktori, administratori, direktori, anetari ose ofiqali publik te ndonji kompanije, gjithashtu konvertim fraudolose.

19. Te marit e te hollave, sigurimet vlefshme ose sende te tjera me pretendim te reme; dhe pronje te hollash, sigurime vlefshme dhe pasuni me dijenise jane te vjedhura a te maruna me te genjyer.

20. (a) Remesim ose jaterim i te hollave ose te venit ne qarkullim te hollat te remsuara ose te jatersuara.

(b) Te berit, tue dite, pa autoritet ligjuere e cdo far vegel ose maqine te adoptuara me qellim per te falsifikuar a imituar monedhat e mbreterise.

21. Forgery, or uttering what is forged.

22. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

23. Any malicious act done with intent to endanger the safety of any persons travelling or being upon a railway.

24. Malicious injury to property, if such offence be indictable.

25. Piracy and other crimes or offences committed at sea against persons or things which, according to the laws of the High Contracting Parties, are extradition crimes or offences.

26. Dealing in slaves in such manner as to constitute a crime or offence against the laws of both States.

The extradition is also to be granted for participation in any of the aforesaid crimes or offences, providing such participation be punishable by the laws of both High Contracting Parties.

Extradition may also be granted at the discretion of the State applied to in respect of any other crime or offence for which according to the law of both the High Contracting Parties for the time being in force, the grant can be made.

ARTICLE 3

Each Party reserves the right to refuse or grant the surrender of its own subjects or citizens to the other Party.

ARTICLE 4

The extradition shall not take place if the person claimed has already been tried and discharged or punished, or is still under trial in the State applied to, for the crime or offence for which his extradition is demanded.

If the person claimed should be under examination or under punishment in the State applied to for any other crime or offence, his extradition shall be deferred until the conclusion of the trial and the full execution of any punishment awarded to him.

21. Falsifikim ose përhapje e gjas se falsifikuar.

22. Krime kundra ligjes per faliment.

23. Çdo akt i bere me qellim keqdashjes qe te vere ne rezik sigurimin e njerezve qe udhetojne ose qi gjinden ne udhe te hekurit.

24. Demtimi me keqdashjes kundra pronjeve, ne asht se ky demtim ndiqet prej ligjes.

25. Pirateria dhe krime ose delikte te tjera qe behen ne dete kundra njerzve ose plaçkave, te cillat krime ose delikte mbas nomevet te Anevet Kontraktuese te Nalta, jane krime ose delikte ekstradicjoni.

26. Tregtja e sklevevet ne menyre te tille qe formon nji krime ose delikt kundra nomeve dhe te dy Shteteve.

Ekstradicjoni akordohet dhe per participim per ndonje prej krimevet ose delikteve te shenuara me siper ne qoft se participimi kesodore asht i denuarshum prej nomeve te dy Partive Kontraktuese te Larta.

Ekstradicjoni mund akordohet gjithashtu, ne qoft se Shteti te cillit i behet kerkesa e gjen t'aresyeshme per ç'do tjetër krim ose delikt, per te cilen dorezimi mund te bahet si mbas ligjit ne fuqi te dy naltpermendun Partive Kontraktuese.

ARTIKULLI 3

Çdo ane i reservon te drejten te refuzoj ose te pranoj dorezimin e shtetasvet ose te qytetarvet te vet njei-tjetrit.

ARTIKULLI 4

Ekstradicjoni nuk do te behet ne qoft se personi qe kerkohet eshte gjykuar dhe çgarkuar ose denuar ose esht nen gjyq ne Shtetin ku eshte dhene kerkesa per krimin ose deliktin per te cillin ekstradicjoni kerkohet.

Ne qoft se personi i lypun mbrenda ne Shtet prej te cillit kerkohet asht nen gjykim ose denim, per nji tjetër krim ose delikt, ekstradicjoni i tij do te ndalohet deri sa te mbaroje gjykimi i tij ne fjale ose te marre funt denimi i tij ne fjale.

ARTICLE 5

The extradition shall not take place if, subsequently to the commission of the crime or offence or the institution of the penal prosecution or the conviction thereon, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the State applying or applied to.

ARTICLE 6

A fugitive criminal shall not be surrendered if the crime or offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded is one of a political character, or if he proves that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or punish him for a crime or offence of a political character.

ARTICLE 7

A person surrendered can in no case be kept in custody or be brought to trial in the State to which the surrender has been made for any other crime or offence, or on account of any other matters, than those for which the extradition shall have taken place, until he has been restored, or has had an opportunity of returning, to the State by which he has been surrendered.

This stipulation does not apply to crimes or offences committed after the extradition.

ARTICLE 8

The requisition for extradition shall be made through the diplomatic agents of the High Contracting Parties respectively.

The requisition for the extradition of an accused person must be accompanied by a warrant of arrest issued by the competent authority of the State requiring the extradition, and by such evidence as, according to the laws of the place where the accused is found, would justify his arrest if the crime or offence had been committed there.

ARTIKULLI 5

Ekstradicjoni nuk do behet ne qoft se pas te kryerit e krimet ose deliktet ose pas nisjes se ndjekjes penale ose denimit mbi te, perjashtim prej ndjekjes ose denimit asht fituar me kalim kohe, si mbas nomeve te Shtetit aplikues ose te aplikuem.

ARTIKULLI 6

Nji kriminal i aratisur nuk do te dorezohet ne qoft se krimi ose delikti per te cilen kerkohet dorezimi i tij ka ndonje karakter politik, ose ne provoft se kerkimi per dorezimin e tij eshte bere me te vertet me qellim qi t'a heqin ne gjyq ose t'a denojne par nji krim ose delikt me karakter politik.

ARTIKULLI 7

Nji njeri i dorezuar as me ndonji menyre s'mund te mbahet ne burg ose te hiqet ne gjyq ne Shtetin te cilit i u be dorezimi per ndonji krim ose delikt tjeter ose per arsye te tjera, pervec atyreve per te cilat do te jete bere ekstradicjoni gjer sa i dorezuari te jete kethyer prape ose te kete patur rast te kethehet prap ne Shtetin prej te cillit ka gene dorezuar.

Kejo marreveshtje ("stipulation") nuk asht e aplikushme per krimet dhe deliktet qe jane bere pas ekstradicjonit.

ARTIKULLI 8

Kerkesa per ekstradicjon do te behet respektivisht me anen e agjenteve diplomatike te dy Partive Kontraktuese te Nalta.

Kerkesa e ekstradicjonit per nji person t'akuzuar lypset te jete e shoqeruar prej nji vendimit gjykates ("mandat d'arrêt") te dalun nga autoritetet kompetente te Shtetit qi kerkon ekstradicjonin dhe ky mandat duhet te jete keshtu qe sikur krimi ose delikti ne fjale t'ishte bere mbrenda ne Shtetin prej te cillit kerkohet ekstradicjoni, te konstituente dhe atje nji krim ose delikt.

If the requisition relates to a person already convicted, it must be accompanied by the sentence of condemnation passed against the convicted person by the competent court of the State that makes the requisition for extradition.

A sentence passed *in contumaciam* is not to be deemed a conviction, but a person so sentenced may be dealt with as an accused person.

ARTICLE 9

If the requisition for extradition be in accordance with the foregoing stipulations, the competent authorities of the State applied to shall proceed to the arrest of the fugitive.

ARTICLE 10

A criminal fugitive may be apprehended under a warrant issued by any police magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority in either State, on such information or complaint and such evidence, or after such proceedings, as would, in the opinion of the authority issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime or offence had been committed or the person convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which the magistrate, justice of the peace, or other competent authority, exercises jurisdiction. He shall, in accordance with this article, be discharged if within the term of thirty days a requisition for extradition shall not have been made by the diplomatic agent of the State claiming his extradition in accordance with the stipulations of this treaty. The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes or offences specified in this treaty, and committed on the high seas on board any vessel of either State which may come into a port of the other.

ARTICLE 11

The extradition shall take place only if the evidence be found sufficient,

Ne qoft se kerkesa i perket nji njerju qi ka qene denuar qe perpara duhet te jete e shoqeruar prej vendimit te denimit qi asht dhene kundra personit te denuar prej autoriteteve kompetente te Shtetit i cilli bene kerkesen per ekstradicjon.

Nji vendim i dhane ne mungese ("in contumaciam") nuk do te quhet si nji denim, po nji njeri i denuar keshtu mund te konsiderohet si nji njeri i akuzuar.

ARTIKULLI 9

Ne qoft se kerkesa per ekstradicjon eshte no akord me marreveshtje ("stipulation") e sipermendum, autoritetet kompetente te Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet duhet t'arestojne t'aratisunin.

ARTIKULLI 10

Nji kriminal i aratisun mund te zihet me nji mandate te dhene prej qdo gjykatese policore, gjykatese paqsore, ose nji tjetër autoritet kompetent ne njerin prej te dy Shteteve, ne qoft se ka te tilla informata ose qarje dhe te tilla prova ose pas asish procedurash, te cillat ne mendjen e autoritetit qi ka nxjere mandaten justifikjon te nxjerit e nji mandate po qe, qe krimi ose delikti t'ish bere ose personi t'ish denuar ne ate pjese te Dominioneve te dy Partive Kontraktuese, ne te cillen gjykata, gjykates i pages ose tjetër autoritet kompetent ka (eksercon) juridikejon. Ne konformitet me kete artikulli i kerkuari do te lirohet sikur se mbrenda ne 30 dite nuk bahet nga ana e nji agentit diplomatik te Shtetit kerkues ne kerkese per ekstradicjon ne konformitet me stipulacionet te ketij traktati. Gjith kejo regull do te aplikohet ne rastin e personave t'akuzuar ose te denuar per ndnje nga krimet ose deliktet te specifikuem ne kete traktat kur behet ne det hapet mbi ndonji anie te njerit ose te tjetrit Shtet e cilla anie mund te vije ne nji liman te Shtetit tjetër.

ARTIKULLI 11

Ekstradicjoni do te behet vetun ne qoft se prova ("evidence") duket e

according to the laws of the State applied to, either to justify the commitment of the prisoner for trial, in case the crime or offence had been committed in the territory of the same State, or to prove that the prisoner is the identical person convicted by the courts of the State which makes the requisition, and that the crime or offence of which he has been convicted is one in respect of which extradition could, at the time of such conviction, have been granted by the State applied to; and no criminal shall be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days from the date of his committal to prison to await the warrant for his surrender.

ARTICLE 12

In the examinations which they have to make in accordance with the foregoing stipulations the authorities of the State applied to shall admit as valid evidence the sworn depositions or the affirmations of witnesses taken in the other State, or copies thereof, and likewise the warrants and sentences issued therein, or copies thereof, and certificates of, or judicial documents stating the fact of a conviction, provided the same are authenticated as follows:—

1. A warrant, or copy thereof, must purport to be signed by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, or purport to be certified under the hand of a judge, magistrate or officer of the other State to be a true copy thereof, as the case may require.

2. Depositions or affirmations, or the copies thereof, must purport to be certified, under the hand of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State, to be the original depositions or affirmations, or to be true copies thereof, as the case may require.

3. A certificate of, or judicial document stating the fact of a conviction must purport to be certified by a judge, magistrate, or officer of the other State.

In every case such warrant, deposition, affirmation, copy, certificate, or judicial document must be authenti-

mjaft pas nomeve te Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet ja se per te justifikuar te heqetur nen gjyq ne raste qe krimi ose delikti t'ish bere ne token e ketij Shteti, ose per te provuar se i burgosuni esht gjith ay njeri qe esht denuar nga gjykatoreshtet e Shtetit qe ka bere kerkesen, dhe se krimi ose delikti per te cillen asht denuar kriminali asht prej atyre per te cillat ekstradicjoni ne kohen e nji denimi te tille mund te akordohet nga ana e Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet; dhe as ndonji kriminal nuk do te dorezohet pa shkuar 15 dite qe nga data e burgimit te tij per te prituar mandaten per dorezimin e tij.

ARTIKULLI 12

Ne qyrjen qe do te behet si mbas marreveshtjeve ("stipulation") e sipermendun auktoritetet e Shtetit ku u ba kerkesa do te pranojne si prova te shendoshe deshmimet ose vertetimet e betuara te deshmoreve te berra ne Shtetin tjeter, ose kopjet e tyre, dhe gjith keshtu mandatet dhe vendimet qe vine s'andejmi, ose kopjet e tyre, dhe certifikatat ose dokumentat gjyqesore duke treguar faktin e nji denimi, me kondita qe te jene autentike si pason:

1. Nji mandat ose kopje e saj duhet te jet e nenshkruar prej nji gjykatesi ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter, ose duhet te jete e vertetuar nga ana e nji gjykatesi, ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter se asht nji kopje e vertet e mandates si t'a kerkoje rasti.

2. Deshmimet ose pohimet ose kopjet e tyre do te jene te vertetuara nga dor'e nji magistrati, gjykatesi ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter se jane deshmimet dhe pohimet origjinale ose qe jane kopjet te verteta te tyre, ashtu si ta kerkoje rasti.

3. Nji certifikate ose dokument gjyqsuar te cillat tregojne faktin e nji denimi duhet te jete e vertetuar nga ana e nji gjykatesi, magistrat, ose zyrtari te Shtetit tjeter.

Ne çdo mandate, deshmim, pohim, kopje, certifikate ose dokument gjyqsor te ketije duhet te jene autentikuar qoft me bem e do nji desh-

cated, either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other minister of the other State, or by any other mode of authentication for the time being permitted by the law of the State to which the application for extradition is made.

ARTICLE 13

If the individual claimed by one of the High Contracting Parties in pursuance of the present treaty should be also claimed by one or several other Powers on account of other crimes or offences committed within their respective jurisdictions, his extradition shall be granted to the State whose claim is earliest in date, unless such claim is waived.

ARTICLE 14

If sufficient evidence for the extradition be not produced within two months from the date of the apprehension of the fugitive, or within such further time as the State applied to, or the proper tribunal thereof, shall direct, the fugitive shall be set at liberty.

ARTICLE 15

All articles seized which were in the possession of the person to be surrendered at the time of his apprehension, and any articles that may serve as a proof of the crime or offence shall be given up when the extradition takes place, in so far as this may be permitted by the law of the State granting the extradition.

ARTICLE 16

Each of the High Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may have consented to surrender in pursuance of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 17

The stipulations of the present treaty shall be applicable, so far as the

mori, qoft me vulen zyrtare te Ministrise se Drejtesise a ndonji Ministrite tjetër te Shtetit tjetër ose me ndonji menyre tjetër autentifikimi qe prano-hen aso kohe prej nomit te Shtetit, te cillit i eshte bere kerkesa per ekstradicjon.

ARTIKULLI 13

Ne qoft se nje njeri qe kerkohet nga njera e Partive Kontraktuese te Larta ne baze te keti traktati, kerkohet edhe prej nji ose ma shume fuqive per shkak te krimeve ose delikteve te tjera te bera mbrenda ne jurisdikcionin e tyre; ekstradicjoni i tij do t'akordohet Shtetit i cili ka dhene kerkesen me pare se te tjerat pervec se ky ne paste hequr dore nga kejo kerkese.

ARTIKULLI 14

Ne qoft se nuk sillen prova te mjafta per ekstradicjon me dy muaj e siper prej dates se zenit t'aratisunit, ose mbrenda ne nji kohe me te gjate qe asht caktuar prej Shtetit prej te cillit kerkohet ose prej gjykatores se ketij, i aratisuni do te lehet i lire.

ARTIKULLI 15

Te gjith sendet e zena te cillat i kish ne posesion te vet njerju qe dorezohet ne kohen e zenjes se tij dhe ç'do send qe mund te sherbij per prove per krimin ose deliktin, do te dorezohet kur te behet ekstradicjoni gjer me ate mase qe jep leje nomi i Shtetit qe ben dorezimin.

ARTIKULLI 16

Ç'do Ane Kontraktuese e Larte do te heqe shpenzimet e shkaktuara nga te zenit ne token e vet nga burgimi dhe nga te shpenit gjer ne kufi te vet te njerzvet te cillet mund te kete pranu- ar te dorezoje si mbas ketij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 17

Marreveshtjet ("stipulations") e ketij traktati do te jene te zbatueshme

laws permit, to all His Britannic Majesty's Dominions, except to the self-governing Dominions hereinafter named—that is to say, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia (including for this purpose Papua and Norfolk Island), the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland—and India, provided always that the said stipulations shall be applicable to any of the above-named Dominions or India in respect of which notice to that effect shall have been given on behalf of the Government of such Dominion or India by His Britannic Majesty's Representative at Durazzo, and provided also that it shall be competent for either of the High Contracting Parties to terminate separately the application of this treaty to any of the above-named Dominions or India by a notice to that effect not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

ARTICLE 18

The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal, who has taken refuge in any of His Britannic Majesty's self-governing Dominions, Colonies, or Possessions to which this treaty applies, shall be made to the Governor General, Governor, or chief authority, of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or Possession by the appropriate consular officer of Albania.

Such requisition may be dealt with, subject always, as nearly as may be, and so far as the law of such self-governing Dominion, Colony, or possession will allow, to the provisions of this treaty, by the competent authorities of such self-governing Dominion, Colony or Possession, provided, nevertheless, that if an order for the committal of the fugitive criminal to prison to await surrender shall be made, the said Governor General, Governor, or chief authority may instead of issuing a warrant for the surrender of such fugitive refer the matter to His Britannic Majesty's Government.

Requisitions for the surrender of a fugitive criminal emanating from any self-governing Dominion, Colony, or

deri ku japin leje nomet, ne te gjith Dominionet e Madhenis Tij Britanike pervec Dominioneve te vet-qeverisura te shenuara ketu ma posht d.m.th. Dominioni i Kanades, Kommonvelth i Australise (zihen mbrenda Papua edhe Norfolk Island), Dominioni i Zelandes se Re, Bashkimi i Afrikes se Juges, Shtet'i Lire i Irlandes dhe Newfoundlandes dhe India, me kondite gjithnji qe marreveshtjet ("stipulations") e sipershenuara do te jene te aplikushme ne cdo Dominion te sipershenuar ose ne Indie, per te cillat perfaqesonjesi i Madhenis Tij Britanike ne Durres do te jape nje note per Qeverin e Dominionit ose te Indies, me qellim te aplikimit te ketij traktati edhe prap me konditen qi te jene kompetent qe te dy Partit Kontraktuese te perfundojne vec e vec aplikimin e ketij traktati ne cdo Dominion te sipershenuar ose ne Indie me anen e nji me kete qellim e cilla te mos kaperxeje nji vit dhe te mos ma pak se gjasht muaj.

ARTIKULLI 18

Kerkesa per dorezimin e kriminalit t'aratisun, i cilli ka gjet refugjin ne ndonje prej Dominioneve, Kolonive ose Posesioneve te vet-qeveruese te Madhenis Tij Britanike ne te cillat zbatohet ky traktat, do t'i behet Qeveritarit te Pergjithshem, Qeveritarit ose autoritetit te nji Dominioni, Kolonie ose Posesion vet-qeverues te tille nga ana e kryenepunesi konsular te Shqipenise prane Dominionit, Kolonies ose Posesionit vet-qeverues te tille.

Nje kerkese e tille do t'u gjejte gjithmone nen dispozicionin te ketij traktati aq sa te jete e mundun dhe deri ku permeton ligji i Dominionit, Kolonies ose Posesionit vet-qeverues te tille prej Qeveritarit te Pergjithshem, Qeveritarit ose krye-autoritetit, i cilli, me gjith kete do te jete i lire ose te beje dorezimin ose t'i a panaqsin ceshtjen, Qeverise se Madhenise Tij Britanike.

Kerkesa per dorezimin e nji kriminali t'aratisun qe jepet nga ana e nji Dominioni Kolonie ose Posesioni te

Possession of His Britannic Majesty shall be governed, as far as possible, by the rules laid down in the preceding articles of the present treaty.

ARTICLE 19

It is understood that the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply in the same manner as if they were Possessions of His Britannic Majesty, to the following British Protectorates, that is to say, the Bechuanaland Protectorate, Gambia Protectorate, Kenya Protectorate, Nigeria Protectorate, Northern Rhodesia, Northern Territories of the Gold Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone Protectorate, Solomon Islands Protectorate, Somaliland Protectorate, Swaziland, Uganda Protectorate and Zanzibar, and to the following territories in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty, that is to say, British Cameroons, British Togoland, the Tanganyika Territory and Palestine.

It is also understood that if, after the signature of the present treaty, it is considered advisable to extend its provisions to any British protectorates other than those mentioned above, or to any British-protected State, or to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty other than those mentioned above, including the territories in respect of which mandates are being exercised on behalf of His Britannic Majesty by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, the Government of the Dominion of New Zealand and the Government of the Union of South Africa, the stipulations of the two preceding articles shall be deemed to apply to such protectorates or States or mandated territories from the date and in the manner prescribed in the notes to be exchanged for the purpose of effecting such extension.

It is further understood that the provisions of the present treaty which apply to British subjects shall be deemed also to apply to natives of any

vet-qeverisun te Madhenis Tij Britanike do te regullohet aq sa te jete e mundun, prej regullave te vendosuna ne nenet e siperme te ketij traktati.

ARTIKULLI 19

Kuptohet se qyshket ("stipulations") e dy neneve te siperme aplikohen dhe per Protektoratat Britanike te poshte treguara sikur te ishin keto Posesione te Madhenis Tij Britanike d.m.th. Protektoratat Bechuanaland, Gambia, Kenya, Nigeria, Rhodesia, te Veriut, Territories Veriore te Golden Coast, Nyasaland, Sierra Leone, Solomon Islands, Somaliland, Swaziland, Uganda dhe Zanzibar, edhe per keto vende (territories) qi vijoin ne respekt te cillave nji mandat asht prenue gna ana e Madhenis Tij Britanike per Shoqerin e Kombeve, d.m.th. British Cameroons, British Togoland, vendi (territory) Tanganyika e Palestine.

Kuptohet prap se po qe se pas te nenshkruarit te ketij traktati, shifet e aresyeshme qe te ndehen dispoitat e ketij traktati mbi ndonji protektorat Britanik perveq atyreve qe permendem me siper, ose mbi ndonji Shtet te mprojtur nga Britania ose mbi ndonji vend per te cillen esht pranue nji mandat nga ana e Madhenis Tij Britanike perveq atyreve qe permendem me siper, per Shoqerin e Kombeve, perban edhe vende (territories) ne respekt te cillave mandata ustrohen ne emen te Qeveris te Madhnis Tij Britanike prej Qeveris te Commonwealth te Australis, te Qeveris te Dominionit te New Zealandedhe te Qeveris te Bashkimit te Afrikes Jugut, qyshket ("stipulations") e dy neneve te siperme doquhen si t'aplikueshme edhe per protektorat ose Shtetet ose viset e Mandatuara te tilla qe prej dates edhe ne menyre te shenueme ne notat qe kembehen me qellim te zgjatimit te till te traktatit.

Veç ketyre kuptohet dhe se dispoitat e ketij traktati qe aplikohenper nenshtetas Britanik, do te numerohen si t'aplikueshme, dhe kundrej vendeseve te q'do protektorate, Shteti te mprojtur ose vendi te Mandatuar

British protectorate or protected State or mandated territory to which the stipulations of the two preceding articles apply or shall hereafter apply.

ARTICLE 20

The present treaty shall come into force ten days after its publication, in conformity with the forms prescribed by the laws of the High Contracting Parties. It may be terminated by either of the High Contracting Parties by a notice not exceeding one year and not less than six months.

It shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Tirana as soon as possible.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the treaty and have affixed thereto their respective seals.

Done at Tirana in duplicate in the English and Albanian texts, of which the former is considered authoritative, this twenty-second day of July, in the year 1926.

W. O'REILLY.

Britanik ne te cillet stipulatat e dy neneve te siperme aplikohen ose do te aplikohen pas kenej.

ARTIKULLI 20

Ky traktat do te hyje ne fuqi dhjete dite pas botimit te tij ne konformitet me format e caktuara prej nomeve te Partive Kontraktuese te Larta. Mund te mer fund prej sejeilles Partie Kontraktuese te Larta me anen e nji note date e se cilles te mos kaperceje nji mot dhe te mos jete perpara se gjasht muaj pas nenshkruemit te ketij traktati.

Traktati do te ratifikohet dhe ratifikimi do te kembehet ne Tirane aqe shpejt sa te jete e mundun.

Per deshmi te ketyre, perfaqesonjesit fuqiplote te dy aneve kane nenshkruar kete traktat dhe kane vene mbi te sejeilli vulen e vet.

U be ne Tirane ne duplikat ne tekstin Anglisht e Shqip prej te cilleve i pari konsiderohet authoritative, sot dite nijd du korrik 1926.

H. VRIONI.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 15

NOTIFICATION EFFECTED BY AN EXCHANGE
OF NOTES

(29th November, 1928, 8th February, 1929, 28th February
and 11th March, 1929)

EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 29th November, 1928

THE CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND FRANCE

RESPECTING

Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters

Signed at London the 2nd February, 1922



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

DOMINION OF CANADA

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NOTIFICATION EFFECTED BY AN EXCHANGE
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(29th November, 1928, 8th February, 1929, 28th February
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THE CONVENTION

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Signed at London the 2nd February, 1922



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes (29th November, 1928, 8th February, 1929, 28th February and 11th March, 1929), extending to Canada as from the 29th November, 1928, the Convention between His Majesty and France respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters signed at London the 2nd February, 1922.

From the Canadian Minister to France, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

No. 29.

LÉGATION DU CANADA,

PARIS, le 29 novembre 1928.

Monsieur le MINISTRE,—J'ai l'honneur de vous faire part du désir du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au Canada, de voir étendre au Canada les effets de la Convention signée à Londres le 2 février 1922 par les plénipotentiaires de Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et de Son Excellence, le Président de la République Française, relativement aux procédures légales dans les affaires civiles et commerciales.

Le Paragraphe "B" des dispositions finales prévoit l'application de ladite Convention aux Dominions sur simple notification.

Cette Convention pourra entrer en vigueur entre la France et le Canada à partir de ce jour, la présente communication tenant lieu de notification.

Les autorités canadiennes auxquelles devront être transmis les actes judiciaires et extrajudiciaires et les commissions rogatoires sont: le Procureur général (Attorney General) de l'une ou l'autre des Provinces; le Commissaire des territoires du Nord-Ouest; le Commissaire de l'Or du Territoire du Yukon.

La langue dans laquelle les communications et traductions devront être faites sera l'anglais, excepté pour la Province de Québec où le français et l'anglais peuvent être indifféremment employés.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

LE MINISTRE DU CANADA:

PHILIPPE ROY.

Monsieur le Ministre
des Affaires Etrangères,
Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Minister to France

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,

PARIS, le 8 février 1929.

MINISTÈRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES,
Direction des Affaires Administratives et Techniques
Sous-Direction des Chancelleries et du Contentieux.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—En réponse à votre dépêche du 29 novembre dernier, et à vos communications postérieures, me faisant part du désir du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au Canada, de voir étendre à ce pays les effets de la convention du 2 février 1922 sur la procédure civile, j'ai l'honneur de vous faire connaître que le Gouvernement français, informé de cette notification, considère que ladite convention entre en vigueur entre la France et le Canada à la date de la présente lettre.

En portant cette accession à la connaissance de mon collègue de la justice, je lui fais part du désir exprimé par les gouvernements des provinces de l'Ontario, du Manitoba, de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, de l'Alberta et du territoire de Yukon que les commissions rogatoires renferment une liste complète et détaillée des questions que doit comporter l'interrogatoire. Je lui fais connaître, d'autre part, que les commissions rogatoires devront être accompagnées d'une traduction en anglais sauf pour la Province de Québec où cette traduction n'est pas nécessaire.

Agréez, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Étrangères,
et par délégation,

L'Ambassadeur de France,
Secrétaire Général:

BERTHELOT.

Monsieur PHILIPPE ROY,
Ministre Canadien à Paris.

From the Canadian Minister to France, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

No. 27.

PARIS, 28 février 1929.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—Me référant à votre lettre du 8 février et à notre correspondance antérieure au sujet de l'application au Canada de la Convention franco-britannique du 2 février 1922, j'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que le Gouvernement du Canada considère la date du 29 novembre 1928 comme étant la date de la mise en vigueur de ladite convention entre le Canada et la France.

Aux termes du paragraphe *b* des dispositions finales de la Convention précitée, chacune des Hautes Puissances contractantes "*peut à toute époque, par simple notification, l'étendre à l'un de ses dominions, colonies, possessions et protectorats. La notification indiquera l'époque où la Convention entrera en vigueur.*"

Par ma communication du 29 novembre 1928, j'avais l'honneur de vous faire part du désir du Gouvernement de Sa Majesté au Canada de voir étendre au Canada les effets de la Convention et de proposer son entrée en vigueur à partir du jour de ma communication qui devait tenir lieu de notification.

Vous avez bien voulu par votre lettre du 8 février 1929 m'informer "que la dite convention entre en vigueur entre la France et le Canada à la date de la présente lettre", c'est-à-dire du 8 février 1929.

Le Gouvernement du Canada, étant donné les termes mêmes de la Convention franco-britannique, auxquels j'ai fait allusion plus haut, me prie de vous exprimer l'espoir que le Gouvernement français voudra bien consentir à considérer la date du 29 novembre 1928 comme étant celle de la notification et entraînant, à compter de ce jour, l'entrée en vigueur de la convention.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Le Ministre du Canada:

PHILIPPE ROY.

Monsieur le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères,
Direction des Affaires Administratives et Techniques,
Sous-Direction des Chancelleries et du Contentieux,
Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Minister to France

RÉPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE,

PARIS, le 11 mars 1929.

Ministère des Affaires Etrangères,
Direction des Affaires Administratives et techniques
Sous-Direction des Chancelleries et du Contentieux.

Procédure Civile.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—En réponse à la lettre que vous m'avez adressée, le 28 du mois dernier, au sujet de l'application au Canada de la Convention franco-britannique du 2 février 1922, relative à la procédure civile, j'ai l'honneur de vous informer qu'il y a lieu, comme vous le faites remarquer, de considérer le 29 novembre 1928 comme étant la date de mise en vigueur de cet acte diplomatique entre le Canada et la France.

Agréé, Monsieur le Ministre, les assurances de ma haute considération.

Pour le Ministre des Affaires Etrangères

et par délégation,

L'Ambassadeur de France

Secrétaire-Général,

BERTHELOT.

Monsieur PHILIPPE ROY,
Ministre du Canada à Paris.

(Translation)

From the Canadian Minister to France, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

No. 29.

CANADIAN LEGATION,

PARIS, November 29, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada desires the effects of the Convention signed in London on February 2nd, 1922, by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and His Excellency the President of the French Republic, respecting legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters, to be extended to Canada.

According to paragraph (b) of the Final Provisions, the said Convention may be applied to the Dominions by a simple notification.

This Convention may come into force between France and Canada from to-day's date, the present communication taking the place of a notification.

The Canadian authorities to whom judicial and extrajudicial acts and "commissions rogatoires" are to be transmitted are the Attorney-General of any of the Provinces; the Commissioner of the North-West Territories; the Gold Commissioner of the Yukon Territory.

The language in which communications and translations are to be made will be English, except for the Province of Quebec, where either French or English may be used.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

PHILIPPE ROY,
Canadian Minister.

The Minister
of Foreign Affairs,
Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Minister to France

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Department of Administrative and Technical Affairs,
Sub-Department of Chancelleries and Litigious Affairs.

FRENCH REPUBLIC,

PARIS, February 8, 1929.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—I reply to your note of November 29 last and your subsequent communications, informing me of the desire of His Majesty's Government in Canada that the effects of the Convention of February 2, 1922, on civil proceedings should be extended to that country, I have the honour to state that the French Government, which has been informed of this notification, regards the said Convention as entering into force between France and Canada as from the date of this letter.

In notifying this accession to my colleague the Minister of Justice, I am informing him of the desire expressed by the Governments of the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Alberta and the Yukon Territory that "commissions rogatoires" should comprise a complete and detailed list of the questions which must be included in the interrogatory. I am also informing him that "commissions rogatoires" must be accompanied by a translation into English, except for the Province of Quebec, where such a translation is not necessary.

I have the honour to be, etc.,
For the Minister of Foreign Affairs,
and by delegation,

BERTHELOT,
*Secretary-General,
Ambassador of France.*

From the Canadian Minister to France, to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs

No. 27.

PARIS, February 28, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With reference to your letter of February 8 and to our previous correspondence on the application to Canada of the Franco-British Convention of February 2nd, 1922, I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government regards the date November 29, 1928, as that of the entry into force of the said Convention between Canada and France.

Under paragraph (b) of the Final Provisions of the above-mentioned Convention, "either High Contracting Party may at any time..... by a simple notification extend it to any of its "Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates..... Such notification shall state the date on which the Convention shall come into force".

By my communication of November 29, 1928, I had the honour to inform you of the desire of His Majesty's Government in Canada to have the effects of the Convention extended to Canada, and to propose its entry into force as from the date of my communication, which was to take the place of a notification.

In your letter of February 8, 1929, you were good enough to inform me "that the said Convention would come into force between France and Canada as from the date of this letter," i.e., that of February 8, 1929.

In view of the actual terms of the Franco-British Convention, to which I have referred above, the Canadian Government requests me to express to you the hope that the French Government will agree to regard the date November 29, 1928, as that of notification, whereby the entry into force of the Convention will count from that date.

I have the honour to be, etc.

PHILIPPE ROY,
Canadian Minister.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs,
Department of Administrative
and Technical Affairs,
Sub-Department of Chancelleries
and Litigious Affairs,
Palais d'Orsay,
Paris.

*From the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to the Canadian Minister to
France*

FRENCH REPUBLIC.

Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Department of Administrative and Technical Affairs,
Sub-Department of Chancelleries and Litigious Affairs.

PARIS, March 11, 1929.

Civil Proceedings.

MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE,—In reply to your letter of the 28th of last month regarding the application to Canada of the Franco-British Convention of February 2, 1922, on civil proceedings, I have the honour to inform you that, as you point out, the date November 29, 1928, should be regarded as that of the entry into force of this diplomatic act between Canada and France.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

For the Minister of Foreign Affairs
and by delegation,

BERTHELOT,
*Secretary-General,
Ambassador of France.*

M. PHILIPPE ROY,
Canadian Minister,
Paris.

Convention between the United Kingdom and France respecting Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters

Signed at London, February 2, 1922

[Ratifications exchanged at London, May 2, 1922]

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the French Republic, being desirous to facilitate the conduct of legal proceedings between persons resident in their respective territories, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly nominated as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: the Most Honourable the Marquess Curzon of Kedleston, K.G., His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the French Republic: His Excellency Count de Saint-Aulaire, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic in London;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

This Convention applies only to civil and commercial matters.

Transmission of Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents

ARTICLE 2

In cases where the law of one of the High Contracting Parties permits documents to be served in the territory of the other, such service may be effected in either of the following ways indicated in Articles 3 and 4.

LE PRÉSIDENT de la République française et Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes, désireux de faciliter l'accomplissement des actes de procédure entre personnes résidant dans leurs territoires respectifs, ont décidé de conclure une Convention à cet effet et nommé pour leurs Plénipotentiaires:

Le Président de la République française: Son Excellence Monsieur le Comte de Saint-Aulaire, Ambassadeur Extraordinaire et Plénipotentiaire de la République française à Londres;

Sa Majesté le Roi du Royaume-Uni de Grande-Bretagne et d'Irlande et des Territoires britanniques au delà des Mers, Empereur des Indes: le Très Honorable Marquis Curzon de Kedleston, K.G., Principal Secrétaire d'Etat de Sa Majesté pour les Affaires Etrangères;

Lesquels, après s'être communiqué leurs pleins pouvoirs, reconnus en bonne et due forme, ont convenu des dispositions suivantes:

ARTICLE 1er

La présente Convention n'est applicable qu'en matières civile et commerciale.

Transmission des Actes judiciaires et extrajudiciaires

ARTICLE 2

Lorsque la loi d'une des Hautes Puissances contractantes autorise la signification d'actes sur le territoire de l'autre, cette signification s'effectue suivant l'une des deux procédures indiquées aux articles 3 et 4.

ARTICLE 3

(a) The request for service is addressed:

In France, by the British Consul to the "Procureur de la République" within whose jurisdiction the recipient of the document is;

In England, by the Consul-General of France in London to the Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

(b) The request is drawn up in the language of the authority applied to. It contains the name of the authority from whom the document enclosed emanates, the names and descriptions of the parties, and the address of the recipient. It is accompanied by the original and two copies of the document in question in the language of the State making the request, and by a translation certified by the consular authority of that State, and a copy of such translation.

(c) The service is effected by the delivery of the original or a copy of the document, as indicated in the request, and the copy of the translation, to the recipient in person, in England, by a process server; in France, by a "huissier" appointed by the "Procureur de la République."

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(d) The judicial authority applied to transmits to the consular authority making the request a certificate establishing the fact and the date of the service in person, or indicating the reasons for which it has not been possible to effect it.

(e) When the document transmitted to the "Procureur de la République" is intended for a person resident in another jurisdiction, this magistrate will immediately notify the consular authority making the request, and will, of his own motion, transmit the document to the "Procureur de la République" who is competent.

(f) No State fees of any nature whatever shall be charged in respect of the service. Nevertheless, the State making the request must repay to the

ARTICLE 3

(a) La demande de signification est adressée:

En France, par le Consul britannique au Procureur de la République dans le ressort duquel se trouve le destinataire de l'acte;

En Angleterre, par le Consul général de France à Londres au *Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England*.

(b) La demande est rédigée dans la langue de l'autorité requise. Elle contient l'indication de l'autorité de qui émane l'acte transmis, les noms et qualités des parties, l'adresse du destinataire. Elle est accompagnée, en original et deux copies, de l'acte dont il s'agit en la langue de l'Etat requérant, ainsi que d'une traduction certifiée conforme par l'autorité consulaire de cet Etat, et d'une copie de cette traduction.

(c) La signification est assurée par la délivrance de l'acte, en original ou en copie, suivant les indications de la demande, et de la traduction en copie, à la personne même, en Angleterre, par les soins du "process server"; en France, par huissier commis par le Procureur de la République.

(d) L'autorité judiciaire requise envoie à l'autorité consulaire requérante un certificat attestant le fait et la date de la signification à personne ou indiquant la circonstance pour laquelle il n'a pu y être procédé.

(e) Lorsque l'acte qui sera transmis au Procureur de la République sera destiné à une personne résidant dans un autre ressort, ce magistrat en informera immédiatement l'autorité consulaire requérante et transmettra d'office cet acte au Procureur de la République compétent.

(f) La signification ne peut donner lieu à la perception d'aucune taxe, de quelque nature que ce soit. Toutefois, l'Etat requérant devra rembourser à

State applied to any charges which are payable under the local law to the persons employed to effect service. These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force in the State applied to. Repayment of these charges is claimed by the judicial authority applied to from the consular authority making the request when transmitting the certificate provided for in paragraph (d).

(g) The execution of a request for service can only be refused if the State in whose territory it is to be effected considers it such as to compromise its sovereignty or safety.

(h) Any difficulties which may arise in respect of the request shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 4

The service of judicial or extrajudicial documents may also be made directly and without the application of any compulsion through the medium and under the responsibility of the consular authority of each of the High Contracting Powers in the territory of the other.

"Commissions rogatoires."

ARTICLE 5

Evidence which is required for use in one of the contracting countries is taken in the territory of the other, at the request of the party interested, in one of the ways indicated in Articles 6, 7 and (where applicable) 8.

ARTICLE 6

(a) The competent judicial authority of one of the parties addresses itself by means of a "commission rogatoire" to the competent judicial authority of the other State, requesting it to take the evidence of witnesses within its jurisdiction in legal form.

(b) The "commission rogatoire" is transmitted—

l'Etat requis les frais qui seraient dus, suivant la loi locale, aux personnes chargées de la signification. Ces frais sont évalués d'après le tarif en vigueur dans l'Etat requis. Le remboursement en est réclamé par l'autorité judiciaire requise à l'autorité consulaire requérante en même temps qu'elle lui adresse le certificat prévu à l'alinéa (d).

(g) L'exécution de la demande de signification ne peut être refusée que si l'Etat sur le territoire duquel la signification doit être faite la juge de nature à porter atteinte à sa souveraineté ou à sa sécurité.

(h) Toutes les difficultés qui s'élèveraient à l'occasion de la demande seront réglées par la voie diplomatique.

ARTICLE 4

La remise d'actes judiciaires ou extrajudiciaires peut être également faite, directement et sans contrainte, par les soins et sous la responsabilité de l'autorité consulaire de chacune des Hautes Puissances contractantes sur le territoire de l'autre.

Commissions rogatoires

ARTICLE 5

Les dépositions requises pour en faire usage dans un des pays contractants sont recueillies sur le territoire de l'autre à la demande de la partie intéressée, suivant l'un des procédés indiqués aux articles 6 et 7, et éventuellement à l'article 8.

ARTICLE 6

(a) L'autorité judiciaire compétente de l'une des parties s'adresse par commission rogatoire à l'autorité judiciaire compétente de l'autre Etat pour lui demander de faire, dans son ressort, entendre des témoins dans la forme légale.

(b) La commission rogatoire est transmise:

In England, by the Consul-General of France in London to the Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England;

In France, by the British Consul to the "Procureur de la République" within whose jurisdiction the "commission rogatoire" is to be executed.

(c) The "commission rogatoire" is drawn up in the language of the authority making the request and accompanied by a translation in the language of the authority applied to.

(d) The judicial authority to whom the "commission rogatoire" is addressed executes it by the use of the same compulsory measures as would be applied in the case of a commission emanating from the authorities of the State applied to or of a request to that effect made by an interested party in the territory of that State.

(e) The authority making the request is, if it so desires, informed of the date and place where the proceedings asked for will take place, in order that the interested party may be able to be present either in person or by his representative.

(f) The execution of a "commission rogatoire" can only be refused—

1. If the authenticity of the document is not established;
2. If the State within whose territory the execution was to have taken place considers it such as to affect its sovereignty or safety.

(g) In case the authority applied to is without jurisdiction, the "commission rogatoire" is forwarded without any further request to the competent authority of the same State, in accordance with the rules laid down by the law of the latter.

(h) In every instance in which the "commission rogatoire" is not executed by the authority applied to, the latter at once informs the authority making the request, stating the grounds on which the execution of the "commission rogatoire" has been refused, and in the event of the authority being without jurisdiction, the authority to whom the commission has been forwarded.

En Angleterre, par le Consul général de France à Londres au *Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England*;

En France, par le Consul britannique au Procureur de la République dans le ressort duquel la commission rogatoire doit être exécutée.

(c) La commission rogatoire est rédigée dans la langue de l'autorité requérante et accompagnée d'une traduction faite dans la langue de l'autorité requise.

(d) L'autorité judiciaire à laquelle la commission rogatoire est adressée l'exécute en usant des mêmes moyens de contrainte que pour l'exécution d'une commission émanée des autorités de l'Etat requis ou d'une demande formée à cet effet par une partie intéressée sur le territoire de l'Etat requis.

(e) L'autorité requérante est, si elle le demande, informée de la date et du lieu où il sera procédé à la mesure sollicitée, afin que la partie intéressée soit en état d'y assister en personne ou par représentant.

(f) L'exécution de la commission rogatoire ne peut être refusée que:

1. Si l'authenticité du document n'est pas établie;
2. Si l'Etat sur le territoire duquel l'exécution doit avoir lieu la juge de nature à porter atteinte à sa souveraineté ou à sa sécurité.

(g) En cas d'incompétence de l'autorité requise, la commission rogatoire est transmise d'office à l'autorité judiciaire compétente du même Etat, suivant les règles établies par la législation de celui-ci.

(h) Dans tous les cas où une commission rogatoire n'est pas exécutée par l'autorité requise, celle-ci en informe immédiatement l'autorité requérante, en indiquant les raisons pour lesquelles l'exécution en a été refusée et, dans le cas d'incompétence de l'autorité requise, l'autorité compétente à laquelle la commission a été transmise.

(i) The judicial authority proceeding to the execution of a "commission rogatoire" applies, so far as the procedure to be followed is concerned, the law of its own country.

Nevertheless, an application by the authority making the request that some special procedure may be followed shall be acceded to, provided such procedure be not contrary to the law of the State applied to.

(j) No State fees of any nature shall be levied in respect of the execution of the "commission rogatoire."

Nevertheless, the State making the request repays to the State applied to the charges and expenses payable to witnesses or experts, the costs of obtaining the attendance of witnesses who have not appeared voluntarily, and finally, the charges payable to any person whom the competent judicial authority may have deputed to act in cases where the local law permits this to be done.

The repayment of these expenses is claimed by the authority applied to from the authority making the request when transmitting to it the documents establishing the execution of the "commission rogatoire." These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force in the State applied to.

(k) Any difficulties which may arise in respect of the transmission of the "commission rogatoire" are settled through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 7

(a) The evidence may also be taken without the intervention of the local authority by the consular authority of the country before whose courts the evidence is to be used.

(b) The consular authority may invite the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents and administer an oath, but without exercising any compulsory powers.

(c) The consular authority takes the evidence in accordance with the laws of his own country. The parties have the right to be present or to be

(i) L'autorité judiciaire qui procède à l'exécution d'une commission rogatoire applique les lois de son pays, en ce qui concerne les formes à suivre.

Toutefois, il sera déferé à la demande de l'autorité requérante tendant à ce qu'il soit procédé suivant une forme spéciale, pourvu que cette forme ne soit pas contraire à la législation de l'Etat requis.

(j) L'exécution des commissions rogatoires ne peut donner lieu à la perception de taxes de quelque nature que ce soit.

Toutefois, l'Etat requérant rembourse à l'Etat requis les indemnités payées aux témoins ou aux experts, les frais d'assignation des témoins qui n'ont pas comparu volontairement, et enfin les frais dus à la personne que l'autorité judiciaire compétente aura commise à sa place au cas où la législation intérieure le lui permet.

Le remboursement des frais est réclamé par l'autorité requise à l'autorité requérante en même temps qu'elle lui envoie les pièces constatant l'exécution de la commission rogatoire. Ces frais sont évalués selon le tarif en vigueur dans l'Etat requis.

(k) Toutes les difficultés qui s'élèvent à l'occasion de la transmission des commissions rogatoires sont réglées par la voie diplomatique.

ARTICLE 7

(a) La déposition peut être également reçue, sans intervention de l'autorité locale, par l'autorité consulaire du pays devant les tribunaux duquel il doit en être fait usage.

(b) L'autorité consulaire peut inviter les témoins à comparaître, demander la production de documents, recevoir le serment, mais sans exercer de pouvoir de contrainte.

(c) L'autorité consulaire reçoit la déposition conformément aux lois de son propre pays. Les parties en cause peuvent être soit présentes, soit repré-

represented by any person who is competent to act before the tribunals of the consul's State.

ARTICLE 8

(a) If the law of the country applied to authorizes such procedure, the competent court of the State applied to may be requested to appoint a person to take the evidence. Such person may be a consular authority of the State making the request or any other person proposed by that State.

(b) In this case the court applied to takes the necessary steps to secure the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents, making use, if necessary, of its compulsory powers.

(c) The person thus nominated has the same power to administer an oath as a judge, and persons giving false evidence before him are liable in the courts of the State applied to to the penalties provided by the law of that State for perjury.

(d) The evidence is taken in accordance with the law of the country in which it is to be used, and the parties have the right to be present in person or represented by any persons who are competent to act before the courts of that State.

ARTICLE 9

The fact that an attempt to take evidence under the procedure laid down in Article 7 has failed owing to a refusal of a witness to appear, give evidence or produce documents does not prevent an application being subsequently made to take the evidence in accordance with Article 8.

Final Provisions

(a) The present Convention shall come into force two months after the date on which ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force for three years after its coming into force. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration

sentées par toutes personnes habilitées à agir devant les tribunaux de l'Etat du consul.

ARTICLE 8

(a) Si la loi du pays requis autorise cette procédure, le tribunal compétent de l'Etat requis peut être prié de désigner, pour recevoir la déposition, une personne qui pourra être, soit une autorité consulaire de l'Etat requérant, soit toute autre personne proposée par l'Etat requérant.

(b) En ce cas, le tribunal requis prend les mesures utiles pour obliger les témoins à se présenter et assurer la production des documents, en employant, s'il y a lieu, les moyens de contrainte que la loi met à sa disposition.

(c) La personne ainsi nommée a les mêmes droits que le juge pour recevoir le serment, et ceux qui, devant elle, ne disaient pas la vérité, seraient passibles, devant les tribunaux de l'Etat requis, des peines prévues pour le faux témoignage par les lois de cet Etat.

(d) La déposition est reçue conformément aux lois du pays où il en doit être fait usage, et les parties ont le droit d'y être présentes ou représentées par toutes personnes habilitées à agir devant les tribunaux de cet Etat.

ARTICLE 9

Le fait qu'une déposition n'a pu être reçue, conformément à la procédure indiquée à l'article 7, parce que le témoin a refusé de se présenter, de répondre ou de produire des documents ne met pas obstacle à ce que postérieurement une demande soit faite en vue de recevoir une déposition selon l'article 8.

Dispositions finales

(a) La présente Convention entrera en vigueur deux mois après la date de l'échange des ratifications; elle est conclue pour une durée de trois ans à partir de sa mise en vigueur. Dans le cas où aucune des Hautes Puissances contractantes n'aurait notifié six mois avant l'expiration de ce terme son in-

of the said period of its intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

(b) This Convention shall not apply to any of the Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates of the two High Contracting Parties, but either High Contracting Party may at any time extend, by a simple notification, this Convention to any such Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate.

Such notification shall state the date on which the Convention shall come into force, the authorities to whom judicial and extra-judicial acts and "commissions rogatoires" are to be transmitted, and the language in which communications and translations are to be made.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may, at any time after the expiry of three years from the coming into force of the extension of this Convention to any of its Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, terminate such extension on giving six months' previous notice.

(c) This Convention shall also not apply to Scotland or Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to extend the Convention to Scotland or Ireland on the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph in respect of Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 2nd day of February, 1922.

tention d'en faire cesser les effets, la Convention continuera à être obligatoire encore six mois et ainsi de suite de six mois en six mois à compter du jour où l'une des deux Parties l'aura dénoncée.

(b) La présente Convention ne s'appliquera pas aux dominions, colonies, possessions ou protectorats des deux Hautes Puissances contractantes mais chacune d'elles peut à toute époque étendre, par simple notification, cette Convention à l'un de ses dominions, colonies, possession ou protectorats.

La notification indiquera l'époque où la Convention entrera en vigueur, les autorités auxquelles doivent être transmis les actes judiciaires et extrajudiciaires, et les commissions rogatoires, ainsi que la langue dans laquelle les communications et traductions doivent être faites.

A l'expiration d'un délai de trois ans après la mise en vigueur de l'extension à l'un des dominions, colonies, possessions ou protectorats de l'une des Hautes Puissances contractantes, il appartient à celle-ci d'y mettre à tout moment un terme, moyennant préavis donné six mois à l'avance.

(c) La présente Convention ne s'applique pas non plus ni à l'Ecosse, ni à l'Irlande. Mais Sa Majesté britannique aura droit d'étendre la Convention à l'Ecosse et l'Irlande dans les conditions prévues au paragraphe précédent pour les dominions, colonies, possessions ou protectorats.

En foi de quoi les soussignés ont signé la présente Convention et y ont apposé leurs cachets.

Fait en double exemplaire à Londres, le 2 février 1922.

(L.S.) CURZON OF KEDLESTON.

(L.S.) SAINT-AULAIRE.

Pub. Doc.
Can.
Misc.
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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 16

NOTIFICATION EFFECTED BY AN EXCHANGE
OF NOTES

(17th December, 1928, 15th January, 1929)

EXTENDING TO CANADA

AS FROM THE 17th DECEMBER, 1928

THE CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY AND BELGIUM

respecting

Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters

Signed at London, the 21st June, 1922



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
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Price, 25 cents

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The British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Belgian Ambassador to Great Britain

No. T 13870/5169/371

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

December 17, 1928.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,

I have the honour, at the request of His Majesty's Government in Canada, to notify you that His Britannic Majesty desires, in accordance with article 14 (b) of the Anglo-Belgian Civil Procedure Convention of June 21, 1922, to extend the convention to that Dominion.

2. I have the honour to inform Your Excellency that the authorities to whom judicial and extrajudicial acts and commissions rogatoires should be transmitted are, where action is to be taken in any Province in Canada, the Attorney-General of such province; in the Northwest Territories, the Commissioner of the Northwest Territories; and in the Yukon Territory, the Gold Commissioner of that territory. The language in which communications to such authorities and translations are to be made is English, except in the province of Quebec where they may be made either in English or in French.

3. The Governments of the provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Alberta and of the Yukon Territory have intimated that to ensure their due execution commissions rogatoires to be executed in their territories should contain full and complete interrogatories.

4. In requesting that you will be so good as to acknowledge this communication on behalf of your Government, I have the honour to suggest that the exchange of notes thus constituted should be regarded as placing the matter on formal record, and that the extension of the terms of the convention to the Dominion of Canada should be considered as coming into force from the date of this note.

I have, etc.,

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

His Excellency BARON DE CARTIER DE MARCHIENNE,
etc. etc. etc.

(Translation)

The Belgian Ambassador to Great Britain to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

(T. 657/657/371)

BELGIAN EMBASSY,
LONDON, January 15, 1929.

SIR,

Referring to Your Excellency's note No. T.13870/5169/371 of December 17 last, I have the honour to inform you that the Royal Government willingly acquiesces in His Britannic Majesty's desire that the Anglo-Belgian Convention of June 21, 1922, concerning the transmission of judicial and extra-judicial documents and the taking of evidence should be extended to the Dominion of Canada.

The Belgian Consul-General at Montreal will be the authority competent to transmit to the designated British authorities letters of request and judicial and extra-judicial acts' proceeding from Belgium, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi for execution or service in the Dominion of Canada.

I have the honour, etc.,

E. DE CARTIER.

**CONVENTION BETWEEN THE UNITED KINGDOM AND BELGIUM
RESPECTING LEGAL PROCEEDINGS IN CIVIL AND
COMMERCIAL MATTERS**

Signed at London, June 21, 1922

[Ratifications exchanged at London, February 22, 1924.]

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and His Majesty the King of the Belgians, being desirous to facilitate the conduct of legal proceedings between persons resident in their respective territories, have decided to conclude a Convention for this purpose and have accordingly nominated as their Plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India: The Right Honourable the Earl of Balfour, K.G., O.M., Lord President of His Privy Council;

His Majesty the King of the Belgians: Monsieur C. Leurquin, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Councillor of the Court of Cassation, and Monsieur V. Kinon, Officer of the Order of Leopold, Knight of the Order of the Crown, Director-General of the Ministry of Justice;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

I.—Preliminary

ARTICLE 1

This Convention applies only to civil and commercial matters.

II.—Service of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents

ARTICLE 2

When judicial or extra-judicial documents drawn up in one of the contracting States are to be served on persons in the territory of the other, such documents may, at the option of the party interested, be transmitted to the recipients in either of the ways provided in Articles 3, 4 and 5.

ARTICLE 3

(a) The request for service is addressed:

In Belgium, by the British Consul to the “Procureur du Roi” within whose jurisdiction the recipient of the document is;

In England, by the Consul-General of Belgium in London to the Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England.

(b) The request, containing the name of the authority from whom the document transmitted emanates, the names and descriptions of the parties, the address of the recipient and the nature of the document in question, shall be drawn up in one of the languages employed in the State applied to. The authority who receives the request shall send to the consular authority the

documents proving the service or explaining the reason which has prevented such service.

Service shall be effected by the competent authority of the State applied to. Such authority, except in the cases provided for in paragraph (c) of this Article, may limit its action to effecting service by the transmission of the document to the recipient if he is willing to accept it.

If the authority to whom a document has been transmitted is not competent to deal with it, such authority will of its own motion transmit the document to the competent authority of its own State.

(c) If the document to be served is drawn up in one of the languages employed in the State applied to, or is accompanied by a translation in one of such languages, the authority applied to, should a wish to that effect be expressed in the request, shall serve the document in the manner prescribed by its municipal law for the service of similar documents, or in a special form which is not incompatible with such law. Should such wish not be expressed, the authority applied to will endeavour to affect service in the manner provided in paragraph (b).

The translation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the State making the request or by an official or sworn translator of one or other of the two States.

(d) The execution of the request for service can only be refused if the State in whose territory it is to be effected considers it such as to compromise its sovereignty or safety.

(e) Proof of service shall be furnished by a certificate from the authority of the State applied to, setting forth the fact, the manner and the date of such service.

If the document to be served has been forwarded in duplicate the certificate shall appear on one of the copies, or be attached to it.

ARTICLE 4

The document to be served may also be delivered to the recipient, whatever his nationality, in person without the application of any compulsion and without the intervention of the authorities of the State in whose territory service is to be effected:—

(a) By the diplomatic or consular agents of the State making the request; or

(b) By an agent appointed, either generally or in any particular case, by the tribunals of the State making the request.

The document shall be drawn up in one of the languages of the State in whose territory service is to be effected, or shall be accompanied by a translation in one of these languages, unless the recipient is a national of the State making the request.

ARTICLE 5

Documents drawn up by the competent officials in one of the two States may also be transmitted by post to recipients who are established or resident in the territory of the other State.

ARTICLE 6

The provisions of Articles 2, 3, 4 and 5 do not prevent the persons concerned from effecting service directly through the competent officials or officers of the country in which the document is to be served.

ARTICLE 7

No fees of any description shall be payable by one State to the other in respect of the Service.

Nevertheless, in the case provided for in Article 3, the State making the request must pay to the State applied to any charges which are payable under the local law to the persons employed to effect service. These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force for nationals of the State applied to. Repayment of these charges is claimed by the judicial authority applied to from the consular authority making the request when transmitting the certificate provided for in Article 3 (e).

III.—*Taking of Evidence*

ARTICLE 8

When a Court in one of the contracting States orders that evidence is to be taken in the territory of the other State, this may be done in either of the ways prescribed in Articles 9 and 11.

ARTICLE 9

(a) The Court may, in accordance with the provisions of its law, address itself by means of a "commission rogatoire" to the competent authority of the other contracting State, requesting it to undertake within its jurisdiction either a judicial inquiry or some other judicial act.

(b) The "commission rogatoire" shall be drawn up in one of the languages of the authority applied to, or accompanied by a translation in one of those languages certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular officer of the State making the request, or by an official or sworn translator of one of the two States. If it is not accompanied by a translation, this may be made by the State applied to.

(c) The "commission rogatoire" shall be transmitted:—

In England, by the Consul-General of Belgium in London to the Senior Master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England;

In Belgium, by the British Consul to the "Procureur du Roi" within whose jurisdiction the "commission rogatoire" is to be executed.

(d) It shall be incumbent upon the judicial authority to whom the "commission rogatoire" is addressed to give effect to it by the use of the same compulsory measures as in the execution of a commission emanating from the authorities of the State applied to.

(e) The consular authority of the State making the request will, if he so desires, be informed of the date and place where the proceedings will take place, in order that the interested party may be able to be present.

(f) The execution of the "commission rogatoire" can only be refused:

(1) If the authenticity of the document is not established;

(2) If in the State applied to the execution of the "commission rogatoire" does not fall within the functions of the judiciary;

(3) If the State applied to considers it such as to affect its sovereignty or safety.

(g) In case the authority applied to is without jurisdiction, the "commission rogatoire" will be forwarded without any further request to the competent authority of the same State in accordance with the rules laid down by its law.

(h) In every instance where the "commission rogatoire" is not executed by the authority applied to, the latter will at once inform the consular authority of the State making the request, stating the grounds on which the execution of the commission has been refused, or the judicial authority to whom the commission has been forwarded.

(i) The authority which executes the "commission rogatoire" will apply, so far as the procedure to be followed is concerned, the law of its own country.

Nevertheless, an application by the authority making the request that some special procedure may be followed shall be acceded to, provided that such procedure is not incompatible with the law of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 10

No fees of any description shall be payable by one State to the other in respect of the execution of "commissions rogatoires."

Nevertheless, the State making the request repays to the State applied to any charges and expenses payable to witnesses, experts, interpreters, or translators the costs of obtaining the attendance of witnesses who have not appeared voluntarily, and the charges payable to any person whom the competent judicial authority may have deputed to act in cases where the municipal law permits this to be done.

The repayment of these expenses is claimed by the authority applied to from the authority making the request when transmitting to it the documents establishing the execution of the "commission rogatoire." These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force for nationals of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 11

(a) The evidence may also be taken, without the intervention of the authorities of the State in whose territory it is to be taken, by a diplomatic or consular agent of the State before whose Courts the evidence is to be used, or by some other person named by the said Courts.

(b) The agent appointed to take the evidence may request named individuals to appear as witnesses, to produce any document, and to take an oath, but he has no compulsory powers.

(c) Summonses to appear issued by the agent will be drawn up in one of the languages of the State where the evidence is to be taken, or accompanied by a translation into one of those languages, unless the recipient is a national of the State making the request. Every summons shall state expressly that there is no compulsion to appear.

(d) The evidence may be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the State in which the evidence is to be used, and the parties will have the right to be represented by barristers or solicitors of that State.

ARTICLE 12

The fact that an attempt to take evidence by the method laid down in Article 11 has failed owing to the refusal of any witnesses to appear, to give evidence, or to produce documents does not preclude an application being subsequently made in accordance with Article 9.

IV.—*General Provisions*

ARTICLE 13

Any difficulties which may arise in connection with the operation of this Convention shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 14

(a) The present Convention shall come into force three months after the date on which ratifications are exchanged and shall remain in force for three years after its coming into force. In case neither of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of his intention to terminate the Convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given such notice.

(b) This Convention shall not apply to any of the Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates of the two High Contracting Parties, but either High Contracting Party may at any time extend, by a simple notification, this Convention to any such Dominion, Colony, Possession or Protectorate.

Such notification shall state the date on which the Convention shall come into force, the authorities to whom judicial and extra-judicial acts and "commissions rogatoires" are to be transmitted, and the language in which communications and translations are to be made.

Each of the High Contracting Parties may, at any time after the expiry of three years from the coming into force of the extension of this Convention to any of its Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates, terminate such extension on giving six months' previous notice.

(c) This Convention shall also not apply to Scotland or Ireland; but His Britannic Majesty shall have the right to extend the Convention to Scotland or Ireland on the conditions set forth in the preceding paragraph in respect of Dominions, Colonies, Possessions or Protectorates.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the 21st day of June, 1922.

(L.S.)	BALFOUR.
(L.S.)	CH. LEURQUIN.
(L.S.)	V. KINON.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 17

NOTIFICATION EFFECTED BY AN EXCHANGE
OF NOTES

(21st December, 1928, 1st February, 1929)

EXTENDING TO CANADA

as from the 21st December, 1928

THE CONVENTION

BETWEEN

HIS MAJESTY
AND THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC

RELATIVE TO

Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters

Signed at London, the 11th November, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1928

No. 17

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THE CONVENTION

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RELATIVE TO

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Signed at London, the 11th November, 1924



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Notification effected by an Exchange of Notes (21st December, 1928, 1st February, 1929), extending to Canada as from the 21st December, 1928, the Convention between His Majesty and the Czechoslovak Republic relative to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters, signed at London the 11th November, 1924.

From the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to the Czechoslovak Minister to Great Britain

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.,

21st December, 1928.

No. T. 13943/13943/371

SIR,—I have the honour, at the request of His Majesty's Government in Canada, to notify you that His Britannic Majesty desires, in accordance with article 14(2) of the Anglo-Czechoslovak Civil Procedure Convention of November 11, 1924, to extend the convention to that Dominion.

2. I have the honour to inform you that the authorities to whom judicial and extrajudicial acts and commissions rogatoires should be transmitted are, where action is to be taken in any Province in Canada, the Attorney General of such Province; in the North West Territories, the Commissioner of the North West Territories; and in the Yukon Territory, the Gold Commissioner of that territory. The language in which communications to such authorities and translations are to be made is English, except in the Province of Quebec where they may be made either in English or in French.

3. The Governments of the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, Alberta and of the Yukon Territory have intimated that to ensure their due execution commissions rogatoires to be executed in their territories should contain full and complete interrogatories.

4. In requesting that you will be so good as to acknowledge this communication on behalf of your Government, I have the honour to suggest that the exchange of notes thus constituted should be regarded as placing the matter on formal record, and that the extension of the terms of the convention to the Dominion of Canada should be considered as coming into force from the date of this note.

I have, etc.,

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN.

Monsieur JAN G. MASARYK, C.B.E.,

&c., &c., &c.

*From the Czechoslovak Minister to Great Britain to the British Secretary of
State for Foreign Affairs*

1st February, 1929.

No. 748/29

SIR,—With reference to your note No. T. 13943/13943/371 of the 21st December, 1928, relative to the extension of the Anglo-Czechoslovak Civil Procedure Convention of November 11, 1924, to the Dominion of Canada, I have the honour, on behalf of the Czechoslovak Government, to acknowledge this communication. It is understood that the extension of the terms of the above-named Convention to the Dominion of Canada has come into force from the 21st December, 1928.

I have, etc.,

JAN MASARYK.

The Right Honourable,
Sir AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, K.G.

Convention between the United Kingdom and the Czechoslovak Republic relative to Legal Proceedings in Civil and Commercial Matters

Signed at London, November 11, 1924

[Ratifications exchanged at London, March 29, 1926]

HIS Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and the President of the Czechoslovak Republic, being desirous to facilitate in their respective territories legal proceedings in civil and commercial matters and also non-contentious matters, which are being dealt with by the courts or authorities of the other State, have decided to conclude a convention for this purpose, and have accordingly nominated as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

Sir William George Tyrrell, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

The President of the Czechoslovak Republic:

Dr. Emil Spira, Head of Department in the Ministry of Justice;

Who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

I.—*Preliminary*

ARTICLE 1

This convention applies only to civil and commercial matters and also to non-contentious matters, including trusteeship, guardianship, administration and probate, which are being dealt with by the courts or authorities of either State.

PRESIDENT Československé republiky a Jeho Veličenstvo král Spojeného Království Velké Británie a Irska a britských Dominíí zámořských, císař Indický, přejíce si usnadniti ve svých dotyčných územích výkony řízení ve věcech civilních a obchodních jakož i ve věcech nesporných, které se vedou před soudy (úřady) druhého státu, rozhodli se, že uzavrou smlouvu k tomu účelu a jmenovali souhlasně svými zástupci:

President Československé republiky:

Dra Emila Spiru, odborového přednostu v ministertsvu spravedlnosti;

Jeho Veličenstvo král Spojeného Království Velké Británie a Irska a britských Dominíí zámořských, císař Indický:

Sir William-a George Tyrrell-a, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., C.B., zástupce státního podtajemníka pro věci zahraniční;

již předloživše si navzájem své plné moci a shledavše je v dobré a náležité formě, shodli se na těchto člancích:

I.—*Uvod*

ČLÁNEK 1

Tato smlouva upravuje pouze záležitosti občanské, obchodní a nesporné, včetně řízení poručenského, opatrovnického a pozůstalostního, pokud se vedou před soudy (úřady) smluvních stran.

II.—*Service of Judicial and Extra-Judicial Documents*

ARTICLE 2

When judicial or extra-judicial documents drawn up in one of the contracting States are to be served in the territory of the other, such documents may, at the option of the party interested, be transmitted to the recipients in either of the ways provided in articles 3, 5 and 6.

ARTICLE 3

(1) The request for service by the court or authority of the other State is addressed:—

In England, by the Czechoslovak consul in London to the senior master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England;

In the Czechoslovak Republic, by the British consul to the Ministry of Justice of the Czechoslovak Republic at Prague.

(2) The request, containing the name (if known) of the court or authority to whom the document is to be transmitted, and of the court or authority from whom the document transmitted emanates, the names and descriptions of the parties, the address of the recipient and the nature of the document in question, shall be drawn up in the State (official) language of the State applied to. The court or authority who receives the request shall send to the consular authority the documents proving the service or explaining the reason which has prevented such service.

If the court or authority to whom a document has been transmitted is not competent to deal with it, such court or authority will of its own motion transmit the document to the competent court or authority of its own State.

(3) Service shall be effected by the competent court or authority of the State applied to. Such court or authority, except in the cases provided for in paragraph (4) of this article,

II.—*O doručování soudních a mimosoudních spisů*

ČLÁNEK 2

Mají-li býti doručeny soudní nebo mimosoudní spisy, zřízené na území jednoho ze smluvních států, na území druhého státu mohou býti předány, komu jsou určeny, podle volby účastněné strany některým ze způsobů uvedených v čl. 3, 5 a 6.

ČLÁNEK 3

(1) Žádost o doručení soudem (úřadem) druhého státu je řídit:

v republice Československé britským konsulem na ministerstvo spravedlnosti republiky československé v Praze,

v Anglii československým konsulem v Londýně na předsedu Nejvyššího soudu v Anglii.

(2) Žádost, jež má obsahovati označení soudu (úřadu), jemuž je žádost určena, pokud je znám, jakož i soudu (úřadu), od něhož doručovaný spis pochází, jména a postavení stran, adresu příjemcovu a povahu doručovaného spisu, jest sepsati v řeči státní (oficiální) dožádaného státu. Dožádaný soud (úřad) zašle konsulárnímu úřadu výkaz o provedeném doručení nebo mu oznámí důvody, které doručení byly na překážku.

Není-li soud (úřad), jemuž spis byl předán, příslušným, postoupí jej z úřední povinnosti příslušnému soudu (úřadu) vlastního státu.

(3) Doručení provede příslušný soud (úřad) dožádaného státu. Tento soud (úřad) může se mimo případy uvedené v odst. (4) tohoto článku obmeziti na to, že předá doručovaný

may limit its action to effecting service by the transmission of the document to the recipient if he is willing to accept it.

(4) If the document to be served is drawn up in the State (official) language of the State applied to, or is accompanied by a translation in such language, the court or authority applied to shall serve the document, in accordance with such wish as may be expressed in the request, either in the manner prescribed by its laws for the service of similar documents, or in a special form which is not incompatible with such law. Should such wish not be expressed, the court or authority applied to will endeavour to effect service as provided in paragraph (3).

The translation provided for in the preceding paragraph shall be certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular agent of the State making the request or by an official or sworn translator of one or other of the two States.

(5) The request for service can only be refused if the State in whose territory it is to be effected considers it such as to compromise its sovereignty or safety.

(6) Proof of service shall be furnished by a certificate from the court or authority of the State applied to, setting forth the fact, the manner and the date of such service.

The document to be served shall be forwarded in duplicate, and the certificate shall appear on one of the copies, or be attached to it.

ARTICLE 4

No fees of any description shall be payable by one State to the other in respect of the service under article 3.

Nevertheless the State making the request must pay to the State applied to any charges which are payable under the local law to the persons employed to effect service, or which were incurred by effecting service in a special form. These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force for nationals of the

spis osobě, které jest určen, je-li ochotna jej přijmouti.

(4) Je-li spis, jenž má býti doručen, sepsán v řeči státní (oficiální) dožádaného státu, nebo opatřen překladem v této řeči, doručí jej dožádaný soud (úřad), bylo-li o to výslovně žádáno, způsobem, který je předepsán zákony platnými v jeho sídle pro doručování spisů stejného druhu, nebo ve formě zvláštní, nepřičí-li se ta těmže zákonným předpisům. Kde o to výslovně žádáno neby o pokusí se dožádaný soud (úřad) doručiti spis způsobem zmíněným v odst. (3).

Správnost překladu zmíněného v předchozím odstavci jest ověřiti diplomatickým nebo konsulárním zástupcem dožadujícího státu, neb úředním či přísežným tlumočníkem jednoho z obou států.

(5) Doručení lze odepřiti jen tehdy, pokládá-li stát, na jehož území má býti provedeno, že by bylo s to ohroziti jeho svrchovanost nebo bezpečí.

(6) Průkaz o doručení bude podán vysvědčením soudu (úřadu) dožádaného státu, kterým bude zjištěno, že spis byl doručen a kdy a jakým způsobem se tak stalo.

Doručovaný spis třeba dodati dvojmo a průkaz o provedeném doručení jest napsati na jedno z obou vyhotovení anebo jej k němu připojiti.

ČLÁNEK 4

Za doručení podle článku 3. nebudou smluvní státy vzájemně požadovati poplatky jakéhokoli druhu.

Nieméně nahradí dožadující stát dožadovanému státu všechny výlohy, jež podle zákonů platných v místě doručení třeba zapraviti osobám, jimž přísluší doručení, nebo oni, jež vzešly provedením doručení ve formě zvláštní. Tyto výlohy budou vyměřeny podle sazby platné pro příslušníky dožádaného státu. Dožádaný soud (úřad)

State applied to. Repayment of these charges will be claimed by the court or authority applied to from the court or authority which made the request, through the consular authority, when transmitting to the latter the certificate provided for in article 3 (6).

ARTICLE 5

The document to be served may also be delivered to the recipient, whatever his nationality, in person, without the intervention of the courts or authorities of the State in whose territory service is to be effected:—

(a) By the diplomatic or consular agents of the State making the request; or

(b) As far as this is not opposed to the law of the State making the request, by a solicitor (advokát) or notary of the other State appointed by the courts or authorities of the State making the request, or by the party on whose application the document was issued, either generally or in any particular case.

In order that the document may be served in accordance with this article, it must be drawn up in the State (official) language of the State in whose territory service is to be effected, or must be accompanied by a translation in such language, unless the recipient is a national of the State making the request.

ARTICLE 6

Service of documents may also be effected by post in cases where this method is permitted by the law of the State in which the document is issued.

III.—*Taking of Evidence*

ARTICLE 7

When a court or authority in one of the contracting States orders that evidence is to be taken in the territory of the other State, this may be done in any one of the ways prescribed in articles 8, 10 and 11.

předá průkaz o doručení, o němž je řeč v článku 3. odst. (6) konsulárnímu úřadu, který o doručení žádal a připojí výzvu pro dožadující soud (úřad), aby mu nahradil tyto výlohy.

ČLÁNEK 5

I bez součinnosti soudů (úřadů) státu, na jehož území spis má být doručen, může tento být předán do rukou osoby, které jest určen, nehledíc k její státní příslušnosti:

(a) diplomatickými nebo konsulárními zástupci dožadujícího státu, nebo

(b) pokud se to nepřičí zákonodárství dožadujícího státu, advokátem (solicitem) nebo notářem druhého státu, který bude k tomu ustanoven soudy (úřady) státu dožadujícího nebo stranou, k jejíž žádosti byl spis vydán, at' již všeobecně, at' pro jednotlivý případ

Aby mohl spis být předán podle tohoto článku, musí být sepsán v řeči státní (oficiální) toho státu, na jehož území doručení má být provedeno, nebo být opatřen přen překladem v této řeči, leč by příjemce byl příslušníkem státu dožadujícího.

ČLÁNEK 6

Doručení bude lze také poštou tam, kde to připouští zákony státu, v kterém spis doručovaný byl vydán.

III.—*O provádění důkazů*

ČLÁNEK 7

Kdykoli soud (úřad) jednoho ze smluvních států nařídí, aby byl proveden důkaz na území druhého státu, lze důkaz provést některým ze způsobů uvedených v článcích 8, 10 a 11.

ARTICLE 8

ČLÁNEK 8

(1) The court or authority of one contracting State may, in accordance with the provisions of its law, address itself by means of a "commission rogatoire" to the competent court or authority of the other contracting State, requesting it to take the evidence within its jurisdiction.

(2) The "commission rogatoire" shall be drawn up in the State (official) language of the State applied to, or be accompanied by a translation in such language, certified as correct by a diplomatic or consular officer of the State making the request, or by an official or sworn translator of one of the two States. If it is not accompanied by such a translation, one may be made by the State applied to if the other State so requests.

(3) The "commission rogatoire" shall be transmitted—

In England, by the Czechoslovak consul in London to the senior master of the Supreme Court of Judicature in England;

In the Czechoslovak Republic, by the British consul to the Ministry of Justice of the Czechoslovak Republic at Prague.

(4) It shall be incumbent upon the court or authority to whom the "commission rogatoire" is addressed to give effect to it, if necessary, by the use of the same compulsory measures as in the execution of a commission emanating from the courts or authorities of its own State.

(5) The consular authority of the State making the request will, if he so desires, be informed of the date and place when and where the proceedings will take place, in order that the interested parties may be able to be present.

(6) The execution of the "commission rogatoire" can only be refused:—

(a) If the authenticity of the document is not established;

(b) If in the State applied to the execution of the "commission rogatoire" does not fall within the functions of the courts or authorities;

(1) Soud (úřad) jedné strany smluvní může, podle zákonných předpisů pro něj platných, obrátiti se na příslušný soud (úřad) druhé strany smluvní se žádostí, aby v oboru vlastní příslušnosti důkaz provedl.

(2) Dožádání jest sepsati v řeči státní (oficiální) dožádaného státu nebo opatřiti je překladem v této řeči, jehož správnost bude ověřena diplomatickým nebo konsulárním zástupcem dožadujícího státu, nebo úředním či přísežným tlumočnickem jednoho z obou států. Není-li opatřeno takovým překladem, může tento, bylo-li o to požádáno, býti pořízen státem dožádaným.

(3) Dožádání o právní pomoc bude předáváno:

v republice Československé britským konsulem ministerstvu spravedlnosti republiky československé v Praze,

v Anglii československým konsulem v Londýně předsedovi Nejvyššího soudu v Anglii.

(4) Soud (úřad), na který bude řízeno dožádání o provedení důkazu, jest povinen vyhověti mu a použití při tom, bude-li třeba, týchž donucovacích prostředků, jako kdyby vykonal dožádání soudů (úřadů) vlastního státu.

(5) Konsulární úřad dožadujícího státu budiž, přeje-li si toho, zpraven o době a místě, kdy a kde bude žádaný výkon proveden, tak aby účastné strany mohly býti při tom přítomny.

(6) Výkon žádané právní pomoc lze odmítnouti pouze:

(a) není-li prokázána autentičnost dožádání o právní pomoc;

(b) nenáleží-li žádaný výkon ve státě dožádaném k pravomoci soudů (úřadů);

(c) If the State applied to consider it such as to affect its sovereignty or safety.

(7) In case the court or authority applied to is not competent, the "commission rogatoire" will be forwarded without any further request to the competent court or authority of the State applied to.

(8) In every instance where the "commission rogatoire" is not executed by the court or authority applied to, the latter will at once inform the consular authority of the State making the request, stating the grounds on which the execution of the commission has been refused or has proved impossible, or the court or authority to whom the commission has been forwarded.

(9) The court or authority which executes the "commission rogatoire" will apply, so far as the procedure to be followed is concerned, the law of its own country.

Nevertheless, an application by the court or authority making the request that some special procedure may be followed shall be acceded to, provided that such procedure is not incompatible with the law of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 9

No fees of any description shall be demanded by the courts or authorities of one State from the other in respect of the execution of "commission rogatoires."

Nevertheless, the State making the request shall repay to the State applied to any charges and expenses payable to witnesses, experts, interpreters, or translators, the costs of obtaining the attendance of witnesses who have not appeared voluntarily, expenses incurred by the adoption of a special procedure in accordance with article 8 (9), and the charges payable to any person whom the court or authority applied to may have deputed to act in cases where its law permits this to be done.

(c) pokládá-li dožádaný stát za to, že by výkon dožádání o právní pomoc ohrozil jeho svrchovanost nebo bezpečí.

(7) Není-li dožádaný soud (úřad) příslušným, postoupí z úřední povinnosti dožádání o právní pomoc příslušnému soudu (úřadu) vlastního státu.

(8) Kdykoli nebude dožádaným soudem (úřadem) vyhověno žádosti o právní pomoc, oznámí to tento ihned konsulárnímu úřadu dožadujícího státu a uvede důvody, pro které výkon dožádání byl odmítnut nebo pro které nebylo lze jej provést, nebo označí soud (úřad), jemuž bylo dožádání postoupeno.

(9) Soud (úřad), prováděje žádanou právní pomoc, zachová, pokud jde o formu řízení, zákony vlastního státu.

Nicméně bude vyhověti žádosti dožadujícího soudu (úřadu), aby byla zachována zvláštní forma řízení, ač-li takováto zvláštní forma neodporuje zákonům státu dožádaného.

ČLÁNEK 9

Za výkon žádané právní pomoci nebudou soudy (úřady) požadovati na soudech (úřadech) druhého státu nijakých poplatků.

Nicméně nahradí dožadující stát státu dožádanému: výlohy a výdaje, jež třeba zaplatiti svědkům, znalecům, tlumočníkům nebo překladatelům, dále výlohy spojené s předvedením svědku, kteří se nedostavili dobrovolně, výlohy spojené s provedením důkazů ve zvláštní formě podle článku 8. odst. (9), jakož i ony, jež třeba platiti osobě, která bude ustanovena dožádaným soudem (úřadem), aby důkaz provedla, připouští-li tak místní zákony.

The repayment of these expenses is to be claimed by the court or authority applied to from the court or authority making the request, through the consular authority, when transmitting to the latter the documents establishing the execution of the "commission rogatoire." These charges are calculated in accordance with the tariff in force for nationals of the State applied to.

ARTICLE 10

(1) Further, without the intervention of the courts or authorities of the State in whose territory the evidence is to be taken, this may be done by a consular agent of the other State.

(2) The agent referred to in paragraph (1) may request the parties or any other individual to appear as a witness, or to give expert evidence, or to produce any document or proof, and he may administer the oath to the parties, witnesses, or experts, but he has no compulsory powers.

(3) Summonses to appear issued in accordance with paragraph (2) must be drawn up in the State (official) language of the State where the evidence is to be taken or accompanied by a translation into such language, unless the recipient is a national of the State making the request.

(4) The evidence may be taken in accordance with the procedure laid down by the law of the State in which the evidence is to be used, and the parties will have the right to be represented by barristers or solicitors of that State.

ARTICLE 11

(1) The competent court or authority of the State applied to may also itself be requested to cause the evidence to be taken by a consular agent of the State making the request.

(2) In this case the court or authority applied to will take the necessary steps to secure the attendance of the parties, witnesses or experts and the production of docu-

Dožádaný soud (úřad) požádá o náhradu těchto výloh soud (úřad), který o právní pomoc žádal ve spisu, jímž předá zakročivšímu konsulu doklady o provedené žádosti za právní pomoc. Výlohy budou vyměřeny podle sazby platné pro příslušníky dožádaného státu.

ČLÁNEK 10

(1) Je dále přípustno, aby bez účasti soudů (úřadů) státu, v němž důkaz má být proveden, stalo se tak konsulárním zástupcem státu dožadujícího.

(2) Zástupce státu uvedený v odstavci (1) je oprávněn obeslati strany nebo jiné osoby k svědeckému či znaleckému výslechu a vyzvat je ku předložení listiny nebo ku podání dokladů, a vzít strany, svědky nebo znalce do přísahy, nemůže však použítí nijakých donucovacích prostředků.

(3) Obsílky vydané podle odst. (2) jest sepsati v řeči státní (oficiální) státu, kde důkaz má být proveden, nebo opatřiti je překladem v této řeči, leč by obeslaný byl příslušníkem státu dožadujícího.

(4) Důkaz může být proveden ve formě předepsané zákony státu, kde ho má být užito a stranám přísluší právo dáti se při tom zastupovati advokáty (barristry, solicitory) z tohoto státu.

ČLÁNEK 11

(1) Je rovněž přípustno požádati příslušný soud (úřad) dožádaného státu, aby sám dal provést důkaz konsulárním zástupcem dožadujícího státu.

(2) V takovém případě učiní dožádaný soud (úřad) nutná opatření, aby zajistil, aby strany, svědkové nebo znalci se dostavili a aby byly předloženy listiny či doklady, a použije,

ments or proofs, making use, if necessary, of the compulsory powers to which it is entitled.

(3) The agent referred to in paragraph (1) may administer the oath to any party, witness or expert who is willing to take it.

(4) The provisions of article 10 (4) are also applicable to proceedings under this article.

ARTICLE 12

The fact that an attempt to take evidence by the method laid down in article 10 has failed owing to the refusal of any parties, witnesses or experts to appear or to give evidence, or to produce documents or proofs, does not preclude an application being subsequently made in accordance with articles 8 or 11.

IV.—*General Provisions*

ARTICLE 13

Any difficulties which may arise in connection with the operation of this convention shall be settled through the diplomatic channel.

ARTICLE 14

(1) The present convention, of which the English and Czechoslovak texts are equally authentic, shall come into force three months after the date on which ratifications are exchanged, and shall remain in force for three years after its coming into force. In case neither of the high contracting parties shall have given notice to the other six months before the expiration of the said period of his intention to terminate the convention, it shall remain in force until the expiration of six months from the day on which either of the high contracting parties shall have given such notice.

(2) This convention shall not apply to Scotland or Northern Ireland, nor to any of the dominions, colonies, possessions or protectorates of His Britannic Majesty, but His Britannic Majesty may at any time extend, by

bude-li toho třeba, též donucovacích prostředků, k nimž jest oprávněn.

(3) Konsulární zástupce uvedený v odstavci (1) může vzít strany, svědky či znalce do přísahy, jsou-li ochotni složit ji.

(4) Ustanovení článku 10. odst. (4) platí rovněž pro případ, kdy důkazy budou prováděny dle tohoto článku.

ČLÁNEK 12

(1) Okolnost, že nebylo lze provéstí důkaz způsobem uvedeným v článku 10, protože strana, svědek nebo znalec odpřelí dostaviti se, vypovídati nebo vydati svědeckví nebo předložiti listiny nebo doklady, není na překážku, aby bylo znovu požádáno o právní pomoc podle článku 8. nebo 11.

IV.—*Všeobecná ustanovení*

ČLÁNEK 13

Všecké obtíže, které by mohly vzejíti hledíc ku provádění této smlouvy, budou urovnány v cestě diplomatické.

ČLÁNEK 14

(1) Tato smlouva, jejíž československé a anglické znění jsou stejně autentická, nabude účinnosti tři měsíce po výměně ratifikačních listin a zůstane v platnosti po dobu tří let od doby, kdy se stala účinnou. Nebude-li účinnost smlouvy vypovězena jednou z Vysokých smluvních stran šest měsíců před uplynutím této lhůty, prodlouží se mlčky vždy o další pololetí, pokud nebude vypovězena jednou z Vysokých smluvních stran na 6 měsíců.

(2) Tato smlouva se nevztahuje na Skotsko, ni na Severní Irsko, ani na dominie, kolonie, državy nebo chráněná území Jeho Britského Veličenstva; Jeho Britskému Veličenstvu přísluší však právo rozšířiti kdykoli pouhým

a simple notification, this convention to Scotland, Northern Ireland, or any such dominion, colony, possession or protectorate.

Such notification shall state the date on which such extension shall come into force, the authorities to whom judicial and extra-judicial acts and "commissions rogatoires" are to be transmitted, and the language in which communications to the authorities of the territory concerned and translations are to be made.

Either of the high contracting parties may, at any time after the expiry of three years from the coming into force of the extension of this convention to Scotland, Northern Ireland or any of His Britannic Majesty's dominions, colonies, possessions or protectorates, terminate such extension on giving six months' previous notice.

(3) The preceding stipulations relating to the extension of this convention to Scotland or Northern Ireland, or to any of the dominions, colonies, possessions or protectorates of His Britannic Majesty, shall also apply to any territory in respect of which a mandate on behalf of the League of Nations has been accepted by His Britannic Majesty.

In faith whereof the undersigned have signed the present convention and have affixed thereto their seals.

Done in duplicate at London, the eleventh day of November, 1924.

oznámením působnost této smlouvy na Skotsko, Severní Irsko, nebo některé z řečených dominií, kolonií, držav nebo chráněných území.

V oznámení tom budou označeny den, kdy toto rozšíření působnosti smlouvy stane se účinným, úřady, jimž bude předávati soudní a mimosoudní spisy a dožadání o právní pomoc, jakož i řeč, ve které jest sepisovati sdělení, určená pro tato území, a překlady.

Obě Vysoké smluvní strany mohou po uplynutí tří let ode dne, kdy nabude působnosti rozšíření této smlouvy na Skotsko, Severní Irsko, nebo na některé z dominií, kolonií, držav nebo chráněných území Jeho Britského Veličenstva, vypovědět kdykoli působnost takového rozšíření smlouvy na šest měsíců.

(3) Ustanovení právě uvedená o rozšíření účinnosti této smlouvy na Skotsko, Severní Irsko, nebo na některé dominie, kolonie, državy nebo chráněna území Jeho Britského Veličenstva platí také ohledně každého území, nad nímž byl Jeho Britským Veličenstvem přijat mandát od Společnosti Národů.

Cemuž na vědomí zplnomocněnci smlouvu podepsali a připojili svoje pečeti.

Dáno dvojmo v Londýně, dne jedenáctého listopadu 1924.

(L.S.) W. TYRRELL.

(L.S.) DR. EMIL SPIRA.

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DOMINION OF CANADA

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TREATY SERIES, 1929
No. 18

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TO
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1929



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GENERAL TREATIES TO WHICH CANADA IS A PARTY

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Canadian Ratification (Deposit)
1	Convention and General Regulations. International Radiotelegraph. Union of South Africa, French Equatorial Africa and other colonies, French West Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese East Africa and the Portuguese possessions in Asia, Germany, Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, . . . etc.	Washington Nov. 25, 1927.	Washington Oct. 29, 1928.
6	Agreement. Assignment of High Frequencies on the North American Continent. Canada, Cuba, Newfoundland, and the United States of America. Exchange of Notes (February 26 and 28, 1929, and subsequent dates).	(In force as from March 1, 1929).	Not required
7	Treaty. Renunciation of War. British Empire, Australia, Canada, India, Irish Free State, New Zealand, South Africa, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Poland, United States of America.	Paris, Aug. 27, 1928	Washington, March 2, 1929
15	Convention. Universal Postal Union. Afghanistan, South Africa, Albania, Germany, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, . . . etc.	London, . . . June 28, 1929	London, Nov. 6, 1929.

TREATIES, ETC., WITH THE FOLLOWING STATES

No.	Nature of Instrument	Place and Date of	
		Signature	Ratification (Exchange)
5	China. Treaty. Chinese Customs Tariff. Exchange of Notes, Dec. 20, 1928.	Nanking, Dec. 20, 1928	London, Mar. 14, 1929.
9	Denmark. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Ottawa, June 18, 1929	Not required
12	Greece. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	London, Sept. 30, 1929	Not required
4	Irish Free State. Agreement. Radio Communications. Notes.	Ottawa, Sept. 27, 1928 Dublin Nov. 15, 1928	Not required
10	Japan. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Ottawa, Sept. 21, 1929	Not required
11	Netherlands. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Ottawa, Sept. 23, 1929	Not required
8	Norway. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Ottawa, May 2, 1929	Not required
17	Soviet Union. Resumption of Diplomatic Relations. Exchange of Notes.	London, Dec. 20, 1929 Moscow, Dec. 21, 1929	Not required
16	Sweden. Agreement. Taxation of Shipping Profits. Notes.	Ottawa, Nov. 21, 1929	Not required
3	Union of South Africa. Agreement. Radio Communications. Notes.	Ottawa, Sept. 27, 1928 Pretoria, Dec. 19, 1928	Not required
2	United States of America. Agreement. Radio Communications. Notes.	Washington, Oct. 2 and Dec. 29, 1928 Jan. 12, 1929	Not required
13	United States of America. Agreement. Admission of Civil Aircraft. Notes.	Washington, Aug. 29, and Oct. 22, 1929	Not required
14	United States of America. Agreement. Quarantine Inspection of Vessels. Notes.	Ottawa, Oct. 10 and 23, 1929	Not required

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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 1

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH
CONVENTION
AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

Signed at Washington, the 25th November, 1927.
Canadian Ratification deposited the 29th October, 1928.



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No. 1

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH
CONVENTION
AND GENERAL REGULATIONS

Signed at Washington, the 25th November, 1927.

Canadian Ratification deposited the 29th October, 1928.



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1930

INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELEGRAPH CONVENTION

SIGNED AT WASHINGTON, 26TH NOVEMBER 1927

Texte officiel

CONVENTION RADIOTÉLÉGRAPHIQUE INTERNATIONALE

conclue entre les Gouvernements de:

L'Union de l'Afrique du Sud, l'Afrique équatoriale française et autres Colonies, l'Afrique occidentale française, l'Afrique occidentale portugaise, l'Afrique orientale portugaise et les Possessions portugaises asiatiques, l'Allemagne, la République Argentine, la Fédération Australienne, l'Autriche, la Belgique, la Bolivie, le Brésil, la Bulgarie, le Canada, le Chili, la Chine, la République de Colombie, la Colonie espagnole du Golfe de Guinée, le Congo belge, Costa-Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, la Cyrénaïque, le Danemark, la République Dominicaine, l'Egypte, la République de El Salvador, l'Erythrée, l'Espagne, l'Estonie, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, la Finlande, la France, la Grande-Bretagne, la Grèce, le Guatemala, la République de Haïti, la République de Honduras, la Hongrie, les Indes britanniques, les Indes néerlandaises, l'Indochine française, l'Etat libre d'Irlande, l'Italie, le Japon, Chosen, Taiwan, Sakhalin japonais, le Territoire à bail du Kouangtoug et le Territoire des Iles des Mers du Sud sous mandat japonais, la République de Libéria, Madagascar, le Maroc (à l'exception de la Zone espagnole), le Mexique, Monaco, le Nicaragua, la Norvège, la Nouvelle-Zélande, la République de Panama, le Paraguay, les Pays-Bas, le Pérou, la Perse, la Pologne, le Portugal, la Roumanie, le Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes, le Siam, la Somalie italienne, la Suède, la Suisse, Surinam, les Territoires Syro-Libanais, la République de Saint-Marin, la Tchécoslovaquie, la Tripolitaine, la Tunisie, la Turquie, l'Uruguay et le Vénézuéla.

Official Translation

INTERNATIONAL RADIO-TELEGRAPH CONVENTION

concluded between the Governments of:

Union of South Africa, French Equatorial Africa and other colonies, French West Africa, Portuguese West Africa, Portuguese East Africa and the Portuguese possessions in Asia, Germany, Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Austria, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, China, Republic of Colombia, Spanish Colony of the Gulf of Guinea, Belgian Congo, Costa Rica, Cuba, Curaçao, Cyrenaica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Republic of El Salvador, Erythrea, Spain, Estonia, United States of America, Finland, France, Great Britain, Greece, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Hungary, British India, Dutch East Indies, French Indo-China, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, Chosen, Taiwan, Japanese Sakhalin, the Leased Territory of Kwantung and the South Sea Islands under Japanese Mandate, Republic of Liberia, Madagascar, Morocco (with the exception of the Spanish Zone), Mexico, Monaco, Nicaragua, Norway, New Zealand, Republic of Panama, Paraguay, the Netherlands, Peru, Persia, Poland, Portugal, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes, Siam, Italian Somaliland, Sweden, Switzerland, Surinam, Syro-Libanese Territories, Republic of San Marino, Czechoslovakia, Tripolitania, Tunis, Turkey, Uruguay, and Venezuela.

Les soussignés, Plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements des Pays ci-dessus énumérés, s'étant réunis en Conférence à

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the countries named above, being assembled in conference at

Washington, ont, d'un commun accord et sous réserve de ratification, arrêté la Convention suivante:

ARTICLE PREMIER

DÉFINITIONS

Dans la présente Convention:

le terme "communication radioélectrique" ou "radiocommunication" s'applique à la transmission sans fil d'écrits, de signes, de signaux, d'images et de sons, de toute nature, à l'aide des ondes hertziennes;

le terme "station de radiocommunication" ou simplement "station" désigne une station outillée pour effectuer une radiocommunication;

le terme "station fixe" désigne une station établie à demeure et communiquant avec une ou plusieurs stations établies de la même manière;

le terme "station mobile" désigne une station susceptible de se déplacer et qui habituellement se déplace;

le terme "station terrestre" désigne une station autre qu'une station mobile, utilisée pour la radiocommunication avec des stations mobiles;

le terme "service mobile" désigne le service de radiocommunication exécuté entre stations mobiles et stations terrestres et par les stations mobiles communiquant entre elles;

le terme "service international" désigne un service de radiocommunication entre une station dans un Pays et une station dans un autre Pays, ou entre une station terrestre et une station mobile qui se trouve au delà des limites du Pays dans lequel est située la station terrestre, ou entre deux ou plusieurs stations mobiles sur ou au-dessus des hautes mers. Un service de radiocommunication intérieur ou national, qui est susceptible de causer des brouillages avec d'autres services au delà des limites du Pays dans lequel il opère, est considéré comme service international au point de vue du brouillage;

le terme "réseau général des voies de communication" désigne l'ensemble des voies de communication télégraphiques

Washington, have, by common consent and subject to ratification, concluded the following Convention:

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS

In the present Convention:

the term "radioelectric communication" or "radiocommunication" applies to the wireless transmission of writing, signs, signals, facsimiles, and sounds of all kinds by means of Hertzian waves;

the term "radiocommunication station" or simply "station" means a station equipped for the purpose of effecting radiocommunication;

the term "fixed station" means a station established in a fixed spot and communicating with one or more stations similarly established;

the term "mobile station" means a station capable of moving which ordinarily does move;

the term "land station" means a station, other than a mobile station, used for radiocommunication with mobile stations;

the term "mobile service" means the radiocommunication service effected between mobile stations and land stations, and between mobile stations themselves;

the term "international service" means a radiocommunication service between a station in one country and a station in another country, or between a land station and a mobile station which is outside the limits of the country in which the land station is situated, or between two or more mobile stations on or over the high seas. An internal or national radiocommunication service which is capable of causing interference with other services outside the limits of the country in which it operates is considered as an international service from the point of view of interference;

the term "general communications system" means the whole of the existing telegraph and telephone means of com-

et téléphoniques existantes, ouvertes au service public, avec fils et sans fil, à l'exclusion des voies de radiocommunication du service mobile;

le terme "service public" désigne un service à l'usage du public en général;

le terme "service restreint" désigne un service ne pouvant être utilisé que par des personnes spécifiées ou dans des buts particuliers;

le terme "correspondance publique" désigne toute communication radioélectrique qu'une station, par le fait de sa mise à la disposition du service public, doit accepter du public pour transmission;

le terme "entreprise privée" désigne tout particulier et toute Compagnie ou Corporation qui exploite une ou plusieurs stations pour des communications radioélectriques;

le terme "radiotélégramme" désigne un télégramme originaire ou à destination d'une station mobile, transmis, sur tout ou partie de son parcours, par des moyens radioélectriques.

munication open to public service, both wire and wireless, with the exception of the radiocommunication channels of the mobile service;

the term "public service" means a service for the use of the public in general;

the term "restricted service" means a service which may be used only by specified persons or for particular purposes;

the term "public correspondence" means every radioelectric communication which a station, by virtue of its being available for public service, must accept from the public for transmission;

the term "private enterprise" means any individual person and any company or corporation which operates one or more stations for radioelectric communications;

the term "radiotelegram" means a telegram originating in or destined for a mobile station, and transmitted over all or part of its course by radioelectric means.

ARTICLE 2

ÉTENDUE DE LA CONVENTION

Sec. 1. Les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à appliquer les dispositions de la présente Convention dans toutes les stations de radiocommunication établies ou exploitées par les Gouvernements contractants et ouvertes au service international de la correspondance publique. Ils s'engagent également à appliquer lesdites dispositions aux services spéciaux régis par les Règlements annexés à la présente Convention.

Sec. 2. Ils s'engagent, en outre, à prendre ou à proposer à leurs législatures respectives les mesures nécessaires pour imposer l'observation des dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés, aux particuliers et entreprises privées autorisés à établir et à exploiter des stations de radiocommunication du service international ouvertes ou non à la correspondance publique.

Sec. 3. Les Gouvernements contractants reconnaissent le droit à deux Gouvernements contractants d'organiser

ARTICLE 2

SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION

Sec. 1. The contracting Governments undertake to apply the provisions of the present Convention in all radiocommunication stations established, or operated by the contracting Governments, and open to the international service of public correspondence. They undertake also to apply these provisions to the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

Sec. 2. They undertake, in addition, to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the measures necessary to impose the observance of the provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto upon individual persons and private enterprises authorized to establish and operate radiocommunication stations for international service, whether or not the stations are open to public correspondence.

Sec. 3. The contracting Governments recognize the right of two contracting Governments to organize radioelectric

entre eux des communications radioélectriques, à la seule condition de se conformer à toutes les dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés.

ARTICLE 3

INTERCOMMUNICATION

Sec. 1. (1) En ce qui concerne les communications internationales entre stations fixes, la liberté de chaque Gouvernement contractant reste entière, relativement à l'organisation du service et à la détermination des correspondances à échanger par les stations assurant ces communications.

(2) Toutefois, lorsque ces stations fixes effectuent un service international de correspondance publique, soit de Pays à Pays, soit avec des stations du service mobile, elles doivent se conformer, respectivement pour chacune de ces deux catégories de communications, aux prescriptions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés.

Sec. 2. En ce qui regarde les communications entre stations participant au service mobile, les stations assurant ces communications sont tenues, dans les limites de leur affectation normale, d'échanger réciproquement les radiotélégrammes, sans distinction du système radioélectrique adopté par elles.

Sec. 3. Toutefois, afin de ne pas entraver les progrès scientifiques, les dispositions du paragraphe précédent n'empêchent pas l'emploi éventuel d'un système radioélectrique incapable de communiquer avec d'autres systèmes, pourvu que cette incapacité soit due à la nature spécifique de ce système et qu'elle ne soit pas l'effet de dispositifs adoptés uniquement en vue d'empêcher l'intercommunication.

ARTICLE 4

SERVICE RESTREINT

Nonobstant les dispositions de l'Article 3, une station de radiocommunication peut être affectée à un service international restreint de correspondance publique, déterminé par le but de la correspondance ou par d'autres circonstances, indépendantes du système employé.

communications, between themselves, subject to the sole condition that they conform to all provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

ARTICLE 3

INTERCOMMUNICATION

Sec. 1. (1) In respect of international communications between fixed stations, the liberty of each contracting Government remains unaffected as regards the organization of the service and the decision as to the classes of correspondence to be exchanged by the stations effecting these communications.

(2) When, however, these fixed stations conduct an international service of public correspondence, either from country to country or with stations of the mobile service, they must conform, for each of these two classes of communications, to the relative provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.

Sec. 2. With regard to communications between stations taking part in the mobile service, the stations effecting these communications must, within the limits of their normal employment in the mobile service, exchange radiotelegrams reciprocally without distinction as to the radioelectric system adopted by them.

Sec. 3. Nevertheless, in order not to impede scientific progress, the provisions of the preceding paragraph do not prevent the use of a radioelectric system incapable of communicating with other systems, provided that such incapacity is due to the specific nature of such system and that it is not the effect of devices adopted solely with the object of preventing intercommunication.

ARTICLE 4

RESTRICTED SERVICE

Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 3, a radiocommunication station may be appropriated to a restricted international service of public correspondence determined by the object of the correspondence or by other circumstances independent of the system used.

ARTICLE 5

SECRET DES CORRESPONDANCES
SIGNAUX FAUX OU TROMPEURS

Les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à prendre ou à proposer à leurs législatures respectives les mesures utiles pour réprimer:

(a) la transmission et la réception, sans autorisation, à l'aide d'installations radioélectriques, de correspondances ayant un caractère privé;

(b) la divulgation du contenu ou simplement de l'existence de correspondances qui auraient pu être captées à l'aide d'installations radioélectriques;

(c) la publication ou l'usage, sans autorisation, de correspondances reçues à l'aide d'installations radioélectriques;

(d) la transmission ou la mise en circulation de signaux de détresse ou d'appels de détresse, faux ou trompeurs.

ARTICLE 6

INSTRUCTION DES CONTRAVENTIONS

Les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à s'entr'aider dans l'instruction des contraventions aux dispositions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés, ainsi que, éventuellement, dans la poursuite des personnes contrevenant à ces dispositions.

ARTICLE 7

CONNEXION AVEC LE RÉSEAU GÉNÉRAL
DES VOIES DE COMMUNICATION

Chacun des Gouvernements contractants s'engage à prendre les mesures utiles pour que les stations terrestres établies sur son territoire et ouvertes au service international de la correspondance publique soient reliées au réseau général des voies de communication ou tout au moins à prendre des dispositions en vue d'assurer les échanges rapides et directs entre ces stations et le réseau général des voies de communication.

ARTICLE 8

ÉCHANGE D'INFORMATIONS RELATIVES AUX
STATIONS ET AU SERVICE

Les Gouvernements contractants se donnent mutuellement connaissance, par

ARTICLE 5

SECURITY OF CORRESPONDENCE
FALSE OR DECEPTIVE SIGNALS

The contracting Governments undertake to adopt or to propose to their respective legislatures the measures necessary to prevent:

(a) the unauthorized transmission and reception by means of radioelectric installations of correspondence of a private nature;

(b) the divulgence of the contents, or merely of the existence, of correspondence illicitly intercepted by means of radioelectric installations;

(c) the unauthorized publication or use of correspondence received by means of radioelectric installations;

(d) the transmission or the putting into circulation of false or deceptive distress signals or distress calls.

ARTICLE 6

INVESTIGATION OF INFRINGEMENTS

The contracting Governments undertake to help one another in inquiries concerning infringements of the provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, as well as, if necessary, in the detection of persons infringing these provisions.

ARTICLE 7

CONNEXION WITH THE GENERAL
COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM

Each of the contracting Governments undertakes to adopt the measures necessary to ensure that land stations established on its territory and open to the international service of public correspondence are connected with the general communications system or at least to take steps to assure rapid and direct means of exchange between these stations and the general communications system.

ARTICLE 8

EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION REGARDING
STATIONS AND SERVICES

The contracting Governments communicate to one another, through the

l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique, des noms des stations ouvertes au service international de la correspondance publique et des stations assurant des services spéciaux régis par les Règlements annexés à la présente Convention, ainsi que de toutes les indications propres à faciliter et à accélérer les échanges radioélectriques.

ARTICLE 9

DISPOSITIFS SPÉCIAUX

Chacun des Gouvernements contractants se réserve la faculté de prescrire ou d'admettre que, dans les stations visées à l'Article 8, indépendamment de l'installation dont les indications sont publiées par l'application de cet Article, d'autres dispositifs soient établis et exploités en vue d'une transmission radio-électrique spéciale, sans que les détails de ces dispositifs soient publiés.

ARTICLE 10

CONDITIONS IMPOSÉES AUX STATIONS INTERFÉRENCES

Sec. 1. Les stations visées à l'Article 2 doivent, autant que possible, être établies et exploitées dans les meilleures conditions que la pratique du service aura fait connaître et être maintenues au niveau des progrès scientifiques et techniques.

Sec. 2. Toutes les stations, quel que soit leur objet, doivent, autant que possible, être établies et exploitées de manière à ne pas troubler les communications ou services radioélectriques des autres Gouvernements contractants et des particuliers ou des entreprises privées autorisés par ces Gouvernements contractants à effectuer un service public de radiocommunication.

ARTICLE 11

PRIORITÉ POUR LES APPELS DE DÉTRESSE

Les stations participant au service mobile sont obligées d'accepter par priorité absolue les appels de détresse, quelle qu'en soit la provenance, de répondre de même à ces appels et d'y donner la suite qu'ils comportent.

medium of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union, the names of the stations open to the international service of public correspondence and of the stations conducting special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, as well as all the particulars necessary to facilitate and accelerate radioelectric exchanges.

ARTICLE 9

SPECIAL DEVICES

Each of the contracting Governments reserves the right to require or permit that in the stations contemplated in Article 8, besides the installation of which particulars are published in accordance with that Article, other devices may be installed and worked for special radioelectric transmission, without the particulars of such devices being published.

ARTICLE 10

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY STATIONS—INTERFERENCE

Sec. 1. The stations contemplated in Article 2 must, so far as possible, be established and operated under the best conditions known in the practice of the service and must be kept abreast of scientific and technical progress.

Sec. 2. All stations, whatever their object may be, must, so far as possible, be established and operated in such manner as not to interfere with the radioelectric communications or services of other contracting Governments and of individual persons or private enterprises authorized by those contracting Governments to conduct a public radio-communication service.

ARTICLE 11

PRIORITY FOR DISTRESS CALLS

Stations taking part in the mobile service are bound to accept with absolute priority calls of distress, whencesoever they may come, to reply in like manner to such calls, and to give to them the effect which they require.

ARTICLE 12

TAXES

Les taxes applicables aux radiotélégrammes et les divers cas dans lesquels ceux-ci bénéficient de la franchise radioélectrique sont établis conformément aux dispositions des Règlements annexés à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 13

RÈGLEMENTS. CONFÉRENCES

Sec. 1. Les dispositions de la présente Convention sont complétées par:

(1) un Règlement général qui a la même valeur et entre en vigueur en même temps que la Convention;

(2) un Règlement additionnel qui engage seulement les Gouvernements qui l'ont signé.

Sec. 2. Les prescriptions de la présente Convention et des Règlements y annexés sont révisés par des Conférences de Plénipotentiaires des Gouvernements contractants, chaque Conférence fixant elle-même le lieu et l'époque de la réunion suivante.

Sec. 3. Avant toute délibération, chaque Conférence établit un Règlement intérieur, indiquant dans quelles conditions sont organisés et conduits les débats.

ARTICLE 14

ARRANGEMENTS PARTICULIERS

Les Gouvernements contractants se réservent, pour eux-mêmes et pour les entreprises privées dûment autorisées à cet effet, par eux, la faculté de conclure des arrangements particuliers, sur les points du service qui n'intéressent pas la généralité des Gouvernements. Toutefois, ces arrangements devront rester dans les limites de la Convention et des Règlements y annexés, pour ce qui concerne les brouillages que leur mise à exécution serait susceptible de produire dans les services des autres Pays.

ARTICLE 12

CHARGES

The charges applicable to radiotelegrams and the several cases in which radiotelegrams receive free radioelectric transmission are fixed in conformity with the Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 13

REGULATIONS—CONFERENCES

Sec. 1. The provisions of the present Convention are completed by:

(1) general Regulations which have the same validity and come into force at the same time as the Convention;

(2) additional Regulations which bind only the Governments which have signed them.

Sec. 2. The provisions of the present Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto are revised by Conferences of Plenipotentiaries of the contracting Governments, each Conference itself fixing the place and time of the next meeting.

Sec. 3. Before entering on its deliberations each Conference settles its Rules of Procedure, indicating the conditions under which the discussions are organized and conducted.

ARTICLE 14

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS

The contracting Governments reserve for themselves and for the private enterprises duly authorized by them to that effect the right to make special arrangements on matters of service which do not concern the Governments in general. These arrangements, however, must remain within the limits of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto so far as concerns the interference which their operation might be capable of producing with the services of other countries.

ARTICLE 15

SUSPENSION DU SERVICE

Chaque Gouvernement se réserve la faculté de suspendre le service international de radiocommunication pour un temps indéterminé, s'il le juge nécessaire, soit d'une manière générale, soit seulement pour certaines relations et/ou pour certaines natures de radiocommunications, à charge pour lui d'en aviser immédiatement chacun des autres Gouvernements contractants par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique.

ARTICLE 16

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL

Sec. 1. Le Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique est chargé de réunir, de coordonner et de publier les renseignements de toute nature relatifs aux services radioélectriques, d'instruire les demandes de modification à la Convention et aux Règlements y annexés, de faire promulguer les changements adoptés et, en général, de procéder à tous les travaux administratifs dont il serait saisi dans l'intérêt des services radioélectriques internationaux.

Sec. 2. Les frais résultant de ces attributions sont supportés par tous les Gouvernements contractants, dans la proportion fixée par le Règlement général.

ARTICLE 17

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL
TECHNIQUE DES COMMUNICATIONS
RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

Sec. 1. Un Comité consultatif international technique des communications radioélectriques est institué en vue d'étudier les questions techniques et connexes, afférentes à ces communications.

Sec. 2. Sa composition, ses attributions et son fonctionnement sont définis dans le Règlement général annexé à la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 15

SUSPENSION OF THE SERVICE

Each Government reserves to itself the right to suspend the international radiocommunication service for an indefinite time, if it considers it necessary either generally or only in certain relations and/or for certain kinds of radiocommunication, subject to the obligation to notify the suspension immediately to each of the other contracting Governments through the medium of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union.

ARTICLE 16

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Sec. 1. The International Bureau of the Telegraph Union is charged with the duty of collecting and publishing information of every kind relative to radioelectric services, of circulating in due form requests for modification of the Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto, of announcing the changes adopted, and in general of undertaking any administrative tasks which may be assigned to it in the interests of international radioelectric services.

Sec. 2. The expenses resulting from these activities are borne by all the contracting Governments in the proportions fixed by the general Regulations.

ARTICLE 17

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATIVE
COMMITTEE FOR RADIOELECTRIC
COMMUNICATIONS

Sec. 1. An International Technical Consultative Committee for Radioelectric Communications is established for the purpose of studying technical and related questions having reference to these communications.

Sec. 2. Its composition, functions and procedure are defined in the general Regulations annexed to the present Convention.

ARTICLE 18

RELATIONS AVEC LES STATIONS DES PAYS
NON-CONTRACTANTS

Sec. 1. Chacun des Gouvernements contractants se réserve la faculté de fixer les conditions dans lesquelles il admet les télégrammes ou radiotélégrammes en provenance ou à destination d'une station qui n'est pas soumise aux dispositions de la présente Convention.

Sec. 2. Si un télégramme ou un radiotélégramme est admis, il doit être transmis, et les taxes ordinaires doivent lui être appliquées.

ARTICLE 19

ADHÉSIONS

Sec. 1. (1) Les Gouvernements qui n'ont point pris part à la présente Convention sont admis à y adhérer sur leur demande.

(2) Cette adhésion est notifiée par la voie diplomatique à celui des Gouvernements contractants au sein duquel la dernière Conférence a été tenue et par celui-ci à tous les autres.

(3) Elle emporte de plein droit accession à toutes les clauses de la présente Convention et admission à tous les avantages y stipulés.

Sec. 2. (1) L'adhésion à la Convention du Gouvernement d'un Pays ayant des Colonies, Protectorats ou Territoires sous souveraineté ou mandat ne comporte pas l'adhésion de ces Colonies, Protectorats ou Territoires sous souveraineté ou mandat, à moins d'une déclaration à cet effet de la part dudit Gouvernement.

(2) L'ensemble de ces Colonies, Protectorats ou Territoires sous souveraineté ou mandat, ou chacun d'eux séparément, peut faire l'objet d'une adhésion distincte ou d'une dénonciation distincte dans les conditions prévues au présent Article et à l'Article 23.

ARTICLE 20

ARBITRAGE

Sec. 1. En cas de dissentiment entre deux Gouvernements contractants, relativement à l'interprétation ou à l'exécu-

ARTICLE 18

RELATIONS WITH STATIONS OF NON-
CONTRACTING COUNTRIES

Sec. 1. Each of the contracting Governments reserves to itself the right to fix the conditions on which it admits telegrams or radiotelegrams originating in or destined for a station which is not subject to the provisions of the present Convention.

Sec. 2. If a telegram or a radiotelegram is admitted, it must be forwarded, and the usual charges must be applied to it.

ARTICLE 19

ACCESSIONS

Sec. 1. (1) Governments which have not taken part in the present Convention are permitted to accede to it at their request.

(2) This accession is notified through the diplomatic channel to the contracting Government on whose territory the last Conference was held and by that Government to all the others.

(3) It carries with it, of full right, accession to all the clauses of the present Convention and admission to all the advantages provided therein.

Sec. 2. (1) The accession to the Convention of the Government of a country having colonies, protectorates, or territories under sovereignty or mandate does not include the accession of those colonies, protectorates, or territories under sovereignty or mandate, in the absence of a declaration to that effect on the part of the said Government.

(2) The whole of such colonies, protectorates, or territories under sovereignty or mandate, or each of them separately, may form the subject of a separate accession or of a separate denunciation under the conditions set forth in the present Article and in Article 23.

ARTICLE 20

ARBITRATION

Sec. 1. In the case of disagreement between two contracting Governments in respect of the interpretation or the

tion soit de la présente Convention, soit des Règlements prévus par l'Article 13, la question doit, à la demande de l'un de ces Gouvernements, être soumise à un jugement arbitral. A cet effet, chacun des Gouvernements en cause en choisit un autre, non intéressé dans la question.

Sec. 2. Si l'accord entre les deux arbitres ne peut être obtenu, ceux-ci s'ajoint un autre Gouvernement contractant également désintéressé dans le différend. A défaut, pour les deux arbitres, de s'entendre concernant le choix de ce troisième Gouvernement, chaque arbitre propose un Gouvernement contractant désintéressé dans le conflit; il est tiré au sort entre les Gouvernements proposés. Le tirage au sort appartient au Gouvernement sur le territoire duquel fonctionne le Bureau international mentionné à l'Article 16. La décision des arbitres est prise à la majorité des voix.

ARTICLE 21

ÉCHANGE DE LOIS ET DE TEXTES RÉGLEMENTAIRES

Les Gouvernements contractants se communiquent, s'ils le jugent utile, par l'intermédiaire du Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique, les lois et les textes réglementaires qui auraient déjà été promulgués ou qui viendraient à l'être, dans leurs Pays, relativement à l'objet de la présente Convention.

ARTICLE 22

INSTALLATIONS NAVALES ET MILITAIRES

Sec. 1. Les Gouvernements contractants conservent leur entière liberté relativement aux installations radio-électriques non prévues à l'Article 2 et, notamment, aux installations navales et militaires.

Sec. 2. Toutes ces installations et stations doivent, autant que possible, observer les dispositions réglementaires relatives aux secours à prêter en cas de détresse et aux mesures à prendre pour empêcher le brouillage. Elles doivent aussi, autant que possible, observer les

execution either of the present Convention or of the Regulations provided for by Article 13, the question in dispute must, at the request of one of these Governments, be submitted to arbitration. For that purpose each of the Governments concerned chooses one other Government not concerned with the question.

Sec. 2. If agreement between the two arbitrators cannot be obtained the arbitrators co-opt one other contracting Government, also not concerned in the dispute. If the two arbitrators cannot agree upon the choice of a third Government, each arbitrator proposes a contracting Government not concerned in the dispute; and lots are drawn between the Governments proposed. The drawing of lots is proper to the Government in whose territory the International Bureau mentioned in Article 16 performs its work. The decision of the arbitrators is made by an absolute majority of votes.

ARTICLE 21

EXCHANGE OF LAWS AND REGULATIONS

The contracting Governments communicate to one another, if they think it useful, through the medium of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union, the laws and regulations which have already been made or which may be made in their countries relative to the purposes of the present Convention.

ARTICLE 22

NAVAL AND MILITARY INSTALLATIONS

Sec. 1. The contracting Governments reserve their entire liberty with regard to the radioelectric installations not covered by Article 2, and especially with regard to naval and military installations.

Sec. 2. All such installations and stations must, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations relative to giving help in case of distress and to the measures to be taken to prevent interference. They must also, so far as possible, observe the provisions of the regulations regarding the types

dispositions réglementaires en ce qui concerne les types d'ondes et les fréquences à utiliser, selon le genre de service que lesdites stations assurent.

Sec. 3. Toutefois, lorsque ces installations et stations font un échange de correspondance publique ou participent aux services spéciaux régis par les Règlements annexés à la présente Convention, elles doivent se conformer, en général, aux prescriptions réglementaires pour l'exécution de ces services.

ARTICLE 23

MISE À EXÉCUTION, DURÉE ET DÉNONCIATION

Sec. 1. La présente Convention sera mise à exécution à partir du 1er janvier 1929; elle demeurera en vigueur pendant un temps indéterminé et jusqu'à l'expiration d'une année à partir du jour où la dénonciation en sera faite.

Sec. 2. La dénonciation ne produit son effet qu'à l'égard du Gouvernement au nom duquel elle a été faite. Pour les autres Gouvernements contractants, la Convention reste en vigueur.

ARTICLE 24

RATIFICATION

Sec. 1. La présente Convention sera ratifiée et les ratifications en seront déposées à Washington dans le plus bref délai possible.

Sec. 2. Dans le cas où un ou plusieurs des Gouvernements contractants ne ratifieraient pas la Convention, celle-ci n'en sera pas moins valable pour les Gouvernements qui l'auront ratifiée.

En foi de quoi, les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé la Convention en un exemplaire qui restera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et dont une copie sera remise à chaque Gouvernement.

Fait à Washington, le 25 novembre 1927.

For the Union of South Africa:

H. J. LENTON.

W. F. C. MORTON.

of waves and the frequencies to be used, according to the class of service which such stations perform.

Sec. 3. Nevertheless, if these installations and stations carry out an exchange of public correspondence or take part in the special services governed by the Regulations annexed to the present Convention, they must conform, in general, to the provisions of the Regulations for the conduct of these services.

ARTICLE 23

EXECUTION, DURATION, AND DENUNCIATION

Sec. 1. The present Convention shall be put into execution from the 1st January, 1929; and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period and until the expiry of one year as from the date upon which it is denounced.

Sec. 2. Denunciation shall only take effect as regards the Government in whose name it is made. So far as the other contracting Governments are concerned, the Convention shall remain in force.

ARTICLE 24

RATIFICATION

Sec. 1. The present Convention shall be ratified and the ratifications thereof shall be deposited in Washington in as short a time as possible.

Sec. 2. If one or more of the contracting Governments shall not ratify the Convention it shall not be thereby less valid for the Governments which shall have ratified it.

In witness whereof, the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the Convention in a single copy, which shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and of which a copy shall be delivered to each Government.

Done at Washington, the 25th November, 1927.

- For French Equatorial Africa and other Colonies:
CASSAGNAC.
- For French West Africa:
CASSAGNAC.
- For Portuguese West Africa:
ARNALDO DE PAIVA CARVALHO.
- For Portuguese East Africa and the Portuguese Possessions in Asia:
MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ.
- For Germany:
OTTO ARENDT.
HERMANN GIESS.
H. HARBICH.
ARTHUR WERNER.
GÜNTHER SUADICANI.
E. L. BAER.
- For the Argentine Republic:
FELIPE A. ESPIL.
LUIS F. ORLANDINI.
FRANCISCO LAJOUS.
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:
H. P. BROWN.
- For Austria:
DR. MAXIMILIAN HARTWICH.
ENG. HANS PFEUFFER.
- For Belgium:
J. PIERART.
GOLDSCHMIDT.
G. VINCENT.
- For Bolivia:
GEO. DE LA BARRA.
- For Brazil:
P. COELHO DE ALMEIDA.
FREDERICO VILLAR.
MANUEL F. SIMÕES AYRES.
- For Bulgaria:
ST. BISSEROFF.
- For Canada:
A. JOHNSTON.
LAURENT BEAUDRY.
C. P. EDWARDS.
W. ARTHUR STEEL.
- For Chile:
I. HOLGER. T.
- For China:
CHIN CHUN WANG.
CHANG-HSUAN.
HING GING Y. LEE.
TI-CHING WU.
- For the Republic of Colombia:
ENRIQUE OLAYA H.

For the Spanish Colony of the Gulf of Guinea:

ADOLFO H. DE SOLÁS.

For the Belgian Congo:

J. PIERART.

G. VINCENT.

ROBERT GOLDSCHMIDT.

For Costa Rica:

J. RAFAEL OREAMUNO.

For Cuba:

L. ALBURQUERQUE.

GONZALO GÜELL.

LUIS MARINO PÉREZ.

For Curaçao:

G. SCHOTEL.

For Cyrenaica:

PAOLO ZONTA.

For Denmark.

T. G. KRARUP.

C. WAMBERG.

For the Dominican Republic:

M. L. VASQUEZ G.

For Egypt:

HORACE MAYNE.

ALY IBRAHIM.

For Erythrea:

CESARE BARDELONI.

For Spain:

MARIANO AMOEDO.

ANTONIO NIETO.

ADOLFO H. DE SOLAS.

JOSE SASTRE.

For Estonia:

G. JALLAJAS.

For the United States of America:

HERBERT HOOVER.

STEPHEN DAVIS.

JAMES E. WATSON.

E. D. SMITH.

WALLACE H. WHITE, Jr.

W. R. CASTLE, Jr.

WILLIAM ROY VALLANCE.

C. McK. SALTZMAN.

THOS. T. CRAVEN.

W. D. TERRELL.

OWEN D. YOUNG.

SAMUEL REBER.

J. BEAVER WHITE.

ARTHUR E. KENNELLY.

For Finland:

L. ASTRÖM.

- For France:
L. BOULANGER.
- For Great Britain:
T. F. PURVES.
J. JOYCE BRODERICK.
F. W. PHILLIPS.
F. W. HOME.
LYSTER F. BLANDY, Air Commodore.
C. H. BOYD.
A. LESLIE HARRIS.
- For Greece:
TH. PENTHEROUDAKIS.
- For Guatemala:
J. MONTANO N.
- For the Republic of Haiti:
RAOUL LIZAIRE.
- For the Republic of Honduras:
LUIS BOGRÁN.
- For Hungary:
BERNARD DE PASKAY.
- For British India:
P. J. EDMUNDS.
P. N. MITRA.
- For the Dutch East Indies:
G. C. HOLTZAPPEL.
WARNSINCK.
G. SCHOTEL.
VAN DOOREN.
- For the French Indo-China:
G. JULLIEN.
- For the Irish Free State:
P. S. MACCATHMHAOIL.
T. S. O'MUINEACHAIN.
- For Italy:
GUISEPPE GNEME.
GIACOMO BARBERA.
GINO MONTEFINALE.
- For Japan:
For Chosen, Taiwan, Japanese Sakhalin, the Leased Territory
of Kwantung and the Territory of the South Sea Islands
under Japanese Mandate:
S. SAWADA.
N. MORITA.
K. NISHIZAKI.
I. YAMAMOTO.
SANNOSUKE INADA.
T. USHIZAWA.
T. NAKAGAMI.
- For the Republic of Liberia:
ERNEST LYON, Subj. to the ratification of the Senate.

For Madagascar:

G. JULLIEN.

For Morocco (with the exception of the Spanish Zone):

FREDERIC KNOBEL.

For Mexico:

PEDRO N. COTA.

JUAN B. SALDAÑA.

For Nicaragua:

MANUEL ZAVALA.

For Norway:

N. NICKELSEN.

HARMOD PETERSEN.

P. TENNFIJORD.

J. J. LARSEN.

For New Zealand:

A. GIBBS.

For the Republic of Panama:

R. J. ALFARO.

For Paraguay:

JUAN VICENTE RAMÍRIZ.

For the Netherlands:

G. J. HOFKER.

J. A. BLAND VAN DEN BERG.

W. KRUIJT.

E. F. W. VÖLTER.

WARNSINCK.

For Peru:

A. GONZÁLES-PRADA.

For Persia:

D. MEFTAH (en referandum).

For Poland:

EUGÈNE STALLINGER.

For Portugal:

JOSÉ DE LIZ FERREIRA Junior.

For Roumania:

G. CRETZIANO (ad referendum).

For the Republic of El Salvador:

FRANCISCO A. LIMA.

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

V. ANTONIÉVICH.

For Siam.

NIDES VIRAJAKICH.

For Italian Somaliland:

VALERIO DELLA CAMPANA.

For Sweden:

HAMILTON.

LITSTRÖM.

LEMOINE.

- For Switzerland:
E. NUSSBAUM.
- For Surinam:
G. SCHOTEL.
- For the Syro-Libanese Territories:
FREDERIC KNOBEL.
- For the Republic of San Marino:
FRN. FERRARI.
- For Czechoslovakia:
DR. OTTO KUČERA.
ENG. STRNAD.
- For Tripolitania:
SETTIMIO AURINI.
- For Tunis:
FREDERIC KNOBEL.
- For Turkey:
J. A. BLAND VAN DEN BERG.
- For Uruguay:
VARELA.
- For Venezuela:
LUIS CHURION.

RÈGLEMENT GÉNÉRAL ANNEXÉ À LA CONVENTION RADIO- TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE INTER- NATIONALE

ARTICLE PREMIER

DÉFINITIONS

Dans le présent Règlement, complé-
mentairement aux définitions mention-
nées à l'Article premier de la Conven-
tion:

Le terme "station mobile" désigne
une station mobile quelconque;

le terme "stations mobiles" désigne
l'ensemble des stations mobiles, quel que
soit leur emplacement;

le terme "station de bord" désigne
une station placée à bord d'un navire
qui n'est pas amarré en permanence;

le terme "station d'aéronef" désigne
une station placée à bord d'un aéronef;

le terme "station côtière" désigne une
station terrestre affectée aux communi-
cations avec les stations de bord. Ce
peut être une station fixe affectée aussi
aux communications avec les stations de
bord; elle n'est alors considérée comme
station côtière que pendant la durée de
son service avec les stations de bord;

le terme "station aéronautique" dési-
gne une station terrestre affectée aux
communications avec les stations d'aé-
ronef. Ce peut être une station fixe
affectée aussi aux communications avec
les stations d'aéronef; elle n'est alors
considérée comme station aéronautique
que pendant la durée de son service avec
les stations d'aéronef;

le terme "station" désigne une sta-
tion quelconque, sans égard pour son
affectation;

le terme "station terrestre" a une si-
gnification générale; il est utilisé quand
les relations envisagées portent en même
temps sur les communications avec les
stations de bord, sur les communications
avec les stations d'aéronef et sur les
communications avec d'autres stations
mobiles quelconques. Il désigne alors
tout à la fois une station côtière pour ce
qui est des communications avec les sta-
tions de bord, une station aéronautique

GENERAL REGULATIONS ANNEXED TO THE INTERNATIONAL RADIOTELE- GRAPH CONVENTION

ARTICLE 1

DEFINITIONS

In the present Regulations, in com-
pletion of the definitions stated in
Article 1 of the Convention:

the term "mobile station" means
any mobile station whatever;

the term "mobile stations" means
all mobile stations, wherever they are;

the term "ship station" means a
station on board a ship not permanently
moored;

the term "aircraft station" means a
station on board an aircraft;

the term "coast station" means a
land station assigned for communication
with ship stations. It may be a fixed
station assigned also for communication
with ship stations; it is then considered
as a coast station only during the period
of its service with ship stations;

the term "aeronautical station"
means a land station assigned for
communication with aircraft stations.
It may be a fixed station assigned
also for communication with aircraft
stations; it is then considered as an
aeronautical station only during the
period of its service with aircraft
stations;

the term "station" means any
station whatever without regard to its
purpose;

the term "land station" has a
general meaning: it is used when the
services in view relate at the same time
to communications with ship stations,
with aircraft stations, and with other
mobile stations of any sort. The term,
therefore, means a coast station when
communication with ship stations is in
question, an aeronautical station when
communication with aircraft stations is

pour ce qui est des communications avec les stations d'aéronef, et une station sur terre ferme quelconque destinée aux communications avec les autres stations mobiles quelconques;

le terme "service de radiodiffusion" désigne un service assurant la diffusion de communications radiotéléphoniques destinées à être reçues par le public, directement ou par l'intermédiaire de stations-relais;

le terme "service fixe" désigne un service assurant des communications radioélectriques de toute nature entre points fixes, à l'exclusion du service de radiodiffusion et des services spéciaux;

le terme "service mobile" désigne un service de radiocommunication exécuté entre stations mobiles et stations terrestres et par les stations mobiles communiquant entre elles, à l'exclusion des services spéciaux;

le terme "services spéciaux" désigne les services de radiophares, de radiogoniométrie, les émissions de signaux horaires, d'avis aux navigateurs, d'ondes étalonnées, les émissions destinées à des buts scientifiques, etc.;

le terme "radiophare" désigne une station spéciale dont les émissions sont destinées à permettre à une station de réception de déterminer son relèvement, ou une direction, par rapport au radiophare;

le terme "station radiogoniométrique" désigne une station pourvue d'appareils spéciaux, destinés à déterminer la direction des émissions d'autres stations;

le terme "station de radiodiffusion" désigne une station utilisée pour la diffusion des émissions radiotéléphoniques destinées à être reçues par le public;

le terme "station expérimentale privée" désigne, (1), une station privée destinée à des expériences en vue du développement de la technique ou de la science radioélectrique; (2), une station utilisée par un "amateur," c'est-à-dire, par une personne dûment autorisée, s'intéressant à la technique radioélectrique dans un but uniquement personnel et sans intérêt pécuniaire;

in question and any station on land intended for communication with other mobile stations of any sort;

the term "broadcasting service" means a service effecting the dissemination of radiotelephonic communications intended to be received by the public, either directly or through the medium of relay stations;

the term "fixed service" means a service effecting radioelectric communications of any kind between fixed points, but does not include the broadcasting service or special services;

the term "mobile service" means a radiocommunication service effected between mobile stations and land stations, and by mobile stations communicating with one another, but does not include special services;

the term "special services" means radiobeacon services, direction-finding, emission of time signals, notices to navigators, standard waves, emissions having a scientific object, etc.;

the term "radiobeacon" means a special station, of which the emissions are intended to enable a receiving station to determine its bearing or direction in relation to the radiobeacon;

the term "direction-finding station" means a station provided with special apparatus intended to determine the direction of the emissions of other stations;

the term "broadcasting station" means a station used for the dissemination of radiotelephonic emissions intended to be received by the public;

the term "private experimental station" means: (1) a private station intended for experiments with a view to the development of radioelectric practice or science; (2) a station used by an "amateur," that is to say a duly authorized person interested in radioelectric practice with a purely personal aim and without pecuniary interest;

le terme "Administration" désigne une Administration gouvernementale.

the term "Administration" means a Government Administration.

ARTICLE 2

LICENCE

Sec. 1. Aucune station radioélectrique émettrice ne pourra être établie ou exploitée par un particulier ou par une entreprise privée sans licence spéciale délivrée par le Gouvernement du Pays dont relève la station en question.

Sec. 2. Le titulaire d'une licence doit s'engager à garder le secret des correspondances, tant au point de vue télégraphique que téléphonique. En outre, il doit résulter de la licence qu'il est interdit de capter les correspondances radioélectriques autres que celles que la station est autorisée à recevoir et que, dans le cas où de telles correspondances sont involontairement reçues, elles ne doivent être ni reproduites par écrit, ni communiquées à des tiers, ni utilisées dans un but quelconque.

Sec. 3. Afin de faciliter la vérification des licences, il est recommandé d'ajouter, s'il y a lieu, au texte rédigé dans la langue nationale une traduction de ce texte en une langue dont l'usage est très répandu dans les relations internationales.

ARTICLE 3

CHOIX ET ÉTALONNAGE DES APPAREILS

Sec. 1. Le choix des appareils et des dispositifs radioélectriques à employer par une station est libre, à condition que les ondes émises soient conformes aux stipulations de ce Règlement.

Sec. 2. (1) Les Administrations doivent prendre les mesures nécessaires pour s'assurer que les fréquencesmètres (ondemètres) employés pour le réglage des appareils de transmission soient étalonnés d'une façon aussi précise que possible, par comparaison avec leurs instruments-étalons nationaux.

(2) En cas de contestation internationale, les comparaisons sont faites par une méthode de mesure absolue des fréquences.

ARTICLE 2

LICENCE

Sec. 1. No radioelectric sending station shall be established or worked by an individual person or by a private enterprise without a special licence issued by the Government of the country to which the station in question is subject.

Sec. 2. The holder of a licence must undertake to preserve the secrecy of correspondence, both telegraphic and telephonic. Moreover, the licence must provide that the interception of radioelectric correspondence other than that which the station is authorized to receive is forbidden, and that, where such correspondence is involuntarily received, it must not be reproduced in writing, communicated to others, or used for any purpose whatsoever.

Sec. 3. In order to facilitate the verification of licences it is recommended that there should be added, where necessary to the text written in the national language, a translation of the text in a language generally used in international relations.

ARTICLE 3

CHOICE AND CALIBRATION OF APPARATUS

Sec. 1. The choice of the radio-electric apparatus and devices to be used by a station is free, provided that the waves emitted are in conformity with the provisions of these Regulations.

Sec. 2. (1) The Administrations must take the measures necessary to assure themselves that the frequency meters (wave meters) used for the adjustment of the sending apparatus are calibrated as accurately as possible, by comparison with their national standard instruments.

(2) In cases of international dispute, comparisons are made by an absolute method of measuring frequencies.

ARTICLE 4

CLASSIFICATION ET EMPLOI DES ÉMISSIONS
RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

Sec. 1. (1) Les émissions radioélectriques sont réparties en deux classes:

A. Ondes entretenues,

B. Ondes amorties,

définies comme suit:

Classe A.—Ondes dont les oscillations successives sont identiques en régime permanent.

Classe B.—Ondes composées de trains successifs dans lesquels l'amplitude des oscillations, après avoir atteint un maximum, décroît ensuite graduellement.

(2) Les ondes de la Classe A comprennent les types ci-après, qui sont définis comme suit:

Type A1.—Ondes entretenues non modulées. Ondes entretenues dont l'amplitude ou la fréquence varie sous l'effet d'une manipulation télégraphique.

Type A2.—Ondes entretenues modulées à fréquence audible. Ondes entretenues dont l'amplitude ou la fréquence varie suivant une loi périodique de fréquence audible combinée avec une manipulation télégraphique.

Type A3.—Ondes entretenues modulées par la parole ou par la musique. Ondes entretenues dont l'amplitude ou la fréquence varie suivant les vibrations caractéristiques de la parole ou de la musique.

(3) La classification qui précède, en ondes A1, A2, et A3, n'empêche pas l'emploi, dans des conditions fixées par les Administrations intéressées, d'ondes modulées et/ou manipulées, par des procédés ne rentrant pas dans les définitions des types A1, A2, et A3.

(4) Ces définitions ne sont pas relatives aux systèmes des appareils d'émission.

(5) Les ondes seront désignées en premier lieu par leur fréquence en kilocycles par seconde (kc/s). A la suite de cette désignation sera indiquée, entre parenthèses, la longueur approximative en mètres. Dans le présent Règlement, la valeur approximative de la longueur d'onde en mètres est le quotient de la

ARTICLE 4

CLASSIFICATION AND USE OF RADIOELECTRIC EMISSIONS

Sec. 1. (1) Radioelectric emissions are divided into two classes:

A. Continuous waves,

B. Damped waves,

defined as follows:

Class A.—Waves of which the successive oscillations are identical as a permanent condition.

Class B.—Waves consisting of successive trains in which the amplitude of the oscillations, after reaching a maximum, decreases gradually.

(2) Waves of Class A comprise the types given below, which are defined as follows:

Type A1. Unmodulated continuous waves. Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied by the operation of telegraphic keying.

Type A2.—Continuous waves modulated at audible frequency. Continuous waves, of which the amplitude or frequency is varied in a periodic manner at audible frequency, combined with telegraphic keying.

Type A3.—Continuous waves modulated by speech or by music. Continuous waves of which the amplitude or frequency is varied according to the characteristic vibrations of speech or music.

(3) The foregoing classification into waves of Types A1, A2, and A3 does not prevent the use, under conditions fixed by the Administrations concerned, of modulated and/or manipulated waves, by methods not falling within the definitions of Types A1, A2 and A3.

(4) These definitions do not relate to systems of sending apparatus.

(5) Waves will be designated in the first place by their frequency in kilocycles per second (kc/s). After this designation the approximate length in metres will be shown in parenthesis.

In the present Regulations, the approximate value of the wave length in metres is the quotient obtained by

division du nombre 300,000 par la fréquence exprimée en kilocycles par seconde.

Sec. 2. Les ondes émises par une station doivent être maintenues à la fréquence autorisée, aussi exactement que le permet l'état de la technique, et leur rayonnement doit être aussi exempt qu'il est pratiquement possible de toute émission qui n'est pas essentielle au type de la communication effectuée.

Sec. 3. Les Administrations intéressées fixent la tolérance admissible pour l'écart entre la fréquence moyenne des émissions et la fréquence notifiée; elles s'efforcent de profiter des progrès de la technique, pour réduire progressivement cette tolérance.

Sec. 4. La largeur d'une bande de fréquences occupée par l'émission d'une station doit répondre raisonnablement aux progrès techniques, pour le type de communication dont il s'agit.

Sec. 5. Dans le cas où des bandes de fréquences sont attribuées à un service déterminé, les stations de ce service doivent employer des fréquences suffisamment éloignées des limites de ces bandes, pour ne pas produire de brouillage nuisible dans le travail des stations appartenant aux services auxquels sont attribuées les bandes de fréquences immédiatement voisines.

ARTICLE 5

DISTRIBUTION ET EMPLOI DES FRÉQUENCES (LONGUEURS D'ONDE) ET DES TYPES D'ÉMISSION

Sec. 1. Les Administrations des Pays contractants peuvent attribuer une fréquence quelconque et un type d'ondes quelconque à toute station radioélectrique sous leur autorité, à la seule condition qu'il n'en résulte pas de brouillages avec un service quelconque d'un autre Pays.

Sec. 2. Toutefois, ces Administrations sont d'accord pour attribuer, aux stations qui, en raison de leur nature même, sont supposées capable de causer de sérieux brouillages internationaux, des fréquences et des types d'ondes en con-

dividing the number 300,000 by the frequency expressed in kilocycles per second.

Sec. 2. The waves emitted by a station must be maintained at the authorized frequency, as exactly as the state of technical development permits, and their radiation must also be as free as practicable from all emissions which are not essential to the type of communication effected.

Sec. 3. The Administrations concerned fix the tolerance allowed between the mean frequency of the emissions and the notified frequency; they do their utmost to take advantage of technical progress so as to reduce this tolerance gradually.

Sec. 4. The width of a band of frequencies occupied by the emission of a station must correspond reasonably with technical progress for the type of communication concerned.

Sec. 5. Where bands of frequencies are assigned to a specific service, the stations engaged in such service must use frequencies which are sufficiently remote from the limits of such bands not to produce serious interference with the working of stations engaged in services to which the immediately adjacent bands of frequencies are allotted.

ARTICLE 5

DISTRIBUTION AND USE OF FREQUENCIES (WAVE LENGTHS) AND TYPES OF EMISSION

Sec. 1. The Administrations of the contracting Governments may assign any frequency and any type of wave to any radioelectric station under their authority upon the sole condition that no interference with any service of another country results therefrom.

Sec. 2. These Administrations, however, agree to assign to stations which by reason of their nature are believed to be capable of causing serious international interference, frequencies and

formité avec les règles de répartition et d'emploi des ondes, telles qu'elles sont indiquées ci-dessous.

Sec. 3. Les Administrations sont aussi d'accord pour considérer le tableau de répartition des bandes de fréquences (voir Sec. 7) comme un guide donnant, pour les différents services, les limites devant être respectées pour toutes les stations nouvelles et auxquelles devront être adaptées toutes les stations existantes, dans un délai aussi court qu'il sera pratiquement possible de l'obtenir, sans diminuer la qualité du service que ces stations existantes assurent, et compte tenu de l'état actuel de leurs installations.

Sec. 4. Cependant, les fréquences de toutes les stations de radiodiffusion travaillant actuellement avec des fréquences inférieures à 300 kc/s (longueurs d'onde supérieures à 1,000 m.) devront, en principe, être ramenées, au plus tard un an après la mise en vigueur du présent Règlement, soit dans la bande comprise entre 160 et 224 kc/s (longueurs d'onde 1,875 à 1,340 m.) soit dans la bande comprise entre 550 et 1,500 kc/s (longueurs d'onde 545 à 200 m.).

Sec. 5. Aucune nouvelle station de radiodiffusion ne sera autorisée à travailler dans la bande de fréquences comprise entre 160 et 224 kc/s (longueurs d'onde 1,875 à 1,340 m.), à moins qu'il n'en résulte pas d'inconvénient pour les services de radiocommunication existants, y compris les services de radiodiffusion effectués par les stations qui utilisent déjà des fréquences entrant dans ladite bande, et les stations dont les fréquences seraient ramenées à l'intérieur de cette même bande, par application des dispositions de la Sec. 4, ci-dessus.

Sec. 6. La puissance des stations de radiodiffusion existantes qui utilisent des fréquences inférieures à 300 kc/s (longueurs d'ondes supérieures à 1,000 m.) ne doit pas être augmentée, à moins qu'il n'en résulte pas d'inconvénient pour les services de radiocommunication existants.

Sec. 7. Le tableau ci-contre donne la répartition des fréquences (longueurs d'onde approximatives) entre les divers services.

types of waves in conformity with the rules for the distribution and use of waves as set forth below.

Sec. 3. The Administrations also agree to consider the table of distribution of bands of frequencies (see paragraph 7) as a guide giving, for the different services, the limits which must be observed for all new stations and to which all existing stations must be adapted with the least delay that is practicable, without diminishing the quality of the service which these existing stations maintain, account being taken of the present state of their installations.

Sec. 4. Nevertheless, the frequencies of all broadcasting stations at present working on frequencies below 300 kc/s (wave lengths above 1,000 m.) shall, in principle, be removed, not later than a year after the present Regulations come into force, either into the band between 160 and 224 kc/s (wave lengths 1,875 to 1,340 m.) or into the band between 550 and 1,500 kc/s (wave lengths 545 to 200 m.).

Sec. 5. No new broadcasting station shall be authorized to work in the band of frequencies between 160 and 224 kc/s (wave lengths 1,875 to 1,340 m.) unless no inconvenience therefrom will result to existing radiocommunication services, including broadcasting services conducted by stations which are already using frequencies in this band, and stations of which the frequencies are removed into this same band in conformity with the provisions of paragraph 4 above.

Sec. 6. The power of existing broadcasting stations which use frequencies below 300 kc/s (wave lengths above 1,000 m.) shall not be increased unless no inconvenience to existing radiocommunication services will result therefrom.

Sec. 7. The table on pages 38 to 41 shows the distribution of frequencies (approximate wave lengths) among the various services.

Sec. 8. (1) L'usage des ondes du type B d'une fréquence inférieure à 375 kc/s (longueur d'onde supérieure à 800 m.) sera interdit à partir du 1er janvier 1930, sous réserve des dispositions de la Sec. 1 du présent Article, et sauf pour les stations terrestres existantes.

(2) Aucune nouvelle installation d'émetteurs d'ondes du type B ne pourra être faite sur des navires ou des aéronefs à partir du 1er janvier 1930, sauf quand ces émetteurs, travaillant à pleine puissance, dépenseront moins de 300 watts mesurés à l'entrée du transformateur d'alimentation à fréquence audible.

(3) L'usage des ondes du type B de toutes fréquences sera interdit à partir du 1er janvier 1940, sauf pour les émetteurs remplissant les conditions de puissance indiquées en (2) ci-dessus.

(4) Aucune nouvelle installation d'émetteurs du type B ne pourra être fait désormais dans une station terrestre ou fixe. Les ondes de ce type seront interdites dans toutes les stations terrestres à partir du 1er janvier 1935.

Sec. 9. L'emploi du type d'ondes A3 n'est pas autorisé entre 100 et 160 kc/s (3,000 et 1,875 m.).

Sec. 10. L'emploi du type d'ondes A2 n'est pas autorisé entre 100 et 150 kc/s (3,000 et 2,000 m.), sauf dans la bande 100 à 125 kc/s (3,000 à 2,400 m.) pour les signaux horaires exclusivement.

Sec. 11. Dans la bande 460 à 550 kc/s (650 à 545 m.) aucun type d'émission susceptible de rendre inopérants les signaux de détresse, d'alarme, de sécurité ou d'urgence, émis sur 500 kc/s (600 m.), n'est autorisé.

Sec. 12. En principe, toute station qui assure un service entre points fixes sur une onde de fréquence inférieure à 110 kc/s (longueur d'onde supérieure à 2,725 m.) doit employer une seule fréquence, choisie parmi les bandes attribuées audit service (Sec. 7 ci-dessus), pour chacun des émetteurs qu'elle comporte, susceptibles de fonctionner simultanément. Il n'est pas permis à une station de faire usage, pour un service entre points fixes, d'une fréquence autre que celle attribuée comme il est dit ci-dessus.

Sec. 8.—(1) Subject to the provisions of section 1 of the present Article, the use of Type B waves of a frequency below 375 kc/s (wave lengths above 800 m.) is forbidden as from the 1st January, 1930, except as regards existing land stations.

(2) No new installations for the emission of Type B waves shall be fitted in ships or in aircraft as from the 1st January, 1930, except when the transmitters working on full power consume less than 300 watts measured at the input of the supply transformer at audible frequency.

(3) The use of Type B waves of all frequencies shall be forbidden as from the 1st January, 1940, except for transmitters fulfilling the conditions as to power indicated in (2) above.

(4) No new Type B transmitting installation shall henceforth be fitted in a land or fixed station. Waves of this type shall be forbidden in all land stations as from the 1st January, 1935.

Sec. 9. The use of Type A3 waves is not authorized between 100 and 160 kc/s (3,000 and 1,875 m.).

Sec. 10. The use of Type A2 waves is not authorized between 100 and 150 kc/s (3,000 and 2,000 m.), except in the band 100 to 125 kc/s (3,000 to 2,400 m.) and then only for time signals.

Sec. 11. In the band 460 to 550 kc/s (650 to 545 m.) no type of emission capable of rendering inoperative the signals of distress, alarm, safety, or urgency sent on 500 kc/s (600 m.) is authorized.

Sec. 12. In principle, any station conducting a service between fixed points on a wave with a frequency below 110 kc/s (wave length above 2,725 m.) must use one single frequency, chosen from the bands allocated to such service (section 7 above), for each of its transmitters capable of simultaneous operation. A station is not permitted to use for a service between fixed points a frequency other than that assigned to it, as stated below.

Fréquences en kilocycles- seconde (kc/s).	Longueurs d'onde approximatives en mètres (m.)	Services.
10-100	30000-3000	Services fixes.
100-110	3000-2725	Services fixes et services mobiles.
110-125	2725-2400	Services mobiles.
125-150 ¹	2400-2000 ¹	Services mobiles maritimes <i>ouverts à la correspondance publique exclusivement.</i>
150-160	2000-1875	Services mobiles. (a) Radiodiffusion. (b) Services fixes. (c) Services mobiles. Les conditions d'utilisation de cette bande sont soumises aux arrangements régionaux suivants:
160-194	1875-1550	Toutes les régions où existent déjà des stations de radiodiffusion travaillant sur des fréquences inférieures à 300 kc/s (supérieures à 1000m.) } radio-diffusion. Autres régions { Services fixes. Services mobiles. Les arrangements régionaux respecteront les droits des autres régions dans cette bande. (a) Services mobiles. (b) Services fixes. (c) Radiodiffusion. Les conditions d'utilisation de cette bande sont soumises aux arrangements régionaux suivants:
194-285	1550-1050	Europe { (a) Services mobiles <i>aériens exclusivement.</i> (b) Services fixes <i>aériens exclusivement.</i> (c) Dans la bande 250-285 kc/s (1,200-1,050 m.) Services fixes <i>non ouverts à la correspondance publique.</i> (d) Radiodiffusion dans la bande 194-224 kc/s (1,550-1,340 m.). Autres régions { (a) Services mobiles, à l'exclusion des stations commerciales de bord. (b) Services fixes <i>aériens exclusivement.</i> (c) Services fixes <i>non ouverts à la correspondance publique.</i>
285-315	1050-950	Radiophares.
315-350 ²	950-850 ²	Services mobiles <i>aériens exclusivement.</i>
350-360	850-830	Services mobiles <i>non ouverts à la correspondance publique.</i>
360-390	830-770	(a) Radiogoniométrie. (b) Services mobiles, à condition de ne pas brouiller la radiogoniométrie.
390-460	770-650	Services mobiles.
460-485	650-620	Services mobiles (à l'exclusion des ondes amorties et de la radiotéléphonie).
485-515 ³	620-580 ³	Services mobiles (Détrousse, appel, etc.).
515-550	580-545	Services mobiles <i>non ouverts à la correspondance publique (à l'exclusion des ondes amorties et de la radiotéléphonie).</i>

¹ L'onde de 143 kc/s (2100 m.) est l'onde d'appel des stations mobiles utilisant des ondes longues entretenues.

² L'onde de 333 kc/s (900 m.) est l'onde internationale d'appel des services aériens.

³ L'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) est l'onde internationale d'appel et de détresse. Elle peut être employée pour d'autres usages à condition de ne pas brouiller les signaux d'appel et de détresse.

Frequencies in Kilocycles per Second (kc/s).	Approximate Wave-lengths in Metres.	Services.
10-100	30,000-3,000	Fixed services.
100-110	3,000-2,725	Fixed services and mobile services.
110-125	2,725-2,400	Mobile services.
125-150 ¹	2,400-2,000 ¹	Maritime mobile services <i>open to public correspondence exclusively</i> .
150-160	2,000-1,875	Mobile services. (a) Broadcasting. (b) Fixed services. (c) Mobile services. The conditions for use of this band are subject to the following regional arrangements:
160-194	1,875-1,550	All regions where broadcasting stations } now exist working on frequencies } broadcasting. below 300 kc/s (above 1,000 m.).
		Other regions { Fixed services. Mobile services.
		Regional arrangements will respect the rights of other regions in this band.
		(a) Mobile services. (b) Fixed services. (c) Broadcasting. The conditions for use of this band are subject to the following regional arrangements:
194-285	1,550-1,050	Europe { (a) Air mobile services <i>exclusively</i> . (b) Air fixed services <i>exclusively</i> . (c) Within the band 250-285 kc/s (1,200-1,050 m.). Fixed services <i>not open to public correspondence</i> . (d) Broadcasting within the band 194-224 kc/s (1,550-1,340 m.). (a) Mobile services except commercial ship stations.
		Other regions { (b) Air fixed services <i>exclusively</i> . (c) Fixed services <i>not open to public correspondence</i> .
285-315	1,050-950	Radiobeacons.
315-350 ²	950-850 ²	Air mobile services <i>exclusively</i> .
350-360	850-830	Mobile services <i>not open to public correspondence</i> .
360-390	830-770	(a) Direction-finding. (b) Mobile services, on condition that they do not interfere with direction-finding.
390-460	770-650	Mobile services.
460-485	650-620	Mobile services (<i>except damped waves and radiotelephony</i>).
485-515 ³	620-580 ³	Mobile services (distress, calling, etc.).
515-550	580-545	Mobile services <i>not open to public correspondence (except damped waves and radiotelephony)</i> .

¹ The wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) is the calling wave for mobile stations using long continuous waves.

² The wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.) is the international calling wave for air services.

³ The wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) is the international calling and distress wave. It may be used for other purposes on condition that such use does not interfere with calls and distress signals.

Fréquences en kilocycles- seconde (kc/s).	Longueurs d'onde approximatives en mètres (m).	Services.
550-1300 ⁴	545-230 ⁴	Radiodiffusion.
1300-1500	230-200	(a) Radiodiffusion.
1500-1715	200-175	(b) Services mobiles maritimes, ondes de 1365 kc/s (220 m.) exclusivement.
1715-2000	175-150	Services mobiles.
2000-2250	150-133	Services mobiles.
2250-2750	133-109	Services fixes.
2750-2850	109-105	Amateurs.
2850-3500	105-85	Services mobiles et services fixes.
3500-4000	85-75	Services mobiles.
4000-5500	75 -54	Services fixes.
5500-5700	54 -52,7	Amateurs.
5700-6000	52,7 -50	Services fixes.
6000-6150	50 -48,8	Services mobiles et services fixes.
6150-6675	48,8 -45	Services fixes.
6675-7000	45 -42,8	Services mobiles.
7000-7300	42,8 -41	Services fixes.
7300-8200	41 -36,6	Amateurs.
8200-8550	36,6 -35,1	Services fixes.
8550-8900	35,1 -33,7	Services mobiles.
8900-9500	33,7 -31,6	Services mobiles et services fixes.
9500-9600	31,6 -31,2	Services fixes.
9600-11000	31,2 -27,3	Radiodiffusion.
11000-11400	27,3 -26,3	Services fixes.
11400-11700	26,3 -25,6	Services mobiles.
11700-11900	25,6 -25,3	Services fixes.
11900-12300	25,2 -24,4	Radiodiffusion.
12300-12825	24,4 -23,4	Services fixes.
12825-13350	23,4 -22,4	Services mobiles.
13350-14000	22,4 -21,4	Services mobiles et services fixes.
14000-14400	21,4 -20,8	Services fixes.
14400-15100	20,8 -19,85	Amateurs.
15100-15350	19,85-19,55	Services.
15350-16400	19,55-18,3	Radiodiffusion.
16400-17100	18,3 -17,5	Services fixes.
17100-17750	17,5 -16,9	Services mobiles.
17750-17800	16,9 -16,85	Services mobiles et services fixes.
17800-21450	16,85-14	Radiodiffusion.
21450-21550	14 -13,9	Services fixes.
21550-22300	13,9 -13,45	Radiodiffusion.
22300-23000	13,45-13,1	Services mobiles.
23000-28000	13,1 -10,7	Services mobiles et services fixes.
28000-30000	10,7 -10	Non réservé.
30000-56000	10 -5,35	Amateurs et expériences.
56000-60000	5,35-5	Non réservé.
au-dessus de 60000	au-dessous de 5	Amateurs et expériences.

⁴ Les services mobiles peuvent utiliser la bande 550-1300 kc/s (545-230 m.) à condition de ne pas brouiller les services d'un Pays qui utilise cette même bande exclusivement pour la radiodiffusion.

NOTE.—Il est reconnu que les ondes courtes (fréquences de 6000 à 23000 kc/s approximativement—longueurs d'onde de 50 à 13 m. environ) ont une grande efficacité pour les communications à grande distance. Il est recommandé de réserver, en règle générale, cette bande d'ondes pour cet objet, dans les services entre points fixes.

Frequencies in Kilocycles per Second (kc/s).	Approximate Wave-lengths in Metres.	Services.
550-1,300 ⁴	545-230 ⁴	Broadcasting.
1,300-1,500	230-200	(a) Broadcasting. (b) Maritime mobile services, wave of 1,365 kc/s (220 m.) exclusively.
1,500-1,715	200-175	Mobile services.
1,715-2,000	175-150	Mobile services. Fixed services.
2,000-2,250	150-133	Amateurs.
2,250-2,750	133-109	Mobile services and fixed services.
2,750-2,850	109-105	Mobile services.
2,850-3,500	105-85	Fixed services.
3,500-4,000	85-75	Mobile services and fixed services.
4,000-5,500	75-54	Mobile services.
5,500-5,700	54-52.7	Fixed services.
5,700-6,000	52.7-50	Broadcasting.
6,000-6,150	50-48.8	Mobile services.
6,150-6,675	48.8-45	Fixed services.
6,675-7,000	45-42.8	Amateurs.
7,000-7,300	42.8-41	Fixed services.
7,300-8,200	41-36.6	Mobile services.
8,200-8,550	36.6-35.1	Mobile services and fixed services.
8,550-8,900	35.1-33.7	Fixed services.
8,900-9,500	33.7-31.6	Broadcasting.
9,500-9,600	31.6-31.2	Fixed services.
9,600-11,000	31.2-27.3	Mobile services.
11,000-11,400	27.3-26.3	Fixed services.
11,400-11,700	26.3-25.6	Broadcasting.
11,700-11,900	25.6-25.2	Fixed services.
11,900-12,300	25.2-24.4	Mobile services.
12,300-12,825	24.4-23.4	Mobile services and fixed services.
12,825-13,350	23.4-22.4	Fixed services.
13,350-14,000	22.4-21.4	Amateurs.
14,000-14,400	21.4-20.8	Fixed services.
14,400-15,100	20.8-19.85	Broadcasting.
15,100-15,350	19.85-19.55	Fixed services.
15,350-16,400	19.55-18.3	Mobile services.
16,400-17,100	18.3-17.5	Mobile services and fixed services.
17,100-17,750	17.5-16.9	Broadcasting.
17,750-17,800	16.9-16.85	Fixed services.
17,800-21,450	16.85-14	Broadcasting.
21,450-21,550	14-13.9	Mobile services.
21,550-22,300	13.9-13.45	Mobile services and fixed services.
22,300-23,000	13.45-13.1	Not reserved.
23,000-28,000	13.1-10.7	Amateurs and experiments.
28,000-30,000	10.7-10	Not reserved.
30,000-56,000	10-5.35	Amateurs and experiments.
56,000-60,000	5.35-5	Not reserved.
Above 60,000	Below 5	Not reserved.

⁴ Mobile services may use the band 550 to 1,300 kc/s (545-230 m.) on condition that such use does not interfere with the services of a country which uses this band exclusively for broadcasting.

NOTE.—It is recognized that short waves (frequencies from 6,000 to 23,000 kc/s approximately—wave lengths from 50 to 13 m. approximately) are very efficient for long distance communications. It is recommended that as a general rule this band of waves should be reserved for that purpose, in services between fixed points.

Sec. 13. En principe, les stations emploient les mêmes fréquences et les types d'émission pour les transmissions de messages par la méthode unilatérale que pour leur service normal. Toutefois, des arrangements régionaux peuvent être réalisés, en vue de dispenser les stations intéressées de se soumettre à cette règle.

Sec. 14. Afin de faciliter l'échange des messages météorologiques synoptiques, dans les régions européennes, deux fréquences entre 37.5 et 100 kc/s (longueurs d'onde entre 8,000 et 3,000 m.), seront attribuées à ce service par des arrangements régionaux.

Sec. 15. Pour faciliter la transmission et la distribution rapides des renseignements utiles à la découverte des crimes et à la poursuite des criminels une fréquence entre 37.5 et 100 kc/s (longueur d'onde entre 8,000 et 3,000 m.) sera réservée, pour cet objet par des arrangements régionaux.

Sec. 16. (1) Les fréquences assignées par les Administrations à toutes nouvelles stations fixes, terrestres ou de radiodiffusion dont elles ont autorisé ou entrepris l'installation doivent être choisies de manière à éviter, autant qu'il est possible, de brouiller les services internationaux effectués par les stations existantes, dont les fréquences ont déjà été notifiées au Bureau international. Dans le cas d'un changement de la fréquence d'une station existante fixe, terrestre ou de radiodiffusion, la nouvelle fréquence assignée à cette station doit satisfaire à la condition mentionnée ci-dessus.

(2) Les Gouvernements intéressés s'entendent, en cas de besoin, pour la fixation des ondes à attribuer aux stations dont il s'agit ainsi que pour la détermination des conditions d'emploi des ondes ainsi attribuées. Si aucun arrangement en vu d'éviter les brouillages ne peut être réalisé, les prescriptions de l'Article 20 de la Convention peuvent être appliquées.

Sec. 17 (1) Chaque Administration avise promptement le Bureau international, lorsqu'elle décide ou autorise l'établissement d'une station de radio-

Sec. 13. In principle, stations use the same frequencies and the same types of emission for the transmission of messages by the one-way method as for their normal service. Nevertheless, regional arrangements may be made for exempting the stations concerned from the application of this rule.

Sec. 14. In order to facilitate the exchange of synoptic meteorological messages in European regions, two frequencies between 37.5 and 100 kc/s (wave lengths between 8,000 and 3,000 m.) shall be assigned to this service by regional arrangement.

Sec. 15. To facilitate the rapid transmission and distribution of information necessary for the detection of crime and the pursuit of criminals, a frequency between 37.5 and 100 kc/s (wave lengths between 8,000 and 3,000 m.) shall be reserved for this purpose by regional arrangement.

Sec. 16. (1) The frequencies assigned by Administrations to all new fixed, land or broadcasting stations of which they have authorized or have themselves undertaken the installation must be chosen so as to avoid so far as possible interference with international services effected by existing stations of which the frequencies have already been notified to the International Bureau. In the case of a change of the frequency of an existing fixed, land or broadcasting station, the new frequency assigned to this station must comply with the condition mentioned above.

(2) The Governments concerned agree together when necessary in regard to the determination of the waves to be assigned to the stations in question as well as to the conditions of use of the waves so assigned. If no arrangement to prevent interference can be reached the provisions of Article 20 of the Convention may be applied.

Sec. 17. (1) Each Administration promptly notifies the International Bureau when it decides upon, or authorizes, the establishment of a radiocom-

communication dont l'exploitation nécessite l'attribution, en vue d'un service régulier, d'une fréquence déterminée, inférieure à 37.5 kc/s (d'une longueur d'onde supérieure à 8,000 m.), dans le cas où l'emploi de cette fréquence pourrait causer des brouillages internationaux sur des régions étendues. Cet avis doit parvenir au Bureau international quatre mois avant la construction de la station envisagée, de manière à permettre de régler les objections qu'une quelconque des Administrations pourrait soulever contre l'adoption de la fréquence proposée.

(2) Dans le cas d'une station fixe à ondes courtes, destinée à effectuer un service régulier et dont le rayonnement serait susceptible de causer des brouillages internationaux, l'Administration intéressée doit, en règle générale, avant l'achèvement de la station et en tout cas avant qu'elle soit ouverte au service, notifier au Bureau international la fréquence assignée à cette station.

(3) Une telle notification n'est faite, toutefois, que lorsque l'Administration intéressée a acquis la certitude que le service dont il s'agit pourra être établi dans un délai raisonnable.

Sec. 18. (1) Chaque Administration peut attribuer aux stations d'amateurs des fréquences choisies dans les bandes allouées aux amateurs dans le tableau de répartition (sec. 7 ci-dessus).

(2) La puissance maximum que ces stations peuvent utiliser est fixée par les Administrations intéressées, en tenant compte des qualités techniques des opérateurs et des conditions dans lesquelles lesdites stations doivent travailler.

(3) Toutes les règles générales fixées dans la Convention et dans ce Règlement s'appliquent aux stations d'amateurs. En particulier, la fréquence des ondes émises doit être aussi constante et aussi exempte d'harmoniques que l'état de la technique le permet.

(4) Au cours de leurs émissions, ces stations doivent transmettre leur indicatif d'appel à de courts intervalles.

munication station, of which the operation necessitates the allocation, for the purpose of a regular service, of a particular frequency below 37.5 kc/s (wave length about 8,000 m.) where the use of this frequency might cause international interference over wide areas. This notice must reach the International Bureau four months before the construction of the proposed station so as to permit of the settlement of objections which any of the Administrations may raise to the adoption of the proposed frequency.

(2) Where a fixed station using short waves is intended to conduct a regular service and its radiation would be capable of causing international interference, the Administration concerned must, as a general rule before the completion of the station, and in any case before it is open for service notify to the International Bureau the frequency assigned to the station.

(3) Such notification, however, is made only when the Administration concerned is certain that the service in question can be established within a reasonable time.

Sec. 18. (1) Each Administration may assign to amateur stations frequencies taken from the bands allotted to amateurs in the table of distribution (section 7 above).

(2) The maximum power which these stations may use is fixed by the Administration concerned, account being taken of the technical qualifications of the operators and of the conditions under which the stations must work.

(3) All the general rules laid down in the Convention and in these Regulations apply to amateur stations. In particular, the frequency of the waves emitted must be as constant and as free from harmonics as the state of technical development permits.

(4) In the course of their emissions, these stations must transmit their call signs at short intervals.

ARTICLE 6

SERVICE DES STATIONS EXPÉRIMENTALES
PRIVÉES

Sec. 1. L'échange de communications entre stations expérimentales privées, de Pays différents, est interdit, si l'Administration de l'un des Pays intéressés a notifié son opposition à cet échange.

Sec. 2. Lorsque cet échange est permis, les communications doivent, à moins que les Pays intéressés n'aient pris d'autres arrangements entre eux, s'effectuer en langage clair et se limiter aux messages ayant trait aux expériences et à des remarques d'un caractère personnel pour lesquelles, en raison de leur manque d'importance, le recours au service télégraphique public ne saurait entrer en considération.

Sec. 3. Dans une station expérimentale privée, autorisée à effectuer des émissions, toute personne manœuvrant les appareils, pour son propre compte ou pour celui de tiers, doit avoir prouvé qu'elle est apte à transmettre les textes en signaux du Code Morse et à lire, à la réception radioélectrique auditive, les textes ainsi transmis. Elle ne peut se faire remplacer que par des personnes autorisées, possédant les mêmes aptitudes.

Sec. 4. Les Administrations prennent telles mesures qu'elles jugent nécessaires pour vérifier les capacités, au point de vue technique, de toute personne manœuvrant les appareils.

ARTICLE 7

CERTIFICATS DES OPÉRATEURS

Sec. 1. (1) Le service de toute station mobile, radiotélégraphique ou radiotéléphonique, doit être assuré par un opérateur radiotélégraphiste, possesseur d'un certificat délivré par le Gouvernement dont dépend cette station. Toutefois, dans les stations mobiles pourvues d'une installation de radiotéléphonie de faible puissance (d'une puissance ne dépassant pas 300 watts alimentation), utilisable seulement pour la téléphonie, le service peut être assuré par un opérateur titulaire du seul certificat de radiotéléphoniste.

ARTICLE 6

SERVICE OF PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL
STATIONS

Sec. 1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations in different countries is forbidden if the Administration of one of the countries concerned has notified objection to such exchange.

Sec. 2. When such exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the countries concerned have otherwise agreed among themselves, be conducted in plain language and must be limited to messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would not enter into consideration.

Sec. 3. In a private experimental station authorized to conduct transmission, any person operating the apparatus, either on his own account or for a third party, must have proved his ability to transmit passages in the Morse Code and to read, in radioelectric reception by ear, passages thus transmitted. He may be replaced only by authorized persons possessing the same qualifications.

Sec. 4. Administrations take such measures as they think necessary to verify the qualifications, from the technical point of view, of all persons operating the apparatus.

ARTICLE 7

OPERATORS' CERTIFICATES

Sec. 1. (1) The service of every mobile radiotelegraph or radiotelephone station must be carried out by a radiotelegraph operator holding a certificate issued by the Government to which the station is subject. Nevertheless, in mobile stations equipped with a low-power radiotelephone installation (power not exceeding 300 watts input) capable of being used only for telephony, the service may be carried out by an operator holding only the radiotelephonist's certificate.

(2) Dans le cas d'indisponibilité absolue de l'opérateur, au cours d'une traversée, d'un vol ou d'un voyage, le Commandant ou la personne responsable de la station mobile peut autoriser, mais à titre temporaire seulement, un opérateur possédant un certificat délivré par un autre Gouvernement contractant, à assurer le service radioélectrique. Lorsqu'il devra être fait appel, comme opérateur provisoire, à une personne ne possédant pas de certificat suffisant, son intervention devra se limiter aux cas d'urgence. De toutes façons, l'opérateur ou la personne susvisés devront être remplacés, aussitôt que possible, par un opérateur en possession du certificat prévu à la Sec. 1—(1) ci-dessus.

Sec. 2. Il y a deux classes de certificats et des certificats spéciaux pour les opérateurs radiotélégraphistes et une classe de certificat pour les opérateurs radiotéléphonistes.

Certificats de radiotélégraphiste

Sec. 3. (1) Chaque Gouvernement reste libre de fixer le nombre des examens jugés nécessaires pour accéder au certificat de 1ère classe.

(2) Le certificat de 1ère classe constate obligatoirement que l'opérateur possède les aptitudes requises pour l'obtention du certificat de radiotéléphoniste. Chaque Gouvernement demeure libre d'exiger ou non ces mêmes aptitudes pour le certificat de 2e classe.

(3) Les conditions minima à imposer pour l'obtention de ces certificats sont les suivantes:

A. Première classe

Le certificat de 1re classe constate la valeur professionnelle et technique de l'opérateur en ce qui concerne:

(a) La connaissance des principes généraux d'électricité et de la théorie de la radiotélégraphie et de la radiotéléphonie, ainsi que la connaissance du fonctionnement pratique de tous les appareils utilisés dans le service mobile.

(b) La connaissance théorique et pratique du fonctionnement des appareils accessoires, tels que groupes électro-

(2) If the operator is totally incapacitated in the course of a sea-passage, a flight, or a journey, the master or the person responsible for the mobile station may authorize, but only as a temporary measure, an operator holding a certificate issued by another contracting Government to carry out the radio-electric service. When it becomes necessary to have recourse, as temporary operator, to a person not holding an adequate certificate, his service must be limited to cases of urgency. In any case, the above-mentioned operator or person must be replaced as soon as possible by an operator holding the certificate prescribed in section 1—(1) above.

Sec. 2. There are two classes of certificates and special certificates for radiotelegraph operators and one class of certificate for radiotelephone operators.

Certificates for Radiotelegraph Operators

Sec. 3. (1) Each Government is free to fix the number of examinations necessary to obtain a first-class certificate.

(2) The first-class certificate must state that the operator possesses the qualifications requisite for the radiotelephone operator's certificate. Each Government remains free to require or not these qualifications in the case of the second-class certificate.

(3) The minimum qualifications for obtaining these certificates are the following:

A. First Class

The first-class certificate states the professional and technical competence of the operator with regard to:

(a) Knowledge of the general principles of electricity, of the theory of radiotelegraphy and radiotelephony, and of the practical working of all apparatus used in the mobile service;

(b) Theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motor-generator sets,

gènes, accumulateurs, etc., utilisés pour la mise en œuvre et le réglage des appareils indiqués au littéra (a).

(c) Les connaissances pratiques nécessaires pour effectuer, par les moyens du bord, les réparations d'avaries pouvant survenir aux appareils, en cours de voyage.

(d) La transmission correcte et la réception auditive correcte de groupes de code (mélange de lettres, de chiffres et de signes de ponctuation), à une vitesse de 20 (vingt) groupes par minute, et d'un texte en langage clair maternel, à une vitesse de 25 (vingt-cinq) mots par minute. Chaque groupe de code doit comprendre cinq caractères, chaque chiffre ou signe de ponctuation comptant pour deux caractères. Le mot moyen du texte en langage clair maternel doit comporter cinq caractères.

(e) La connaissance détaillée des Règlements s'appliquant à l'échange des communications radioélectriques, la connaissance des documents relatifs à la taxation des radiotélégrammes, la connaissance de la partie des Règlements sur la sécurité de la vie humaine en mer se rapportant à la radiotélégraphie, et, pour la navigation aérienne, la connaissance des dispositions spéciales régissant le service radioélectrique de la navigation aérienne.

(f) La connaissance de la géographie générale des cinq parties du monde, notamment des principales liaisons électriques par fil et "sans fil".

B. Deuxième classe

Le certificat de 2e classe constate la valeur professionnelle de l'opérateur en ce qui concerne:

(a) La connaissance théorique et pratique élémentaire de l'électricité et de la radiotélégraphie, ainsi que la connaissance du réglage et du fonctionnement des appareils utilisés dans le service mobile.

(b) La connaissance théorique et pratique élémentaire du fonctionnement des appareils accessoires tels que groupes électrogènes, accumulateurs, etc., utilisés pour la mise en œuvre et le réglage des appareils mentionnés au littéra (a).

accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus specified in subparagraph (a).

(c) Practical knowledge necessary to effect, with the means available on board, the repair of damage which may occur to the apparatus during a voyage.

(d) Correct transmission and correct reception by ear of code groups (mixed letters, figures, and punctuation marks) at a speed of 20 (twenty) groups per minute, and of a plain language passage in the mother tongue at a speed of 25 (twenty-five) words per minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The passage in plain language must average five characters to the word.

(e) Detailed knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radioelectric communications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiotelegrams, knowledge of the radiotelegraph part of the Regulations for the Safety of Life at Sea, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation.

(f) Knowledge of the general geography of the five parts of the world, and particularly the principal electrical connections by wire and wireless.

B. Second Class

The second-class certificate states the professional competence of the operator with regard to:

(a) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of electricity and radiotelegraphy, and knowledge of the adjustment and working of the apparatus used in the mobile service.

(b) Elementary theoretical and practical knowledge of the working of the accessory apparatus, such as motor-generator sets, accumulators, etc., used in the operation and adjustment of the apparatus mentioned in sub-paragraph (a).

(c) Les connaissances pratiques suffisantes pour pouvoir effectuer les petites réparations, en cas d'avaries survenant aux appareils.

(d) La transmission correcte et la réception auditive correcte de groupes de code (mélange de lettres, de chiffres et de signes de ponctuation), à une vitesse de 16 (seize) groupes par minute, et d'un texte en langage clair maternel, à une vitesse de 20 (vingt) mots par minute. Chaque groupe de code doit comprendre cinq caractères, chaque chiffre ou signe de ponctuation comptant pour deux caractères. Le mot moyen du texte en langage clair maternel doit comporter cinq caractères.

(e) La connaissance des Règlements s'appliquant à l'échange des communications radioélectriques, la connaissance des documents relatifs à la taxation des radiotélégrammes, la connaissance de la partie des Règlements sur la sécurité de la vie humaine en mer, se rapportant à la radiotélégraphie, et, pour la navigation aérienne, la connaissance des dispositions spéciales régissant le service radioélectrique de la navigation aérienne.

(f) La connaissance des notions de géographie générale s'appliquant aux communications par fil et "sans fil."

C. *Certificat spécial*

(1) Le service radiotélégraphique des petits navires (auxquels la Convention sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer n'est pas applicable) peut être assuré par des opérateurs pourvus d'un certificat spécial répondant aux conditions suivantes:

(a) Les opérateurs de celles de ces stations mobiles qui participent au service international de la correspondance publique et au travail général des stations mobiles, doivent être capables d'assurer les communications radioélectriques à la vitesse de transmission et de réception prévue pour l'obtention du certificat de deuxième classe.

(b) Lorsque ces stations ne participent pas audit service, mais agissent naturellement en cas de détresse, et qu'elles travaillent sur une onde particulière, en ne gênant pas les autres ser-

(c) Practical knowledge sufficient for effecting minor repairs in case of damage occurring to the apparatus.

(d) Correct transmission and correct reception by ear of code groups (mixed letters, figures, and punctuation marks) at a speed of 16 (sixteen) groups per minute and of a plain language passage in the mother tongue at a speed of 20 (twenty) words per minute. Each code group must comprise five characters, each figure or punctuation mark counting as two characters. The passage in plain language must average five characters to the word.

(e) Knowledge of the regulations applying to the exchange of radioelectric communications, knowledge of the documents relative to the assessment of the charges for radiotelegrams, knowledge of the radiotelegraph part of the Regulations for the Safety of Life at Sea, and, in the case of air navigation, knowledge of the special provisions governing the radioelectric service in air navigation.

(f) Elementary knowledge of general geography in relation to communications by wire and wireless.

C. *Special Certificate*

(1) The radiotelegraph service of small vessels (to which the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea is not applicable) may be carried out by operators holding a special certificate satisfying the following conditions:

(a) The operators of such of these mobile stations as participate in the international service of public correspondence and in the general work of mobile stations must be capable of carrying out radioelectric communications at the sending and receiving speed required for obtaining a second class certificate.

(b) When these stations do not participate in that service, though, of course, acting in case of distress, and work on a special wave which does not interfere with other radioelectric ser-

vices radioélectriques, il appartient à chaque Gouvernement intéressé de fixer les conditions d'obtention du certificat.

(2) A titre exceptionnel, il est concédé provisoirement au Gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Zélande d'accorder un certificat spécial, dont il fixe les conditions d'obtention, aux opérateurs de petits bâtiments de sa nationalité, qui ne s'éloignent pas des côtes dudit Pays, et ne participent au service international de la correspondance publique et au travail général des stations mobiles que d'une manière restreinte.

Sec. 4. (1) Avant de devenir chef de poste d'une station mobile à bord d'un navire de la première catégorie (Art. 20, sec. 2) un opérateur de 1re classe doit avoir au moins une année d'expérience comme opérateur à bord d'un navire ou dans une station côtière.

(2) Pour devenir chef de poste d'une station mobile à bord d'un navire de deuxième catégorie (Art. 20, sec. 2) un opérateur de 1re classe doit avoir au moins six mois d'expérience comme opérateur à bord d'un navire ou dans une station côtière.

(3) Pour assurer le service comme opérateur de 1re classe sur un aéronef, l'opérateur doit justifier d'un nombre d'heures de vol dans le service radioélectrique fixé par l'Administration qui délivre le certificat.

Sec. 5. Les opérateurs qui ont passé avec succès l'examen pour l'obtention du certificat de 2e classe reçoivent de leur Gouvernement un certificat provisoire qui les autorise à embarquer comme chef de poste sur les bâtiments de la troisième catégorie (Art. 20, sec. 2). Après avoir justifié d'un service de six mois à bord d'un navire, ils peuvent recevoir le certificat définitif de 2e classe, les autorisant à exercer les mêmes fonctions sur des bâtiments de deuxième catégorie.

Certificat de radiotéléphoniste

Sec. 6. (1) Il n'y a qu'une classe de certificat pour les opérateurs de la radiotéléphonie.

(2) Ce certificat constate la valeur professionnelle de l'opérateur en ce qui concerne:

vices, it rests with each Government concerned to fix the conditions for obtaining the certificate.

(2) As an exception it is provisionally conceded that the Government of New Zealand may issue a special certificate, for which it shall fix the standard of qualifications, to operators of small ships of its nationality which do not go far from the coast of that country and which participate only to a limited extent in the international service of public correspondence and in the general work of mobile stations.

Sec. 4. (1) Before becoming chief operator of a mobile station on board a ship of the first class (Article 20, section 2) a first class operator must have had at least one year's experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

(2) To become chief operator of a mobile station on board a ship of the second class (Article 20, section 2) a first class operator must have had at least six months' experience as operator on board ship or in a coast station.

(3) In order to qualify for service as a first class operator in an aircraft, the operator must prove the number of flying hours in the radioelectric service, fixed by the Administration which issues the certificate.

Sec. 5. Operators who have successfully passed the examination for the second class certificate receive from their Government temporary certificates authorizing them to embark as chief operators in ships of the third class (Article 20, section 2). After proving six months' service on board ship they may receive a final second class certificate authorizing them to perform similar duties in ships of the second class.

Certificates for Radiotelephone Operators

Sec. 6. (1) There is only one class of certificate for radiotelephone operators.

(2) This certificate states the professional competence of the operator with regard to—

(a) La connaissance du réglage et du fonctionnement des appareils de radiotéléphonie.

(b) L'aptitude à la transmission et à la réception, d'une façon claire, de la conversation par l'appareil téléphonique.

(c) La connaissance des Règlements s'appliquant à l'échange des communications radiotéléphoniques et de la partie des Règlements radiotélégraphiques concernant la sécurité de la vie humaine.

(3) Les titulaires du certificat de radiotéléphoniste ne peuvent être utilisés que sur les navires, aéronefs, etc., pourvus d'une installation de radiotéléphonie à faible puissance (300 watts alimentation, au maximum) et seulement pour le service téléphonique.

(4) Les opérateurs radiotéléphonistes du service aéronautique doivent justifier d'un minimum d'heures de vol à bord d'un aéronef fixé par les Administrations intéressées.

(5) Le titulaire d'un certificat de radiotélégraphiste de 1re classe, ainsi que le titulaire d'un certificat de radiotélégraphiste de 2e classe pourvu du certificat de radiotéléphoniste, peuvent assurer le service radiotéléphonique sur toute station mobile.

Sec. 7. Chaque Administration prend les mesures nécessaires pour soumettre les opérateurs à l'obligation du secret des correspondances et pour éviter, dans la plus grande mesure possible, l'emploi frauduleux des certificats.

Sec. 8. Les Gouvernements intéressés prendront les dispositions nécessaires pour que le bénéfice des certificats délivrés sous le précédent régime soit maintenu aux titulaires de ces certificats, susceptibles de satisfaire, d'une manière générale, aux nouvelles conditions de délivrance.

Sec. 9. Les dispositions du présent Article deviendront obligatoires dans un délai maximum de trois ans après la mise en vigueur du présent Règlement.

ARTICLE 8

AUTORITÉ DU COMMANDANT

Sec. 1. Le service radioélectrique d'une station mobile est placé sous l'autorité supérieure du Commandant ou de la

(a) Knowledge of the adjustment and working of radiotelephone apparatus.

(b) Ability to transmit and receive clearly conversation by telephone apparatus.

(c) Knowledge of the Regulations applying to the exchange of radiotelephone communications and of the part of the radiotelegraph Regulations relating to the safety of life.

(3) Holders of radiotelephone operators' certificates may only be employed in ships, aircraft, etc., fitted with a low-power radiotelephone installation (300 watts input at the maximum) and solely for the telephone service.

(4) Radiotelephone operators in the aeronautical service must prove a minimum number of hours of flight on board an aircraft as fixed by the Administration concerned.

(5) The holder of a first class radiotelegraph operator's certificate, and the holder of a second class radiotelegraph operator's certificate who possesses a radiotelephone operator's certificate, may carry out the radiotelephone service in any mobile station.

Sec. 7. Each Administration takes the measures necessary for putting operators under the obligation to preserve the secrecy of correspondence and for preventing to the greatest possible extent the fraudulent use of certificates.

Sec. 8. The Governments concerned will take the necessary steps so that certificates issued under former regulations shall remain valid for the holders of those certificates who are capable of satisfying in a general way the new conditions of issue.

Sec. 9. The provisions of the present Article will become obligatory not later than three years after the present Regulations come into force.

ARTICLE 8

AUTHORITY OF THE MASTER

Sec. 1. The radioelectric service of a mobile station is placed under the supreme authority of the master or of

personne responsable du navire, de l'aéronef ou de tout autre véhicule portant la station mobile.

Sec. 2. Le Commandant ou la personne responsable, ainsi que toutes les personnes qui peuvent avoir connaissance du texte ou simplement de l'existence des radiotélégrammes, ou de tout renseignement quelconque obtenu au moyen du service radioélectrique, sont soumis à l'obligation de garder et d'assurer le secret des correspondances.

ARTICLE 9

PROCÉDURE GÉNÉRALE DANS LE SERVICE MOBILE

Sec. 1. Dans le service mobile, la procédure détaillée ci-après est obligatoire, sauf le cas d'appel de détresse ou de correspondance de détresse, auquel sont applicables les dispositions de l'Article 19.

Sec. 2. (1) Avant de procéder à toute transmission, la station émettrice doit s'assurer qu'il ne se produira pas de brouillage excessif avec d'atours communications s'effectuant dans son rayon d'action, sur l'onde qu'elle va employer; s'il y a une probabilité qu'un tel brouillage sera occasionné, elle attend le premier arrêt dans la transmission qu'elle pourrait troubler.

(2) Si, malgré cette précaution, une transmission radioélectrique en cours est entravée par l'appel, celui-ci doit cesser à la première demande d'une station terrestre ouverte au service international de la correspondance publique ou d'une station aéronautique quelconque. La station qui demande cette cessation doit indiquer la durée approximative de l'attente imposée à la station dont elle arrête l'appel.

Sec. 3. Dans les relations radiotélégraphiques du service mobile, la marche ci-après est suivie pour appeler une station:

(1) (a) La station appelante effectue l'appel en transmettant, au plus, trois fois l'indicatif d'appel de la station appelée et le mot DE suivi de trois fois, au plus, son propre indicatif d'appel.

(b) Pour produire cet appel, la station appelante utilise l'onde sur laquelle veille la station appelée.

the person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

Sec. 2. The master or the person responsible, and all persons who are in a position to have knowledge of the text or merely of the existence of the radiotelegrams, or of any information whatever obtained by means of the radioelectric service, are placed under the obligation of observing and ensuring the secrecy of correspondence.

ARTICLE 9

GENERAL PROCEDURE IN THE MOBILE SERVICE

Sec. 1. In the mobile service, the procedure detailed below is obligatory, except in the case of distress calls or of distress correspondence, to which the provisions of Article 19 are applicable.

Sec. 2. (1) Before proceeding with any transmission, the sending station must make sure that it will not cause excessive interference with other communications in progress within its range on the frequency to be used; if it is likely that such interference will be caused, the station awaits the first break in the transmission with which it might interfere.

(2) If, in spite of this precaution, a radioelectric transmission in progress is impeded by the call, the latter must cease at the first request from a land station open to the international service of public correspondence or from any aeronautical station. The station which requests this cessation must indicate the approximate duration of the wait imposed on the station whose call it has stopped.

Sec. 3. In mobile service radiotelegraph correspondence the following procedure is used for calling a station—

(1) (a) The station calling makes the call by transmitting not more than three times the call sign of the station called and the word DE, followed not more than three times by its own call sign.

(b) In making this call the station calling uses the wave on which the station called keeps watch.

(2) La station appelée répond en transmettant, au plus, trois fois l'indicatif d'appel de la station appelante, le mot DE, son propre indicatif d'appel et, si elle est prête à recevoir le trafic, la lettre K (invitation à transmettre), suivie, si elle le juge utile, de l'abréviation appropriée et d'un chiffre indiquant la force des signaux reçus.

(3) Si la station appelée est empêchée de recevoir, elle remplace, dans la formule de réponse, la lettre K par le signal - — - - (attente), suivi d'un nombre indiquant en minutes la durée probable de l'attente. Si cette durée probable excède 10 minutes, l'attente doit être motivée.

(4) Lorsqu'il y a plusieurs radiotélégrammes à transmettre dans le même sens, ils peuvent être transmis par séries, avec le consentement de la station qui doit les recevoir.

(5) Cette dernière station, en donnant son assentiment, indique le nombre de radiotélégrammes qu'elle est prête à recevoir en une série et fait suivre cette indication de la lettre K.

(6) En principe, tout radiotélégramme contenant plus de 100 mots est considéré comme formant une série, ou met fin à une série en cours.

(7) En règle générale, les longs radiotélégrammes, tant ceux en langage clair que ceux en langage convenu ou chiffré, sont transmis par tranches, chaque tranche contenant 50 mots dans le cas du langage clair et 20 mots ou groupes lorsqu'il s'agit de langage convenu ou chiffré.

(8) A la fin de chaque tranche, le signal - - — — - - (?), signifiant: "Avez-vous bien reçu le radiotélégramme jusqu'ici?" est transmis. Si la tranche a été correctement reçue, la station réceptrice donne la lettre K et la transmission du radiotélégramme est poursuivie.

(9) (a) La transmission d'un radiotélégramme se termine par le signal - — - — - (fin de transmission), suivi de l'indicatif d'appel de la station transmettrice et de la lettre K.

(b) Dans le cas de la transmission par série, l'indicatif d'appel de la station transmettrice et la lettre K ne sont donnés qu'à la fin de la série.

(2) The station called replies by transmitting not more than three times the call sign of the station calling, the word DE, its own call sign, and, if it is ready to receive traffic, the letter K (invitation to transmit), followed, if it is thought necessary, by the appropriate abbreviation and a figure indicating the strength of the signals received.

(3) If the station called is not ready to receive, it replaces in the reply the letter K by the signal - — - - (wait), followed by a number indicating in minutes the probable duration of the wait. If this is likely to exceed ten minutes, the reason for the wait must be given.

(4) When there are several radiotelegrams to be transmitted in the same direction, they may be transmitted in series with the consent of the station which is to receive them.

(5) This latter station, in giving its consent, indicates the number of radiotelegrams which it is ready to receive in a series, and after this indication sends the letter K.

(6) In principle, any radiotelegram containing more than 100 words is regarded as forming a series, or terminates a series in progress.

(7) As a general rule, long radiotelegrams, whether in plain language or in code or cipher, are transmitted in sections, each section containing 50 words in the case of plain language and 20 words or groups where code or cipher is used.

(8) At the end of each section the signal - - — — - - (?) meaning "Have you received the radiotelegram correctly up to this point?" is transmitted. If the section has been correctly received, the receiving station sends the letter K and the transmission of the radiotelegram is continued.

(9) (a) The transmission of a radiotelegram is terminated by the signal - — - — - (end of transmission) followed by the call sign of the sending station and the letter K.

(b) In the case of transmission in series, the call sign of the sending station and the letter K are sent only at the end of the series.

(10) (a) L'accusé de réception d'un radiotélégramme est donné au moyen de la lettre R suivie du numéro du radiotélégramme; cet accusé de réception est précédé de la formule ci-après: indicatif d'appel de la station qui a transmis, mot DE, indicatif d'appel de la station qui a reçu.

(b) L'accusé de réception d'une série de radiotélégrammes est donné au moyen de la lettre R suivie du nombre des radiotélégrammes reçus, ainsi que des numéros du premier et du dernier télégramme composant la série. Cet accusé de réception est précédé de la formule définie ci-dessus.

(11) La fin du travail entre deux stations est indiquée par chacune d'elles, au moyen du signal - - - — - — (fin du travail), suivi de son propre indicatif d'appel.

Sec. 4. (1) Si la station appelante a l'intention de transmettre son trafic avec un type d'onde ou/et sur une fréquence autres que ceux employés pour effectuer l'appel, elle fait suivre son propre indicatif d'appel des indications de service définissant le type d'onde ou/et la fréquence qu'elle se propose d'utiliser pour sa transmission. L'absence de ces indications de service signifie qu'elle n'a pas l'intention de changer de type d'onde ni de fréquence.

(2) Si la station appelée désire que la station appelante transmette avec un type d'onde ou/et sur une fréquence autres que ceux utilisés pour l'appel, elle ajoute à la formule de réponse les indications de service définissant le type d'onde ou/et la fréquence dont elle demande l'emploi. L'absence de ces indications de service signifie qu'elle ne désire pas que le type d'onde ou/et la fréquence utilisés pour l'appel soient changés.

(3) Si la station appelante a indiqué qu'elle va utiliser pour la transmission un type d'onde ou/et une fréquence autres que ceux avec lesquels elle a effectué l'appel, la station appelée, dans la formule de réponse, fait précéder la lettre K des abréviations permettant d'indiquer qu'à partir de ce moment, elle écoute sur le type d'onde ou/et la fréquence annoncés et qu'elle emploiera

(10) (a) The acknowledgment of receipt of a radiotelegram is given by means of the letter R followed by the number of the radiotelegram; this acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by the following formula: call sign of the station which has been sending, word DE, call sign of the station which has been receiving.

(b) The acknowledgment of receipt of a series of radiotelegrams is given by means of the letter R followed by the number of radiotelegrams received, as well as by the numbers of the first and last telegrams composing the series. This acknowledgment of receipt is preceded by the formula given above.

(11) The end of work between two stations is indicated by each of them, by means of the signal - - - — - — (end of work) followed by its own call sign.

Sec. 4. (1) If the station calling intends to transmit its traffic with a type of wave and/or on a frequency other than those used in making the call, it sends after its own call sign the service indications showing the type of wave and/or the frequency which it proposes to use for its transmission. The absence of these service indications means that the station does not intend to change the type of wave or the frequency.

(2) If the station called wishes the station calling to send with a type of wave and/or on a frequency other than those used for the call, it adds to the reply formula the service indications showing the type of wave and/or the frequency which it desires to be used. The absence of these service indications means that the station does not desire that the type of wave and/or the frequency used for the call shall be changed.

(3) If the station calling has indicated that it is going to use for transmission a type of wave and/or a frequency other than those with which it made the call, the station called, in the reply, gives before the letter K the abbreviations indicating that from that moment onwards it will listen on the type of wave and/or the frequency

elle-même lesdits type d'onde ou/et fréquence pour toute la durée de la communication.

(4) Si la station appelante est une station terrestre pouvant, conformément aux dispositions du présent Règlement, employer une onde autre que celles qu'il est possible à la station mobile d'émettre, elle peut, après avoir établi le contact, utiliser cette onde pour transmettre son trafic. Dans ce cas, la marche à suivre est celle définie ci-après:

(a) La station terrestre appelle la station mobile en employant l'onde sur laquelle celle-ci veille et, après avoir obtenu réponse, l'informe au moyen de l'abréviation appropriée d'avoir à l'écouter par la suite sur l'onde qu'elle compte utiliser.

(b) Si la station mobile peut recevoir l'onde annoncée, elle donne la lettre K. Dans le cas contraire, elle informe la station terrestre, à l'aide de l'abréviation appropriée, de ce qu'il ne lui est pas possible de recevoir l'onde proposée et les deux stations s'entendent pour adopter une autre onde de travail.

(5) La station terrestre conserve l'onde qu'elle a employée jusqu'après la transmission du signal - - - — - — (fin de travail), suivi de son indicatif d'appel. Ce signal, suivi de l'indicatif d'appel, est répété par la station mobile sur l'onde internationale d'appel attribuée à son service.

(6) Lorsque la station terrestre qui reçoit une demande de changer le type d'onde ou/et la fréquence ne peut pas ou ne désire pas donner suite à cette demande, elle ne transmet pas le signal K, mais propose, en employant les abréviations appropriées, l'emploi d'un autre type d'onde ou/et d'une autre fréquence.

Sec. 5. (1) Sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.), (ou sur une onde autorisée, dans le cas de communications avec une station d'aéronef), les périodes de travail continu entre deux stations ne doivent pas dépasser dix minutes environ; après chacune de ces périodes, un temps d'arrêt doit être observé, afin de permettre, éventuellement, à une autre station de lancer un appel de priorité ou de transmettre un message de priorité.

announced and that it will itself use the said type of wave and/or frequency throughout the communication.

(4) If the station calling is a land station entitled, according to the provisions of the present Regulations, to use a wave other than those which it is possible for the mobile station to emit, it may, after establishing contact, use this wave to transmit its traffic. In such case the procedure is as defined below:—

(a) The land station calls the mobile station by using the wave on which the latter keeps watch; and, after obtaining a reply, informs it by means of the appropriate abbreviation that it must listen thereafter on the wave which the land station intends to use.

(b) If the mobile station can receive the wave indicated, it sends the letter K. If it cannot, it informs the land station, by means of the appropriate abbreviation, that it is not possible for it to receive the wave suggested, and the two stations arrange to adopt another working wave.

(5) The land station stays on the wave which it has used until after the transmission of the signal - - - — - — (end of work), followed by its call sign. This signal, followed by the call sign, is repeated by the mobile station on the international calling wave assigned to its service.

(6) When the land station which receives a request to change the type of wave and/or the frequency cannot, or does not desire to, comply with this request, it does not transmit the signal K, but suggests, by the appropriate abbreviations, the use of another type of wave and/or another frequency.

Sec. 5. (1) On the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) (or on an authorized wave, in the case of communications with an aircraft station), the periods of continuous work between two stations must not exceed ten minutes or thereabouts; after each of these periods a pause must be observed in order to permit, if necessary, another station to send a priority call or to transmit a priority message.

(2) Sur les autres ondes affectées au service mobile maritime, la durée des périodes de travail continu est sous le contrôle de la station côtière. Dans le cas de communications entre deux stations de bord, c'est la station réceptrice qui détermine la durée des périodes de travail continu.

(3) Dans les communications entre stations d'aéronef, la durée des périodes de travail continu est soumise au contrôle de la station d'aéronef qui reçoit, sous réserve de l'intervention, pour cet objet, de la station aéronautique. Dans les relations entre stations aéronautiques et stations d'aéronefs, c'est la station aéronautique qui contrôle la durée des périodes de travail continu.

Sec. 6. Lorsqu'une station reçoit un appel sans être certaine que cet appel lui est destiné, elle ne doit pas répondre avant que l'appel n'ait été répété et compris. Lorsque, d'un autre côté, une station reçoit un appel qui lui est destiné, mais a des doutes sur l'indicatif d'appel de la station appelante, elle doit répondre immédiatement en utilisant le signal - - — — - - en lieu et place de l'indicatif d'appel de cette dernière station.

Sec. 7. (1) Lorsqu'il est nécessaire de faire des signaux d'essai, aux fins de régler l'appareil avant de procéder à l'appel ou à la transmission, ces signaux ne doivent pas être produits pendant plus de 10 secondes environ, et ils doivent être constitués par une série de V, suivie de l'indicatif d'appel de la station qui opère.

(2) Si une station émet des signaux d'essai à la demande d'une autre station, pour permettre à celle-ci de régler son appareil récepteur, ces signaux doivent également être constitués par une série de V, dans laquelle s'intercale plusieurs fois l'indicatif d'appel de la station émettrice.

ARTICLE 10

APPEL GÉNÉRAL À TOUTES LES STATIONS MOBILES

Sec. 1. (1) Les stations qui désirent entrer en communication avec des stations mobiles, sans toutefois connaître les noms des stations mobiles qui sont

(2) On the other waves assigned to the maritime mobile service, the length of the periods of continuous work is controlled by the coast station. In communications between two ship stations, the receiving station decides the length of the periods of continuous work.

(3) In communications between aircraft stations the length of the periods of continuous work is controlled by the receiving aircraft station, subject to the right of the aeronautical station to intervene for that purpose. In communications between aeronautical stations and aircraft stations, the aeronautical station controls the length of the periods of continuous work.

Sec. 6. When a station receives a call without being certain that such call is intended for it, it shall not reply until the call has been repeated and is understood. When, on the other hand, a station receives a call which is addressed to it, but is uncertain of the call sign of the station calling, it must reply immediately, using the signal - - — — - - in place of the call sign of this latter station.

Sec. 7. (1) When it is necessary to make test signals, in order to adjust the apparatus before calling or sending, such signals must not be made for more than about ten seconds and they must be composed of a series of V's followed by the call sign of the station working.

(2) If a station sends test signals at the request of another station to enable the latter to adjust its receiving apparatus, these signals must likewise be composed of a series of V's in which the call sign of the transmitting station is interpolated several times.

ARTICLE 10

GENERAL CALL TO ALL MOBILE STATIONS

Sec. 1. (1) Stations desiring to enter into communication with mobile stations, without, however, knowing the

dans leur rayon d'action, peuvent employer le signal de recherche CQ, remplaçant l'indicatif de la station appelée dans la formule d'appel, cette formule étant suivie de la lettre K (appel général à toutes les stations mobiles, avec demande de réponse).

(2) Dans les régions où le trafic est intense, l'emploi de l'appel CQ suivi de la lettre K est interdit, sauf en combinaison avec des signaux d'urgence.

(3) L'appel CQ non suivi de la lettre K (appel général à toutes les stations mobiles, sans demande de réponse) est employé pour les radiotélégrammes d'information générale, pour les signaux horaires, pour les informations météorologiques régulières, pour les avis généraux de sécurité et pour les informations de toute nature destinés à être lus par quiconque peut les recevoir.

ARTICLE 11

BROUILLAGE

Sec. 1. (1) L'échange de signaux superflus est interdit aux stations mobiles. Des essais et des expériences ne sont tolérés, dans ces stations, qu'autant qu'ils ne troublent point le service d'autres stations.

(2) Chaque Administration apprécie, en vue de leur autorisation, si les essais ou les expériences proposés sont susceptibles de troubler le service des autres stations.

Sec. 2. Les essais et réglages dans une station quelconque, doivent être conduits de façon à ne pas troubler le service des autres stations engagées dans une correspondance autorisée. Les signaux d'essai et de réglage doivent être choisis de telle manière qu'aucune confusion ne puisse se produire avec un signal, une abréviation, etc., d'une signification particulière, définie par le Règlement.

Sec. 3. Une station quelconque effectuant des émissions pour des essais, des réglages ou des expériences doit transmettre son indicatif d'appel à de fréquents intervalles, au cours de ces émissions.

Sec. 4. L'Administration ou l'exploitation privée qui formule une plainte en matière de brouillage doit, pour étayer

names of the mobile stations within their range of action, may use the signal of inquiry CQ, in place of the call sign of the station called in the calling formula, followed by the letter K (general call for all mobile stations with request for reply).

(2) In regions where traffic is congested, the use of the call CQ followed by the letter K is forbidden except in combination with signals denoting urgency.

(3) The call CQ not followed by the letter K (general call for all mobile stations without request for reply) is used for radiotelegrams of general information, time signals, regular meteorological bulletins, general safety notices, and information of all kinds intended to be read by anyone who can receive them.

ARTICLE 11

INTERFERENCE

Sec. 1. (1) The exchange of unnecessary signals is forbidden in mobile stations. Tests and experiments are allowed in these stations only in so far as they do not disturb the service of other stations.

(2) Each Administration considers, before authorizing them, whether the proposed tests or experiments are likely to interfere with the service of other stations.

Sec. 2. Tests and adjustments in any station must be made in such a way as not to interfere with the service of other stations engaged in authorized correspondence. The test and adjustment signals must be of such a kind that no confusion can be produced with a signal, abbreviation, etc., of special meaning defined by the Regulations.

Sec. 3. Any station making emissions for tests, adjustments, or experiments must transmit its call sign at short intervals during the course of these emissions.

Sec. 4. The Administration or private enterprise making a complaint regarding interference must, in order to sup-

et justifier celle-ci, déclarer qu'elle emploie régulièrement des appareils de réception d'un type équivalent au type le meilleur, utilisé dans la pratique courante du service dont il s'agit.

ARTICLE 12

RAPPORT SUR LES INFRACTIONS

Sec. 1. Si une Administration a connaissance d'une infraction à la Convention ou à ce Règlement, commise dans une des stations du service mobile qu'elle a autorisée, elle constate les faits, fixe les responsabilités, et prend les mesures nécessaires.

Sec. 2. Les infractions aux règles du service mobile sont signalées, par les stations qui les constatent, à l'Administration dont elles-mêmes relèvent, et ce au moyen d'états conformes au modèle reproduit à l'Appendice 2.

Sec. 3. Dans le cas d'infractions répétées de la part d'une même station, des représentations doivent être faites à l'Administration du Pays dont dépend cette station.

ARTICLE 13

PUBLICATION DE DOCUMENTS DE SERVICE

Sec. 1. Le Bureau international dresse et publie les documents de service suivants:

(a) Un tableau et une carte destinés à être annexés à la Nomenclature des stations de bord, et indiquant les zones et les heures de service à bord des navires classés dans la deuxième catégorie (voir Appendices 5 et 6).

(b) Une Liste alphabétique des indicatifs d'appel de toutes les stations fixes, terrestres et mobiles pourvues d'un indicatif d'appel de la série internationale. Cette liste est dressée sans considération de nationalité; elle est précédée d'un tableau de répartition des indicatifs d'appel, mentionnant les Pays auxquels une ou plusieurs séries d'indicatifs d'appel sont attribuées, dans les conditions fixées à l'Article 14.

(c) Des Nomenclatures de toutes les stations fixes, terrestres et mobiles, ayant un indicatif d'appel de la série

port and justify the complaint, declare that it regularly uses receiving apparatus of a type equivalent to the best employed in the current practice of the service concerned.

ARTICLE 12

REPORTS OF INFRINGEMENTS

Sec. 1. If an Administration has information of a breach of the Convention or of these Regulations, committed in a mobile service station which it has authorized, it ascertains the facts, fixes the responsibility, and takes the necessary steps.

Sec. 2. Infringements of the mobile service regulations are reported by the stations which detect them, to the Administration to which those stations are subject, by means of forms similar to the specimen given in Appendix 2.

Sec. 3. In the event of repeated breaches by the same station, representations must be made to the Administration of the country to which the station is subject.

ARTICLE 13

PUBLICATION OF SERVICE DOCUMENTS

Sec. 1. The International Bureau prepares and issues the following service documents:

(a) A table and a map, as annexes to the List of ship stations, indicating the zones and the hours of service on board ships of the second class (*see* Appendices 5 and 6).

(b) An alphabetical list of call signs of all fixed, land, and mobile stations to which a call sign from the international series has been allotted. This list is prepared without regard to nationality; it is preceded by a table of distribution of call signs showing the countries to which one or more blocks of call signs are assigned as provided in Article 14.

(c) Lists of all fixed, land, and mobile stations having a call sign from the international series, whether or not open

internationale et ouvertes ou non à la correspondance publique, et une Nomenclature des stations de radiodiffusion.

Sec. 2. La Nomenclature relative à chaque catégorie de stations est publiée en fascicules séparés, comme suit:

I. Stations fixes et terrestres

(1) Nomenclature des stations par Pays, les noms des Pays étant rangés par ordre alphabétique et les noms des stations d'un même Pays étant, à leur tour, rangés par ordre alphabétique sous le nom de ce Pays. Cette Nomenclature est précédée d'un index alphabétique indiquant les noms des stations, les indicatifs d'appel, les indices caractéristiques et les numéros des pages où se trouvent les détails relatifs à ces stations.

(2) Le mot RADIO est imprimé séparément après le nom de chaque station côtière.

II. Stations effectuant des services spéciaux

(1) Nomenclature des stations par Pays, avec index alphabétique analogue à celui du fascicule précédent. Les stations mentionnées dans cette Nomenclature sont celles qui assurent des services spéciaux à l'usage de la navigation maritime et aérienne (radiogoniométrie, radiophares, signaux horaires, avis aux navigateurs, informations météorologiques régulières, informations de presse adressées à tous, etc.).

(2) Les mots GONIO et PHARE sont inscrits respectivement à la suite du nom des stations radiogoniométriques et des stations radiophares.

III. Stations de bord

Nomenclature des stations rangées par ordre alphabétique, sans considération de nationalité, et mentionnant, sous une forme abrégée, le nom du Pays auquel appartient chaque station.

IV. Stations d'aéronef

Nomenclature des stations rangées par ordre alphabétique, sans considéra-

tion de nationalité, et mentionnant, sous une forme abrégée, le nom du Pays auquel appartient chaque station.

Sec. 2. The List relating to each class of station is published in separate parts as follows:

I. Fixed and Land Stations

(1) List of stations by countries, the names of the countries being arranged in alphabetical order and the names of the stations of the same country being, in their turn, arranged in alphabetical order under the name of that country. This List is preceded by an alphabetical index giving the name of the station, the call sign, the indication of the character of the station and the number of the page on which the details relating to the station may be found.

(2) The word RADIO is printed separately after the name of each coast station.

II. Stations performing Special Services

(1) List of stations by countries with an alphabetical index similar to the one in the preceding part. The stations mentioned in this List are those which carry out special services for the needs of maritime and aerial navigation (direction-finding, radiobeacons, time-signals, notices to navigators, regular meteorological information, press messages addressed to all stations, etc.).

(2) The words GONIO and PHARE, respectively, are shown after the name of direction-finding stations and radiobeacon stations.

III. Ship Stations

List of stations arranged in alphabetical order, without regard to nationality, giving in abbreviated form the name of the country to which each station belongs.

IV. Aircraft Stations

List of stations arranged in alphabetical order, without regard to nation-

tion de nationalité, et mentionnant, sous une forme abrégée, le nom du Pays auquel appartient chaque station.

V. Stations de radiodiffusion

Nomenclature des stations par Pays, avec index alphabétique analogue à celui des fascicules I et II.

Sec. 3. Les suppléments à la liste des indicatifs d'appel et aux Nomenclatures respectives contiennent les additions, modifications et suppressions, publiées dans un ordre alphabétique. Ces suppléments sont mensuels et récapitulatifs.

Nomenclature des stations fixes et terrestres

Sec. 4. (1) L'état signalétique des stations fixes et terrestres doit comporter les renseignements suivants:

- (a) nom de la station;
- (b) indicatif d'appel;
- (c) position géographique exacte de l'antenne émettrice indiquée par la subdivision territoriale et par la longitude et la latitude en degrés, minutes et secondes, la longitude étant calculée par rapport au méridien de Greenwich;
- (d) types et fréquences (longueurs d'onde) d'émission pour lesquels les réglages sont faits, l'onde normale de transmission étant soulignée;
- (e) pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères ou, à défaut, hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base de celle-ci;
- (f) nature des services effectués;
- (g) heures de service (temps moyen de Greenwich);
- (h) le cas échéant, pour les stations terrestres, nom de l'entreprise privée qui établit les comptes de taxes;
- (i) taxe ou taxes de la station terrestre;
- (j) renseignements particuliers concernant les heures d'appel pour la transmission des listes de trafic ou pour la transmission des

ality, giving in abbreviated form the name of the country to which each station belongs.

V. Broadcasting Stations

List of stations by countries with alphabetical index similar to that of Parts I and II.

Sec. 3. The supplements to the list of call signs and to the respective lists of stations contain additions, modifications and deletions arranged in alphabetical order. These supplements are issued monthly, and are recapitulatory.

List of Fixed and Land Stations

Sec. 4. (1) The particulars of fixed and land stations must include the following information—

- (a) name of the station;
- (b) call sign;
- (c) exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial, indicated by the territorial subdivision and by the longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds, the longitude being calculated in relation to the meridian of Greenwich;
- (d) types and frequencies (wave lengths) of emission available, the normal transmitting wave being underlined;
- (e) normal radiation power expressed in metre-amperes or, failing this, height of the aerial and intensity of the current at the base of the aerial;
- (f) nature of services performed;
- (g) hours of service (Greenwich mean time);
- (h) where necessary in the case of land stations, name of the private enterprise which prepares the accounts;
- (i) land station charge or charges;
- (j) special information concerning times for the transmission of traffic lists or for the transmission of radio-telegrams without acknowledgment of

radiotélégrammes sans accusé de réception ou avec accusé de réception différé.

(2) La taxe télégraphique intérieure du Pays dont dépend la station terrestre et la taxe appliquée par ce Pays aux télégrammes à destination des Pays limitrophes sont indiquées dans la Nomenclature.

Nomenclature des stations effectuant des services spéciaux

Sec. 5. En plus des indications concernant les stations fixes et terrestres, les renseignements publiés doivent mentionner:

A. Pour les stations radiogoniométriques:

(a) si la station est dotée d'un émetteur ou non et, dans ce dernier cas, la station transmettrice conjuguée;

(b) l'onde sur laquelle la station radiogoniométrique doit être appelée, l'onde sur laquelle les stations mobiles doivent émettre les signaux prévus pour la prise des relèvements, l'onde sur laquelle la station radiogoniométrique (ou la station transmettrice conjuguée) doit transmettre les relèvements vrais obtenus et les secteurs dans lesquels les relèvements sont normalement exacts;

(c) éventuellement, le pouvoir normal de rayonnement, exprimé en mètres-ampères de la station transmettrice conjuguée (ou, à défaut, hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base de celle-ci).

B. Pour les stations radiophares:

(a) les signaux caractéristiques de la station;

(b) si, en plus de son émission de radiophare, la station peut transmettre ou recevoir des communications normales;

(c) éventuellement, le nom des stations avec lesquelles il faut se mettre en communication pour correspondre avec le radiophare, si ce dernier ne peut pas transmettre ou recevoir des communications;

(d) les secteurs dans lesquels les émissions du radiophare donnent lieu à des relèvements normalement exacts.

receipt or with deferred acknowledgment of receipt.

(2) The internal telegraph charge of the country to which the land station is subject and the charge applied by that country to telegrams destined for adjoining countries are shown in the list.

List of Stations Performing Special Services

Sec. 5. In addition to the particulars concerning fixed and land stations the information published must mention:

A. For direction-finding stations:

(a) whether or not the station is provided with transmitting apparatus, and, if not, the sending station with which it is conjoined;

(b) the wave on which the direction-finding station must be called; the wave on which mobile stations must send the signals prescribed for the taking of bearings; the wave on which the direction-finding station (or the sending station conjoined with it) must transmit the true bearings obtained, and the sectors in which bearings are normally accurate;

(c) when necessary, the normal radiation power, expressed in metre-amperes, of the sending station conjoined with it (or, failing this, the height of the aerial, and intensity of the current at the base of the aerial).

B. For radiobeacon stations:

(a) the characteristic signals of the stations;

(b) whether, in addition to its radiobeacon emissions, the station can transmit or receive ordinary communications;

(c) where necessary, the names of the stations with which it is necessary to get into communication in order to exchange messages with the radiobeacon if the latter is not able to send or receive communications;

(d) the sectors in which the emissions of the radiobeacon give bearings which are normally accurate.

C. Pour les stations transmettant des signaux horaires:

Le schéma des signaux employés et les heures d'émission.

D. Pour les stations transmettant des avis aux navigateurs ou des observations météorologiques régulières:

Les heures d'émission et, s'il y a lieu, la désignation du ou des documents où se trouvent les détails concernant ces émissions.

Nomenclature des stations de bord

Sec. 6. L'état signalétique doit comporter les renseignements suivants:

(a) nom du navire, suivi de l'indicatif d'appel en cas d'homonymie;

(b) indicatif d'appel;

(c) Pays dont relève la station (indication abrégée);

(d) types et fréquences (longueurs d'onde) d'émission pour lesquels les réglages sont faits, l'onde normale de transmission étant soulignée;

(e) pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètre-ampères ou à défaut, hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base de celle-ci;

(f) nature des services assurés (si la station est munie d'un radiogoniomètre, il y a lieu de l'indiquer) et heures de service;

(g) nom de l'Administration ou de l'entreprise privée à laquelle les comptes de taxes doivent être adressés;

(h) taxe de bord.

Sec. 7. En cas d'homonymie entre deux stations de bord de même nationalité, ainsi que dans les cas où les comptes de taxes doivent être adressés directement au propriétaire du navire, il est fait mention du nom de la Compagnie de navigation ou de l'armateur auquel appartient le navire.

Nomenclature de stations d'aéronef

Sec. 8. L'état signalétique doit comporter les renseignements suivants:

(a) indicatif d'appel de la station et éventuellement nom de l'aéronef;

(b) nom du Pays dont dépend la station (indication abrégée);

(c) marque et type de l'aéronef;

C. For stations transmitting time signals:

the table of signals used and the times of transmission.

D. For stations transmitting notices to navigators or regular meteorological observations:

the times of transmission, and, if necessary, the name of the document or documents in which the details concerning these transmissions are to be found.

List of ship stations

Sec. 6. The particulars must comprise the following information:

(a) name of the ship followed by the call sign in case of duplication of names;

(b) call sign;

(c) country to which the station is subject (abbreviated indication);

(d) types and frequencies (wave lengths) of emission available, the normal transmitting wave being underlined;

(e) normal radiation power expressed in metre-amperes; or, failing this, height of the aerial and intensity of the current at the base of the aerial;

(f) nature of services performed (if the station is equipped with a direction finder this should be indicated) and the hours of service;

(g) name of the Administration or private enterprise to which accounts for charges must be addressed.

(h) ship charge.

Sec. 7. In the case of duplication of names between two ship stations of the same nationality, and also in cases where the accounts must be sent directly to the owner of the ship, the name of the shipping company to which the ship belongs or of the shipowner is stated.

List of aircraft stations

Sec. 8. The particulars must comprise the following information:

(a) call sign of the station and name, if any, of the aircraft;

(b) name of the country to which the station is subject (abbreviated indication);

(c) mark and type of the aircraft;

(d) types et fréquences (longueurs d'onde) d'émission pour lesquels les réglages sont faits, l'onde normale de transmission étant soulignée;

(e) parcours habituel ou port d'attache de l'aéronef;

(f) nature des services assurés et heures de service; si la station est munie d'un radiogoniomètre, il y a lieu de l'indiquer;

(g) nom de l'Administration ou de l'entreprise privée avec laquelle les comptes de taxes doivent être échangés;

(h) le cas échéant, taxe de la station d'aéronef.

Nomenclature des stations de radiodiffusion

Sec. 9. L'état signalétique doit comporter les renseignements suivants:

(a) nom de la station;

(b) le cas échéant, indicatif d'appel;

(c) position géographique exacte de l'antenne émettrice, indiquée par la subdivision territoriale et par la longitude et la latitude en degrés, minutes et secondes, la longitude étant calculée par rapport au méridien de Greenwich;

(d) fréquence (longueur d'onde) d'émission;

(e) pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères ou à défaut, hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base de celle-ci;

(f) facultativement, jours et heures d'émission; les heures sont indiquées en temps moyen de Greenwich, et les Pays utilisant une heure d'été font connaître l'heure pour chacune des deux périodes de l'année;

(g) nom de l'Administration ou de l'entreprise privée qui effectue l'émission.

Notations indiquant la nature et l'étendue du service des stations

Sec. 10. Les notations suivantes sont employées dans les documents de service:

PG station ouverte à la correspondance publique;

PR station ouverte à la correspondance publique restreinte;

N stations ayant un service permanent, de jour et de nuit;

(d) types and frequencies (wave lengths) of emission available, the normal transmitting wave being underlined;

(e) customary route or home airport of the aircraft;

(f) nature of services performed and hours of service; if the station is equipped with a direction-finder, this should be indicated;

(g) name of the Administration or private enterprise with which accounts for charges must be exchanged;

(h) when necessary, aircraft station charge.

List of broadcasting stations

Sec. 9. The particulars must comprise the following information:

(a) name of the station;

(b) call sign, if any;

(c) exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial, shown by the territorial subdivision and by the longitude and latitude in degrees, minutes and seconds, the longitude being calculated in relation to the meridian of Greenwich;

(d) frequency (wave length) of emission;

(e) normal radiation power expressed in metre-amperes; or, failing this, height of the aerial and intensity of the current at the base of the aerial;

(f) optionally, days and hours of emission; the hours are shown in Greenwich mean time and countries using summer time state the time for each of the two periods of the year;

(g) name of the Administration or private enterprise which conducts the service.

Symbols indicating the nature and duration of the service of stations

Sec. 10. The following symbols are used in service documents:

PG station open for public correspondence;

PR station open for restricted public correspondence;

N station open always, day and night;

Y station ouverte du lever au coucher du soleil;	Y station open from sunrise to sunset;
X station n'ayant pas de vacations déterminées;	X station not having fixed hours of service;
Z1 station de bord de 2e catégorie, à 8 heures de service;	Z1 ship station of the second class, with 8 hours of service;
Z2 station de bord de 2e catégorie, à 16 heures de service;	Z2 ship station of the second class, with 16 hours of service;
FA station aéronautique;	FA aeronautical station;
FC station côtière;	FC coast station;
FS station terrestre établie dans le seul but de la sécurité de la vie humaine;	FS land station established solely for life-saving purposes;
FX station effectuant un service de communications entre points fixes;	FX station performing a communication service between fixed points;
RF station de radiophare fixe;	RF fixed radiobeacon station;
RG station radiogoniométrique;	RG direction-finding station;
RS station réceptrice seulement, relié au réseau général des voies de communication;	RS receiving station only, connected with the general communications system;
RW station de radiophare tournant.	RW rotating radiobeacon station.

Sec. 11. La forme générale à donner aux diverses nomenclatures est indiquée à l'Appendice 3. Les Administrations ou entreprises privées doivent adopter des formules identiques, pour les états signalétiques à transmettre au Bureau international.

Sec. 11. The general form to be taken by the various Lists of Stations is shown in Appendix 3. Administrations or private enterprises must adopt forms identical with these for the particulars which they send to the International Bureau.

ARTICLE 14

INDICATIFS D'APPEL

Sec. 1. Les stations fixes, terrestres et mobiles visées à la Sec. 1 de l'Article 2 de la Convention, ainsi que les stations expérimentales privées doivent posséder un indicatif d'appel de la série internationale attribuée à chaque Pays dans le tableau de répartition ci-dessous. Dans ce tableau, la première lettre ou les premières lettres prévues pour les indicatifs d'appel distinguent la nationalité des stations.

ARTICLE 14

CALL SIGNS

Sec. 1. Fixed, land, and mobile stations covered by section 1 of Article 2 of the Convention and also private experimental stations must have a call sign taken from the international series assigned to each country in the following table of distribution. In this table, the first letter or the first letters provided for the call signs show the nationality of the stations.

TABLEAU DE RÉPARTITION DES
INDICATIFS D'APPEL.

Pays.	Indicatifs.
Chili.....	CAA-CEZ
Canada.....	CFA-CKZ
Cuba.....	CLA-CMZ
Maroc.....	CNA-CNZ
Bolivie.....	CPA-CPZ
Colonies portugaises.....	CRA-CRZ
Portugal.....	CSA-CUZ
Roumanie.....	CVA-CVZ
Uruguay.....	CWA-CXZ
Monaco.....	CZA-CZZ
Allemagne.....	D
Espagne.....	EAA-EHZ
Etat libre d'Irlande.....	EIA-EIZ
République de Libéria.....	ELA-ELZ
Estonie.....	ESA-ESZ
Ethiopie.....	ETA-ETZ
France et Colonies et Protecto- rats.....	F
Grande-Bretagne.....	G
Hongrie.....	HAA-HAZ
Suisse.....	HBA-HBZ
Equateur.....	HCA-HCZ
République de Haïti.....	HHa-HHZ
République Dominicaine.....	HIA-HIZ
République de Colombie.....	HJA-HKZ
République de Honduras.....	HRA-HRZ
Siam.....	HSa-HSZ
Italie et Colonies.....	I
Japon.....	J
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	K
Norvège.....	LAA-LNZ
République Argentine.....	LOA-LVZ
Bulgarie.....	LZA-LZZ
Grande-Bretagne.....	M
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	N
Pérou.....	OAA-OBZ
Finlande.....	OHA-OHZ
Tchécoslovaquie.....	OKA-OKZ
Belgique et Colonies.....	ONA-OTZ
Danemark.....	OUA-OZZ
Pays-Bas.....	PAA-PIZ
Curaçao.....	PJA-PJZ
Indes néerlandaises.....	PKA-POZ
Brésil.....	PPA-PYZ
Surinam.....	PZA-PZZ
(Abréviations).....	Q
URSS.....	RAA-RQZ
Perse.....	RVA-RVZ
République de Panama.....	RXA-RXZ
Lithuanie.....	RYA-RYZ
Suède.....	SAA-SMZ
Pologne.....	SPA-SRZ
Egypte.....	SUA-SUZ
Grèce.....	SVA-SZZ
Turquie.....	TAA-TCZ
Islande.....	TFA-TFZ
Guatémala.....	TGA-TGZ
Costa-Rica.....	TIA-TIZ
Territoire de la Sarre.....	TSA-TSZ
Hedjaz.....	UHA-UHZ
Indes néerlandaises.....	UIA-UKZ
Luxembourg.....	ULA-ULZ

TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF
CALL SIGNS.

Country.	Call Signs.
Chile.....	CAA-CEZ
Canada.....	CFA-CKZ
Cuba.....	CLA-CMZ
Morocco.....	CNA-CNZ
Bolivia.....	CPA-CPZ
Portuguese Colonies.....	CRA-CRZ
Portugal.....	CSA-CUZ
Roumania.....	CVA-CVZ
Uruguay.....	CWA-CXZ
Monaco.....	CZA-CZZ
Germany.....	D
Spain.....	EAA-EHZ
Irish Free State.....	EIA-EIZ
Republic of Liberia.....	ELA-ELZ
Estonia.....	ESA-ESZ
Ethiopia.....	ETA-ETZ
France and Colonies and Pro- tectorates.....	F
Great Britain.....	G
Hungary.....	HAA-HAZ
Switzerland.....	HBA-HBZ
Ecuador.....	HCA-HCZ
Republic of Hayti.....	HHa-HHZ
Dominican Republic.....	HIA-HIZ
Republic of Colombia.....	HJA-HKZ
Republic of Honduras.....	HRA-HRZ
Siam.....	HSa-HSZ
Italy and Colonies.....	I
Japan.....	J
United States of America.....	K
Norway.....	LAA-LNZ
Argentine Republic.....	LOA-LVZ
Bulgaria.....	LZA-LZZ
Great Britain.....	M
United States of America.....	N
Peru.....	OAA-OBZ
Finland.....	OHA-OHZ
Czechoslovakia.....	OKA-OKZ
Belgium and Colonies.....	ONA-OTZ
Denmark.....	OUA-OZZ
Netherlands.....	PAA-PIZ
Curaçao.....	PJA-PJZ
Dutch East Indies.....	PKA-POZ
Brazil.....	PPA-PYZ
Surinam.....	PZA-PZZ
(Abbreviations).....	Q
USSR.....	RAA-RQZ
Persia.....	RVA-RVZ
Republic of Panama.....	RXA-RXZ
Lithuania.....	RYA-RYZ
Sweden.....	SAA-SMZ
Poland.....	SPA-SRZ
Egypt.....	SUA-SUZ
Greece.....	SVA-SZZ
Turkey.....	TAA-TCZ
Iceland.....	TFA-TFZ
Guatemala.....	TGA-TGZ
Costa Rica.....	TIA-TIZ
Territory of the Saar.....	TSA-TSZ
Hedjaz.....	UHA-UHZ
Dutch East Indies.....	UIA-UKZ
Luxembourg.....	ULA-ULZ

TABLEAU DE RÉPARTITION DES
INDICATIFS D'APPEL—*Fin.*

Pays.	Indicatifs.
Royaume des Serbes, Croates et Slovènes.....	UNA-UNZ
Autriche.....	UOA-UOZ
Canada.....	VAA-VGZ
Fédération Australienne.....	VHA-VMZ
Terre-Neuve.....	VOA-VOZ
Colonies et Protectorats britan- niques.....	VPA-VSZ
Indes britanniques.....	VTA-VWZ
Etats-Unis d'Amérique.....	W
Mexique.....	XAA-XFZ
Chine.....	XGA-XUZ
Afghanistan.....	YAA-YAZ
Nouvelles-Hybrides.....	YHA-YHZ
Iraq.....	YIA-YIZ
Lettonie.....	YLA-YLZ
Ville libre de Dantzig.....	YMA-YMZ
Nicaragua.....	YNA-YNZ
République de El Salvador.....	YSA-YSZ
Vénézuéla.....	YVA-YVZ
Albanie.....	ZAA-ZAZ
Nouvelle-Zélande.....	ZKA-ZMZ
Paraguay.....	ZPA-ZPZ
Union de l'Afrique du Sud.....	ZSA-ZUZ

TABLE OF DISTRIBUTION OF
CALL SIGNS—*Fin.*

Country.	Call Signs.
Kingdom of Serbs, Croats & Slovenes.....	UNA-UNZ
Austria.....	UOA-UOZ
Canada.....	VAA-VGZ
Commonwealth of Australia....	VHA-VMZ
Newfoundland.....	VOA-VOZ
British Colonies and Protector- ates.....	VPA-VSZ
British India.....	VTA-VWZ
United States of America.....	W
Mexico.....	XAA-XFZ
China.....	XGA-XUZ
Afghanistan.....	YAA-YAZ
New Hebrides.....	YHA-YHZ
Iraq.....	YIA-YIZ
Latvia.....	YLA-YLZ
Free City of Danzig.....	YMA-YMZ
Nicaragua.....	YNA-YNZ
Republic of El Salvador.....	YSA-YSZ
Venezuela.....	YVA-YVZ
Albania.....	ZAA-ZAZ
New Zealand.....	ZKA-ZMZ
Paraguay.....	ZPA-ZPZ
Union of South Africa.....	ZSA-ZUZ

Sec. 2. Les indicatifs d'appel sont formés de:

(a) trois lettres, dans le cas de stations fixes et de stations terrestres;

(b) quatre lettres, dans le cas de stations de bord;

(c) cinq lettres, dans le cas de stations d'aéronef;

(d) la lettre ou des lettres indiquant la nationalité et d'un seul chiffre suivi d'un groupe de trois lettres au plus, pour les stations expérimentales privées.

Sec. 3. Dans le service radioaérien, après que la communication a été établie au moyen de l'indicatif d'appel de cinq lettres, la station d'aéronef peut employer un indicatif abrégé constitué:

(a) en radiotélégraphie, par la première et dernière lettres de l'indicatif complet de cinq lettres.

(b) en radiotéléphonie, par tout ou partie du nom du propriétaire de l'aéronef (Compagnie ou particulier), suivi des deux dernières lettres de la marque d'immatriculation.

Sec. 4. (1) Les 26 lettres de l'alphabet peuvent être employées pour former les indicatifs d'appel; les lettres accentuées sont exclues.

Sec. 2. Call signs consist of:

(a) three letters in the case of fixed and land stations;

(b) four letters in the case of ship stations;

(c) five letters in the case of aircraft stations;

(d) the letter or letters indicating the nationality and a single figure followed by a group of not more than three letters, for private experimental stations.

Sec. 3. In the aircraft radio service, after communication has been established by means of the five-letter call sign, the aircraft station may use an abbreviated sign consisting:

(a) in radiotelegraphy, of the first and last letters of the complete five-letter sign;

(b) in radiotelephony, of all or part of the name of the owner of the aircraft (company or individual person) followed by the last two letters of the registration mark.

Sec. 4. (1) The twenty-six letters of the alphabet may be used to form call signs; accented letters are excluded.

(2) Toutefois, les combinaisons suivantes de lettres ne peuvent être employées comme indicatifs d'appel:

(a) combinaisons commençant par A ou par B, ces deux lettres étant réservées pour la partie géographique du Code international de signaux;

(b) combinaisons qui pourraient être confondues avec les signaux de détresse ou avec d'autres signaux de même nature;

(c) combinaisons réservées pour les abréviations à employer dans les transmissions radioélectriques;

(d) en ce qui concerne les stations d'aéronef, combinaisons comportant la lettre W comme deuxième lettre.

Sec. 5. (1) Chaque Pays choisit les indicatifs d'appel de ses stations dans la série internationale qui lui est allouée et notifie au Bureau international l'indicatif d'appel attribué à chacune d'elles.

(2) Le Bureau international veille à ce qu'un même indicatif d'appel ne soit pas attribué à plus d'une station, et à ce que les indicatifs d'appel qui pourraient être confondus avec les signaux de détresse ou d'autres signaux de même nature ne soient attribués à aucune station.

ARTICLE 15

INSPECTION DES STATIONS

Sec. 1. Les stations mobiles ayant leur port d'attache dans une Colonie, une Possession ou un Protectorat peuvent être considérées comme dépendant de l'Autorité de cette Colonie, de cette Possession ou de ce Protectorat, en ce qui concerne l'octroi des licences.

Sec. 2. Les Administrations compétentes des Pays où une station mobile fait escale peuvent exiger la production de la licence; celle-ci doit être conservée de telle façon qu'elle puisse être fournie sans délai. Lorsque la licence n'est pas produite ou que des anomalies manifestes sont constatées, ces Administrations peuvent procéder à l'inspection des installations radioélectriques, en vue de s'assurer qu'elles répondent aux conditions imposées par le présent Règlement.

Sec. 3. (1) Lorsqu'une Administration s'est trouvée dans l'obligation de re-

(2) The following combinations of letters may not, however, be used as call signs:

(a) combinations beginning with A or B, these two letters being reserved for the geographical part of the International Code of Signals;

(b) combinations which might be confused with distress signals or with other signals of the same nature;

(c) combinations reserved for the abbreviations to be used in radioelectric transmissions;

(d) in the case of aircraft stations, combinations including the letter W as the second letter.

Sec. 5. (1) Each country selects the call signs of its stations from the international series allotted to it and notifies to the International Bureau the call sign allotted to each station.

(2) The International Bureau takes care that the same call sign is not allotted to more than one station and that call signs which might be mistaken for distress signals or other signals of the same nature are not allotted to any station.

ARTICLE 15

INSPECTION OF STATIONS

Sec. 1. Mobile stations having their port of registry in a colony, possession or protectorate may be considered as subject to the authority of such colony, possession or protectorate, as regards the grant of licences.

Sec. 2. The competent authorities of the countries where a mobile station calls may require the production of the licence; this must be kept in such a way that it can be produced without delay. In default of such production, or when manifest irregularities are proved, such authorities may proceed to inspect the radioelectric installations in order to satisfy themselves that these conform to the conditions imposed by the present Regulations.

Sec. 3.—(1) When an Administration has found it necessary to adopt the

courir à la mesure prévue à la Sec. 2 ci-dessus, elle en informe immédiatement l'Administration dont dépend la station mobile en cause. Pour le surplus, il est procédé, le cas échéant, ainsi que le prescrit l'Article 12.

(2) Le délégué de l'Administration qui a inspecté la station doit, avant de quitter celle-ci, faire part de ses constatations au Commandant ou à la personne responsable (Article 8) ou à leur remplaçant.

Sec. 4. En ce qui concerne les conditions techniques et d'exploitation auxquelles doivent satisfaire, pour le service radioélectrique international, les stations mobiles titulaires d'une licence, les Gouvernements contractants s'engagent à ne pas imposer aux stations mobiles étrangères qui se trouvent temporairement dans leurs eaux territoriales ou s'arrêtent temporairement sur leur territoire des conditions plus rigoureuses que celles qui sont prévues dans le présent Règlement. Ces prescriptions n'affectent en rien les dispositions qui, étant du ressort de la Convention sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer, ne sont pas déterminées dans le présent Règlement.

ARTICLE 16

CONDITIONS À REMPLIR PAR LES STATIONS MOBILES

Sec. 1. (1) Les stations mobiles doivent être établies de manière à se conformer, en ce qui concerne les fréquences et les types d'ondes, aux dispositions générales faisant l'objet de l'Article 5. Suivant ces dispositions, l'emploi, par les stations mobiles, des ondes amorties (type B) d'une fréquence inférieure à 375 kc/s (longueur d'onde supérieure à 800 m.) sera interdit à partir du 1er janvier 1930.

(2) En outre, aucune nouvelle installation d'émetteurs d'ondes du type B ne pourra être faite dans les stations mobiles à partir du 1er janvier 1930, sauf quand ces émetteurs, travaillant à pleine puissance, dépenseront moins de 300 watts mesurés à l'entrée du transformateur d'alimentation à fréquence audible.

(3) Enfin, l'emploi des ondes du type B de toutes fréquences sera interdit à

course indiquée dans la section 2 ci-dessus, elle en informe immédiatement l'Administration dont dépend la station mobile en cause. Pour le surplus, il est procédé, le cas échéant, ainsi que le prescrit l'Article 12.

(2) The official who has inspected the station must, before leaving it, communicate the result of his inspection to the Master or to the person responsible (Article 8) or to their representative.

Sec. 4. With regard to the technical and operating conditions to which mobile stations holding licences must conform, for international radioelectric service, the contracting Governments undertake not to impose upon foreign mobile stations which are temporarily within their territorial waters or on their territories, conditions more severe than those contemplated in the present Regulations. These provisions do not affect in any way the provisions which, as they are within the province of the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, are not covered by the present Regulations.

ARTICLE 16

CONDITIONS TO BE OBSERVED BY MOBILE STATIONS

Sec. 1. (1) Mobile stations must be established in such a way as to conform, in regard to frequencies and types of waves, to the general provisions contained in Article 5. In accordance with these provisions, the use by mobile stations of damped waves (Type B) of a frequency below 375 kc/s (wave length above 800 m.) shall be forbidden as from the 1st January, 1930.

(2) In addition, no new transmitting installation of Type B waves shall be made in mobile stations as from the 1st January, 1930, except when these transmitters working on full power use less than 300 watts measured at the input of the supply transformer at audible frequency.

(3) Finally, the use of Type B waves of all frequencies shall be forbidden as

partir du 1er janvier 1940, sauf pour les émetteurs remplissant les mêmes conditions de puissance que ci-dessus.

Sec. 2. (1) Toute station installée à bord d'un navire ou d'un aéronef effectuant un parcours maritime, navire ou aéronef obligatoirement pourvus d'appareils radioélectriques à la suite d'un accord international, doit pouvoir émettre et recevoir sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.), types A2 ou B. Les stations de bord doivent, en outre, pouvoir utiliser l'onde de 375 kc/s (800 m.), type A2 (ou B, sous réserve des dispositions de la Sec. 1, ci-dessus).

(2) Les stations d'aéronef doivent pouvoir émettre et recevoir l'onde de 333 kc/s (900 m.), types A2 ou A3 (ou B, sous réserve des dispositions de la section 1, ci-dessus).

Sec. 3. (1) En plus des ondes fixes visées ci-dessus, les stations mobiles équipées pour émettre des ondes des types A1, A2 ou A3 peuvent employer toutes les ondes autorisées à l'Article 5.

(2) L'emploi des ondes du type B n'est autorisé que pour les fréquences (longueurs d'onde) ci-après:

kc/s.		mètres.
375	-	800
410	-	730
425	-	705
454	-	660
500	-	600
665	-	450
1,000	-	300
1,364	-	220

(3) L'usage de l'onde du type B de 665 kc/s (450 m.) est interdit dès maintenant dans les régions où cette onde peut gêner la radiodiffusion.

(4) L'emploi de l'onde du type B de 1,000 kc/s (300 m.) pour le trafic est interdit, dès maintenant, entre 18 h 00 et 00 h 00, heure locale, et sera complètement interdit, à toutes heures, à partir du 1er janvier 1930, au plus tard. Toutefois, cette même onde du type B de 1,000 kc/s (300 m.) pourra continuer indéfiniment et sans restrictions horaires, à être utilisée par les stations à bord des bateaux de pêche, pour les relèvements radiogoniométriques entre

from the 1st January, 1940, except for transmitters fulfilling the conditions regarding power which are stated above.

Sec. 2. (2) Every station installed on a ship or on an aircraft making a passage over the sea must, if the ship or aircraft is compulsorily equipped with radioelectric apparatus as the result of an international agreement, be able to send and receive on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) Type A2 or B. Ship stations must, in addition, be able to use the wave of 375 kc/s (800 m.), Type A2, (or B subject to the provisions of section 1 above).

(2) Aircraft stations must be able to send and receive on the wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.) Types A2 or A3 (or B subject to the provisions of section 1 above).

Sec. 3. (1) In addition to the fixed waves stipulated above, mobile stations equipped to send waves of Types A1, A2 or A3 may use all the waves authorized in Article 5.

(2) The use of waves of Type B is authorized only for the following frequencies (wave lengths):

Kc/s.		Metres.
375	-	800
410	-	730
425	-	705
454	-	660
500	-	600
665	-	450
1,000	-	300
1,364	-	220

(3) The use of the Type B wave of 665 kc/s (450 m.) is forbidden henceforth in regions where this wave may interfere with broadcasting.

(4) The use of the Type B wave of 1,000 kc/s (300 m.) for traffic is forbidden, henceforth, between 6 p.m. and midnight, local time, and shall be entirely forbidden, at all times, as from the 1st January, 1930, at the latest. The Type B wave of 1,000 kc/s (300 m.) may, however, continue in use indefinitely, without restriction as to hours, by stations on board fishing vessels, for direction-finding bearings among them-

elles, à condition de ne pas gêner la radiodiffusion.

Sec. 4. Tous les appareils de stations mobiles établis pour la transmission d'ondes du type A1, entre 125 et 150 kc/s (2,400-2,000 m.), doivent permettre l'emploi de trois fréquences au minimum, choisies dans cette bande, et pouvoir assurer le passage rapide de l'une à l'autre de ces fréquences.

Sec. 5. (1) Toutes les stations à bord des navires obligatoirement pourvus d'appareils radioélectriques, doivent être à même de recevoir l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) et, en outre, toutes les ondes nécessaires à l'accomplissement du service qu'elles effectuent.

(2) A partir du 1er janvier 1932, elles devront être à même de recevoir facilement et efficacement, sur les mêmes fréquences, les ondes des types A1 et A2.

Sec. 6. Les appareils d'émission utilisés dans le service mobile doivent être pourvus de dispositifs permettant d'en réduire la puissance. Cette disposition ne s'applique pas aux émetteurs dont la puissance d'alimentation ne dépasse pas 300 watts.

Sec. 7. Les appareils récepteurs doivent être tels, que le courant qu'ils induisent dans l'antenne soit aussi réduit que possible et n'incommode pas les stations du voisinage.

Sec. 8. Les changements de fréquence dans les appareils émetteurs et récepteurs de toute station mobile doivent pouvoir être effectués aussi rapidement que possible. Toutes les installations doivent être telles, que, la communication étant établie, le temps nécessaire au passage de l'émission à la réception et vice versa soit aussi réduit que possible.

ARTICLE 17

ONDES D'APPEL ET D'ÉCOUTE

Sec. 1. (1) Dans la bande comprise entre 360 et 515 kc/s (830-580 m.), les seules ondes admises en type B sont les suivantes: 375, 410, 425, 454 et 500 kc/s (800, 730, 705, 660 et 600 m.).

selves, on condition that such use does not interfere with broadcasting.

Sec. 4. All apparatus in mobile stations which is installed for the transmission of Type A1 waves between 125 and 150 kc/s (2,400-2,000 m.) must permit the use of at least three frequencies chosen from this band, and must enable a rapid change to be made from one to another of these frequencies.

Sec. 5. (1) All stations on ships compulsory equipped with radioelectric apparatus must be able to receive the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) and, in addition, all the waves necessary for carrying out the service which they perform.

(2) As from the 1st January, 1932, they must be able to receive easily and efficiently, on the same frequencies, waves of Types A1 and A2.

Sec. 6. Transmitting apparatus used in the mobile service must be provided with devices permitting reduction of power. This provision does not apply to transmitters, of which the input power does not exceed 300 watts.

Sec. 7. Receiving apparatus must be such that the current which it produces in the aerial is as small as possible and does not disturb neighbouring stations.

Sec. 8. The transmitting and receiving apparatus of every mobile station must be such as to allow changes of frequency to be made as rapidly as possible. All installations must be such that, when communication is established, the time necessary to change from transmission to reception and *vice versa* shall be as short as practicable.

ARTICLE 17

CALLING AND LISTENING WAVES

Sec. 1. (1) In the band between 360 and 515 kc/s (830-580 m.) the only Type B waves permitted are the following: 375, 410, 425, 454 and 500 kc/s (800, 730, 705, 660 and 600 m.).

(2) L'onde générale d'appel, qui doit être employée par toute station mobile portée par un navire obligatoirement équipé, et par les stations côtières, est l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) (A1, A2 ou B).

(3) En dehors de l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) l'usage des ondes de tous types comprises entre 485 et 515 kc/s (620-580 m.) est interdit.

(4) L'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) est l'onde internationale d'appel et de détresse. Elle peut être utilisée, mais avec discrétion, pour d'autres buts, si elle ne trouble pas les signaux de détresse, d'urgence, de sécurité ou d'appel.

(5) Les stations côtières doivent être en mesure de faire usage au moins d'une onde de plus en plus de celle de 500 kc/s (600 m.). Cette onde additionnelle est soulignée dans la Nomenclature, pour indiquer qu'elle est l'onde normale de travail de la station. Les ondes additionnelles ainsi choisies peuvent être les mêmes que celles des stations de bord, ou peuvent être différentes. En tous cas, les ondes de travail des stations côtières doivent être choisies de manière à éviter les brouillages avec les stations voisines.

(6) En dehors des ondes normales de travail soulignées dans la Nomenclature, les stations côtières et de bord peuvent employer, dans la bande autorisée, les ondes supplémentaires qu'elles jugent convenables. Ces ondes sont mentionnées dans la Nomenclature, sans être soulignées.

Sec. 2. (1) En vue d'augmenter la sécurité de la vie humaine sur mer (navires) et au-dessus de la mer (aéronefs), toutes les stations du service mobile *maritime* doivent, pendant la durée de leurs vacations, prendre les mesures utiles pour assurer l'écoute sur l'onde de détresse (500 kc/s=600 m.) deux fois par heure, pendant trois minutes commençant à la 15^e minute et à la 45^e minute de chaque heure, temps moyen de Greenwich.

(2) Les stations qui assurent un service de correspondance radiotélégraphique, de presse, etc., avec les navires en mer doivent observer le silence pendant

(2) The general calling wave, which must be used by all mobile stations in ships compulsorily equipped and by coast stations, is the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) (A1, A2 or B.).

(3) Except for the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) the use of waves of all types between 485 and 515 kc/s (620-580 m.) is forbidden.

(4) The wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) is the international calling and distress wave. It may be used, with discretion, for other purposes, if it does not interfere with signals of distress, urgency or safety, or with calls.

(5) Coast stations must be able to use at least one wave besides that of 500 kc/s (600 m.). This additional wave is underlined in the List of Stations in order to show that it is the normal working wave of the station. The additional waves thus chosen may be the same as those of ship stations or they may be different. In any case, the working waves of coast stations must be chosen so as to avoid interference with neighbouring stations.

(6) Besides the normal working waves underlined in the List, coast and ship stations may use, in the authorized band, additional waves which they think suitable. These waves are indicated in the List without being underlined.

Sec. 2. (1) In order to increase the safety of life at sea (ships) and over the sea (aircraft), all stations in the mobile *maritime* service must, during their hours of service, take the necessary measures to ensure watch on the distress wave (500 kc/s=600 m.) for three minutes twice an hour, beginning at the 15th minute and at the 45th minute of each hour, Greenwich mean time.

(2) Stations conducting a service of radiotelegraph correspondence, press, etc., with ships at sea must remain silent during the periods indicated

les intervalles indiquées ci-dessus. Seules les émissions envisagées à l'Article 19, sec. 25 à 27, peuvent être effectuées pendant ces intervalles.

(3) Toutefois, et à titre exceptionnel, les stations terrestres et de bord équipées pour correspondre à l'aide d'ondes entretenues peuvent continuer le travail pendant ces intervalles, si elles sont en mesure de maintenir en même temps une écoute satisfaisante sur l'onde de détresse, ainsi qu'il est prévu à l'alinéa (1) du présent paragraphe.

Sec. 3. Les règles ci-après doivent être suivies dans l'exploitation des stations du service mobile employant des ondes du type A1 de la bande de 100 à 160 kc/s (3,000-1,875 m.), laquelle est attribuée au service mobile:

(a) Toute station côtière assurant une communication sur une onde longue entretenue doit faire l'écoute sur l'onde de 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) à moins qu'il n'en soit indiqué autrement dans la Nomenclature. La station côtière transmet tout son trafic sur l'onde ou sur les ondes qui lui sont spécialement attribuées.

(b) Lorsqu'une station mobile désire établir la communication sur une onde longue entretenue, avec une autre station du service mobile, elle doit employer l'onde de 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), à moins qu'il n'en soit indiqué autrement dans la Nomenclature. Cette onde, désignée comme onde de communication générale, doit être employée:

1° pour la production des appels et des réponses aux appels

2° pour la transmission des signaux préalables à la transmission du trafic.

(c) Une station mobile, après avoir établi la communication avec une autre station du service mobile, sur l'onde de communication générale, peut transmettre son trafic sur une onde quelconque de la bande autorisée, à condition de ne pas troubler le travail d'une station côtière ou un travail en cours sur l'onde d'appel.

(d) En règle générale, toute station mobile équipée pour le service sur ondes longues entretenues et qui n'est pas engagée dans une communication sur une

above. Only the transmissions contemplated in Article 19, sections 25 to 27, may be made during these periods.

(3) As an exception, however, land and ship stations equipped to correspond by means of continuous waves may continue to work during these periods if they are in a position to maintain at the same time an adequate watch on the distress wave as prescribed in paragraph (1) of the present section.

Sec. 3. The following rules must be observed in the operation of stations in the mobile service using Type A1 waves in the band 100 to 160 kc/s (3000-1875 m.), which is assigned to the mobile service:

(a) Every coast station conducting communications on a long continuous wave must keep watch on the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) unless otherwise indicated in the List of Stations. The coast station transmits all its traffic on the wave or waves specially assigned to it.

(b) When a mobile station desires to establish communication on a long continuous wave with another station of the mobile service, it must use the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), unless otherwise indicated in the List of Stations. This wave, designated as the general communication wave, must be used:

(1) for calls and answers to calls;

(2) for sending signals preliminary to the transmission of traffic.

(c) A mobile station, after establishing communication on the general communication wave, with another station in the mobile service, may transmit its traffic on any wave in the authorized band on condition that it does not disturb the working of a coast station or working in progress on the calling wave.

(d) As a general rule, every mobile station, equipped for service on long continuous waves and not engaged in communication on another wave, must,

autre onde doit, en vue de permettre l'échange du trafic avec d'autres stations du service mobile, revenir sur l'onde de 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) pendant 10 minutes, du commencement de la 35e au commencement de la 45e minute de chaque heure, temps moyen de Greenwich, durant les heures prévues, selon la catégorie à laquelle appartient la station envisagée.

(e) (1) Les stations côtières transmettent leurs listes de trafic à des heures déterminées, publiées dans la Nomenclature, sur l'onde ou sur les ondes qui leur sont attribuées.

(2) En dehors des heures ainsi fixées pour cette transmission de leurs listes de trafic, les stations côtières peuvent appeler individuellement les stations mobiles, à toute autre heure, selon les circonstances ou le travail qu'elles ont à effectuer. Ces appels individuels peuvent être émis sur l'onde de 143 kc/s (2,100 m.), dans les régions où il n'y a pas congestion de trafic.

(f) Les dispositions particulières relatives au service assuré par les stations terrestres équipées en ondes longues entretenues sont précisées dans la Nomenclature par un renvoi spécial.

in order to permit of exchanges of traffic with other stations of the mobile service, revert to the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) for 10 minutes from the beginning of the 35th minute to the beginning of the 45th minute of each hour, Greenwich mean time, during their specified hours of watch, according to the class to which the station in question belongs.

(e) (1) Coast stations transmit their traffic lists at specified times, published in the List of Stations, on the wave or waves which are assigned to them.

(2) Outside the times fixed for the transmission of their traffic lists, coast stations may call mobile stations individually, at any time, according to circumstances or to the work which they have to perform. These individual calls may be made on the wave of 143 kc/s (2,100 m.) in areas where there is not congestion of traffic.

(f) Special provisions concerning the service performed by land stations equipped with long continuous waves are shown in a special note in the List of Stations.

ARTICLE 18

INSTALLATIONS DE SECOURS

Sec. 1. La Convention sur la sauvegarde de la vie humaine en mer détermine quels sont les navires qui doivent être pourvus d'une installation de secours, et définit les conditions à remplir par les installations de cette catégorie.

Sec. 2. Pour l'utilisation des installations de secours, toutes les prescriptions du présent Règlement doivent être observées.

ARTICLE 19

SIGNAUX DE DÉTRESSE, D'ALARME, D'URGENCE ET DE SÉCURITÉ

Signal de détresse

Sec. 1. Le signal de détresse consiste dans le groupe --- — — — — par lequel il est annoncé que le navire, ou l'aéronef ou tout autre véhicule portant

ARTICLE 18

EMERGENCY INSTALLATIONS

Sec. 1. The Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea determines which ships must be provided with emergency installations, and defines the conditions to be fulfilled by installations of this class.

Sec. 2. In the use of emergency installations, all the provisions of the present Regulations must be observed.

ARTICLE 19

DISTRESS, ALARM, URGENCY, AND SAFETY SIGNALS

Distress Signal

Sec. 1. The distress signal consists of the group --- — — — — which indicates that the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station

la station qui l'envoie est sous la menace d'un danger grave et imminent, et demande une assistance immédiate.

Appel de détresse

Sec. 2. (1) L'appel de détresse comprend le signal de détresse transmis trois fois, suivi du mot DE et de l'indicatif d'appel de la station mobile en détresse, transmis trois fois. Cet appel a priorité absolue sur toutes autres transmissions. Toutes les stations mobiles ou terrestres qui l'entendent doivent cesser immédiatement toute transmission susceptible de troubler les appels ou les messages de détresse, et écouter sur l'onde d'émission de l'appel de détresse. Cet appel ne doit pas être adressé à une station déterminée.

(2) Les mêmes règles s'appliquent à l'appel de détresse radiotéléphonique, qui consiste dans l'expression parlée MAYDAY (correspondant à la prononciation française de l'expression "m'aider").

Message de détresse

Sec. 3. Le message de détresse comprend l'appel de détresse suivi du nom du navire, de l'aéronef ou du véhicule en détresse, et des indications relatives à la position de celui-ci, à la nature de la détresse et à la nature du secours demandé.

Sec. 4. En règle générale, et quand il s'agit d'un navire, ou d'un aéronef au-dessus de ou sur la mer, la position doit être exprimée en latitude et longitude (Greenwich), en employant des chiffres pour les degrés et les minutes, accompagnés de l'un des mots NORTH ou SOUTH et de l'un des mots EAST ou WEST. Un point sépare les degrés des minutes. Eventuellement, le vrai relèvement et la distance en milles marins par rapport à un point géographique connu peuvent être donnés.

Sec. 5. L'appel et le message de détresse ne sont émis qu'avec l'autorisation du Commandant ou de la personne responsable du navire, de l'aéronef ou de tout autre véhicule portant la station mobile.

sending it, is threatened by grave and imminent danger, and requests immediate assistance.

Distress Call

Sec. 2. (1) The distress call consists of the distress signal sent three times, followed by the word DE and by the call sign of the mobile station in distress sent three times. This call has absolute priority over all other transmissions. All mobile or land stations which hear it must immediately cease all transmissions capable of interfering with the distress calls or messages and must listen on the wave used for the emission of the distress call. This call must not be addressed to a particular station.

(2) The same rules apply to the radiotelephone distress call which consists of the spoken expression MAYDAY (corresponding to the French pronunciation of the expression "m'aider").

Distress Message

Sec. 3. The distress message comprises the distress call followed by the name of the ship, aircraft, or vehicle in distress, and particulars of its position, the nature of the distress and the kind of assistance desired.

Sec. 4. As a general rule, when a ship or aircraft on or over the sea is concerned, the position must be expressed in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) using figures for degrees and minutes accompanied by one of the words NORTH or SOUTH, and one of the words EAST or WEST. The degrees are separated from the minutes by a full stop. When practicable, the true bearing and the distance in nautical miles from a known geographical point may be given.

Sec. 5. The distress call and message are sent only on the authority of the master or person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station.

Sec. 6. Une station à bord d'un navire en détresse doit transmettre l'appel de détresse sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) de préférence du type A2, ou B. Cet appel doit être suivi aussitôt que possible du message de détresse.

Sec. 7. L'appel de détresse et le message de détresse doivent être répétés par intervalles, jusqu'à ce qu'une réponse soit reçue, et notamment pendant les périodes de silence prévues à l'Article 17, Sec. 2. Les intervalles doivent, toutefois, être suffisamment longs, pour que les stations qui se préparent à répondre à l'appel aient le temps de mettre leurs appareils émetteurs en marche. Dans le cas où la station de bord en détresse ne reçoit pas de réponse à un appel de détresse ou à un message de détresse transmis sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.), l'appel et le message peuvent être répétés sur toute autre onde disponible, à l'aide de laquelle l'attention pourrait être attirée.

Sec. 8. De plus, une station mobile qui constate qu'une autre station mobile est en détresse peut transmettre le message de détresse, à condition que:

(a) la station en détresse ne soit pas à même de le transmettre elle-même;

(b) le Commandant (ou son remplaçant) du navire, aéronef ou autre véhicule portant la station intervenante juge que d'autres secours sont nécessaires.

Sec. 9. (1) Les stations qui reçoivent un message de détresse d'une station mobile se trouvant, sans doute possible, dans leur voisinage doivent en accuser réception immédiatement (voir Sec. 15 et 16 ci-dessous), en prenant soin de ne pas troubler la transmission de l'accusé de réception dudit message effectuée par d'autres stations.

(2) Les stations qui reçoivent un message de détresse d'une station mobile qui, sans doute possible, n'est pas dans leur voisinage, doivent laisser s'écouler un court laps de temps avant d'en accuser réception, afin de permettre à des stations plus proches de la station mobile en détresse de répondre et d'accuser réception sans brouillage.

Sec. 6. A station on board a ship in distress must transmit the distress call on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), preferably Type A2 or B. This call must be followed as soon as possible by the distress message.

Sec. 7. The distress call and message must be repeated at intervals, until an answer is received, and especially during the periods of silence prescribed in Article 17, section 2. The intervals must, however, be long enough for stations preparing to reply to the call to have time to start their sending apparatus. When the ship in distress receives no answer to a distress call or message sent on the 500 kc/s (600 m.) wave, the call and the message may be repeated on any other available wave on which attention might be gained.

Sec. 8. A mobile station which observes that another mobile station is in distress may transmit the distress message on condition that:

(a) the station in distress is not itself in a position to transmit it;

(b) the master (or his substitute) of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle carrying the mobile station which intervenes believes that further help is necessary.

Sec. 9 (1) Stations which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is, beyond possible doubt, in their vicinity, must at once acknowledge receipt of the message (see sections 15 and 16 below), taking care not to interfere with the transmission of similar acknowledgments of receipts sent by other stations.

(2) Stations which receive a distress message from a mobile station which is, beyond possible doubt, not in their vicinity, must let a short time pass before acknowledging receipt of the message in order to permit stations nearer to the mobile station in distress to answer and acknowledge receipt without interference.

Trafic de détresse

Sec. 10. Le trafic de détresse comprend tous les messages relatifs au secours immédiat nécessaire à la station mobile en détresse.

Sec. 11. Tout trafic de détresse doit comprendre le signal de détresse, transmis avant l'heure de dépôt.

Sec. 12. La direction du travail de détresse appartient à la station mobile en détresse ou à la station mobile qui, par application des dispositions de la Sec. 8, littera (a), a produit l'appel de détresse. Ces stations peuvent céder la direction du travail de détresse à une autre station.

Sec. 13. Toutes les stations qui sont dans la zone des communications de détresse, mais qui ne prennent pas part à ces communications, doivent s'abstenir d'utiliser l'onde de détresse, jusqu'à ce que le travail de détresse soit terminé. Aussitôt ce travail établi sur l'onde de détresse, les stations mobiles qui n'y participent pas peuvent continuer leur service normal sur les autres ondes autorisées du type A1, si, en opérant ainsi, rien ne les empêche de bien percevoir le trafic de détresse.

Sec. 14. (1) Lorsque le travail de détresse est terminé et que l'observation du silence n'est plus nécessaire, la station qui a eu la direction de ce travail transmet, sur l'onde de détresse, un message adressé à CQ, indiquant que le travail de détresse est terminé. Ce message affecte la forme suivante:

Indicatif d'appel CQ (trois fois), mot DE, indicatif d'appel de la station qui transmet le message, signal de détresse, heure de dépôt du message, nom et indicatif d'appel de la station mobile qui était en détresse, mots "trafic détresse terminé".

(2) Ce message est répété, s'il y a lieu, sur les autres ondes sur lesquelles le travail de détresse a eu lieu.

Accusé de réception d'un message de détresse

Répétition d'un appel ou d'un message de détresse

Sec. 15. L'accusé de réception d'un message de détresse est donné sous la forme suivante:

Distress Traffic

Sec. 10. Distress traffic comprises all messages relative to the immediate assistance required by the mobile station in distress.

Sec. 11. All distress traffic must include the distress signal, sent before the time of handing-in.

Sec. 12. The control of distress working belongs to the mobile station in distress or to the mobile station which, by application of the provisions of section 8, sub-paragraph (a), has issued the distress call. These stations may delegate the control of the distress working to another station.

Sec. 13. All stations which are within the zone of the distress communications but which do not take part in them must refrain from using the distress wave until the distress working has ceased. As soon as distress working is established on the distress wave, mobile stations not taking part in it may continue their normal service on other authorized waves of Type A1, if by so doing, they are not prevented from clearly receiving the distress traffic.

Sec. 14. (1) When the distress working has ceased and silence is no longer necessary, the station which has controlled such working sends a message on the distress wave addressed to CQ, indicating that the distress working has ceased. This message takes the following form:

Call CQ (three times), word DE, call sign of the station sending the message, distress signal, time of handing-in of the message, name and call sign of the mobile station which was in distress, words "distress traffic ended."

(2) This message is repeated, if necessary, on the other waves on which the distress working has taken place.

Acknowledgment of Receipt of a Distress Message

Repetition of a Distress Call or Distress Message

Sec. 15. The acknowledgment of receipt of a distress message is given in the following form:

Indicatif d'appel de la station mobile en détresse (trois fois), mot DE, indicatif d'appel de la station qui accuse réception (trois fois), groupe RRR, signal de détresse.

Sec. 16. Toute station mobile qui donne l'accusé de réception d'un message de détresse doit faire connaître aussitôt que possible son nom et sa position (sous la forme indiquée à la Sec. 4), en prenant soin de ne pas troubler d'autres stations mieux placées pour apporter un secours immédiat à la station en détresse.

Sec. 17. Si une station mobile employant des ondes entretenues, non comprises dans la bande de 485 à 515 kc/s (620-580 m.), entend un message de détresse émis sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.), en dehors des périodes de silence imposées sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) et si le navire, aéronef ou autre véhicule portant cette station n'est pas à même de fournir du secours, ladite station doit prendre toutes les dispositions possibles pour attirer l'attention d'autres stations mobiles dans le voisinage, qui travaillent sur des ondes non comprises dans la bande susmentionnée.

Sec. 18. Des répétitions de l'appel de détresse ou du message de détresse, par des stations mobiles autres que la station en détresse, ne sont permises que sur l'autorisation du Commandant (ou de son remplaçant) desdites stations, tout en prenant soin de ne pas produire du brouillage, par des répétitions inutiles.

Sec. 19. Une station qui répète un appel de détresse ou un message de détresse y ajoute, à la fin, le mot DE suivi de son propre indicatif d'appel, transmis trois fois.

Sec. 20. Dans le cas où une station reçoit un appel de détresse ou un message de détresse, mais n'est pas en mesure de fournir du secours et est portée à croire qu'il n'a pas été accusé réception du message de détresse, elle doit répéter ce message à toute puissance, sur l'onde de détresse, et prendre toutes les dispositions nécessaires pour aviser les autorités qui peuvent intervenir utilement.

Call sign of the mobile station in distress (three times), word DE, call sign of the station acknowledging receipt (three times), group RRR, distress signal.

Sec. 16. Every mobile station which acknowledges receipt of a distress message must make its name and position known as soon as possible (in the form shown in section 4), taking care not to interfere with other stations better situated to render immediate assistance to the station in distress.

Sec. 17. If a mobile station using continuous waves not included in the band 485 to 515 kc/s (620-580 m.) hears a distress message sent on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), outside the silence periods prescribed for the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), and if the ship, aircraft or other vehicle carrying the mobile station is not in a position to render assistance, the said station must take all possible steps to attract the attention of other mobile stations in the vicinity, which are working on waves not included in the band mentioned above.

Sec. 18. Repetitions of the distress call or message, by mobile stations other than the one in distress, are permitted only on the authority of the master of the stations (or his substitute), care being taken not to cause interference by unnecessary repetition.

Sec. 19. A station which repeats a distress call or message adds to the end thereof the word DE followed by its own call sign transmitted three times.

Sec. 20. When a station receives a distress call or message but is not in a position to render assistance and has reason to believe that there has been no acknowledgment of receipt of the distress message, it must repeat the message on full power on the distress wave and take all the necessary steps to notify the authorities who may be able to intervene usefully.

Signal d'alarme automatique

Sec. 21. La composition du signal d'alarme automatique doit répondre aux conditions suivantes:

(a) Ce signal doit pouvoir être émis à la main ou par un appareil automatique sans difficulté, avec une précision, quant à la mesure du temps, qui ne doit pas être plus grande que celle d'une montre ou d'une horloge indiquant les secondes.

(b) Sa composition doit être nettement distincte et facilement reconnue par une personne ignorant le Code Morse, et elle doit pouvoir se prêter à la création facile et à bon marché d'un récepteur automatique qui:

1° répond au signal d'alarme même lorsque de nombreux postes travaillent, et aussi quand il y a du brouillage atmosphérique;

2° n'est pas mis en action par des signaux puissants ou des atmosphériques, lorsque ceux-ci ne sont pas accompagnés du signal d'alarme;

3° possède une sensibilité égale à celle d'un récepteur détecteur-cristal relié à la même antenne;

4° avertit quand son fonctionnement cesse d'être normal.

(c) Ladite composition doit être différente du signal employé pour le réglage et le fonctionnement du variomètre.

(d) Avant qu'un récepteur automatique d'alarme soit approuvé pour l'usage des vaisseaux se trouvant sous la dépendance d'une Administration, celle-ci doit être convaincue, par des expériences pratiques faites dans des conditions de brouillage convenables, que l'appareil satisfait aux prescriptions de ce Règlement.

(e) Le signal d'alarme suivant est dès maintenant reconnu: une série de douze traits transmis en une minute, la durée de chaque trait étant de quatre secondes et la durée de l'intervalle entre deux traits, de une seconde.

(f) Ce signal spécial doit avoir pour seul but de faire fonctionner les appareils utilisés pour donner l'alarme. Il doit être uniquement employé pour annoncer que le signal de détresse va suivre.

Automatic Alarm Signal

Sec. 21. The automatic alarm signal must fulfil the following conditions:

(a) The signal must be capable of being sent by hand or by automatic apparatus, without difficulty and with a precision in timing which must not be greater than can be judged from a watch or a clock having a seconds hand.

(b) Its composition must be clear, distinct, and easily recognized by a person ignorant of the Morse Code; and it must lend itself to the easy and cheap construction of an automatic receiver which:

1. responds to the alarm signal even when many stations are working and when there is atmospheric interference;

2. is not actuated by strong signals or by atmospherics when these are not accompanied by the alarm signal;

3. possesses a sensitiveness equal to that of a receiver with crystal detector connected with the same aerial;

4. gives warning when its operation ceases to be normal.

(c) The signal must be different from the signal used for the adjustment and working of the variometer.

(d) Before an automatic alarm receiver is approved for use in ships under the jurisdiction of an Administration, the Administration must be satisfied by practical tests made under suitable conditions of interference, that the apparatus fulfils the provisions of these Regulations.

(e) The following alarm signal is henceforth recognized:

a series of twelve dashes sent in one minute, the duration of each dash being four seconds and the duration of the space between two dashes, one second.

(f) This special signal must have for its sole purpose the actuation of the devices used to give the alarm. It must be used solely to announce that the distress signal is about to follow.

(g) L'adoption du type de signal d'alarme mentionné en (e) n'empêche pas une Administration d'autoriser l'emploi d'un appareil automatique qui répondrait aux conditions fixées ci-dessus et qui serait actionné par le signal réglementaire de détresse (... — — — ...).

Signal d'urgence

Sec. 22. (1) Le signal d'urgence consiste en plusieurs répétitions du groupe XXX, transmis en séparant bien les lettres de chaque groupe et les groupes successifs; il est émis avant un appel. Ce signal indique que la station appelante a un message très urgent à transmettre, concernant la sécurité du navire, de l'aéronef ou du véhicule qui la porte, d'un navire, aéronef ou autre véhicule en vue, ou encore la sécurité d'une personne quelconque se trouvant à bord ou en vue du bord. Dans le service radioaérien, l'expression PAN est utilisée comme signal d'urgence, en radiotéléphonie et en radiotélégraphie, lorsqu'une station d'aéronef veut signaler une avarie qui oblige l'aéronef à atterrir, sans nécessiter un secours immédiat. Dans le cas de la radiotélégraphie, les trois lettres doivent être bien séparées, afin que les signaux AN ne se transforment pas en signal P.

(2) Le signal d'urgence a la priorité sur toutes autres communications, sauf celles de détresse, et toutes les stations mobiles ou terrestres qui l'entendent doivent prendre soin de ne pas brouiller la transmission du trafic d'urgence.

En règle générale, le signal d'urgence ne peut être employé que si la station mobile qui l'émet s'adresse à une station déterminée.

Sec. 23. (1) Les stations mobiles qui entendent le signal d'urgence doivent rester sur écoute pendant trois minutes, au moins. Passé ce délai, et si aucun message d'urgence n'a été entendu, elles peuvent reprendre leur service normal.

(2) Toutefois, les stations terrestres et de bord qui sont en communication sur des ondes autorisées autres que celle utilisée pour la transmission du signal

(g) The adoption of the type of alarm signal mentioned in (e) does not prevent an Administration from authorizing the use of an automatic apparatus which would comply with the conditions fixed above and would be operated by the regulation distress signal (... — — — ...).

Urgency Signal

Sec. 22. (1) The urgency signal consists of several repetitions of the group XXX, sent with the letters of each group and the successive groups clearly separated from each other; it is sent before a call. This signal indicates that the station calling has a very urgent message to transmit concerning the safety of the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle in which it is borne; of a ship, aircraft, or other vehicle in sight; or, finally, of the safety of any person on board or within sight. In the aircraft radio service the expression PAN is used as the urgency signal, in radiotelephony and in radiotelegraphy, when an aircraft station wishes to give notice of damage which compels the aircraft to land without requiring immediate assistance. In radiotelegraphy, the three letters must be clearly separated in order that the signals AN may not be changed into the signal P.

(2) The urgency signal has priority over all other communications except distress, and all mobile or land stations which hear it must take care not to interfere with the transmission of the urgency traffic.

As a general rule, the urgency signal may be used only if the mobile station which emits it addresses it to a specific station.

Sec. 23. (1) Mobile stations which hear the urgency signal must continue to listen for at least three minutes. At the end of this period, if no urgency message has been heard, they may resume their normal service.

(2) Nevertheless land and ship stations, which are in communication on authorized waves, other than that used for the transmission of the urgency sig-

d'urgence et de l'appel qui le suit peuvent continuer sans arrêt leur travail normal.

Sec. 24. Le signal d'urgence ne peut être transmis qu'avec l'autorisation du Commandant ou de la personne responsable du navire, de l'aéronef ou de tout autre véhicule portant la station mobile.

Signal de sécurité

Sec. 25. Le signal de sécurité consiste en la transmission du groupe TTT, en lettres bien séparées, suivi du mot DE et de l'indicatif d'appel de la station qui l'émet. Il annonce que cette station va transmettre un message concernant la sécurité de la navigation ou donnant d'importantes informations relatives aux messages d'avertissements météorologiques.

Sec. 26. Le signal de sécurité et le message de sécurité sont transmis sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) et, selon le cas, sur l'onde normale de veille des stations de bord et d'aéronef.

Sec. 27. Le signal de sécurité est transmis, une seule fois, pendant la première période de silence qui se présente (Article 17, Sec. 2) et cela vers la fin de cette période. Toutes les stations qui le perçoivent doivent rester sur écoute sur l'onde normale d'appel (stations de bord) ou sur l'onde autorisée (stations d'aéronef), jusqu'à ce que le message annoncé par le signal de sécurité soit terminé. La transmission de ce message commence immédiatement après la fin de la période de silence.

ARTICLE 20

VACATIONS DES STATIONS DU SERVICE MOBILE

Stations terrestres

Sec. 1. (1) Le service des stations terrestres est, autant que possible, permanent (de jour et de nuit). Toutefois, certaines stations terrestres peuvent avoir un service de durée limitée. Chaque Administration ou entreprise privée autorisée, à laquelle entreprise le droit

normal and of the call which follows it, may continue their normal work without interruption.

Sec. 24. The urgency signal shall be transmitted only on the authority of the master or the person responsible for the ship, aircraft, or other vehicle bearing the mobile station.

Safety Signal

Sec. 25. The safety signal consists of the group TTT, transmitted with the letters well separated, followed by the word DE and by the call sign of the station which emits it. It indicates that this station is about to transmit a message concerning the safety of navigation or giving important information relative to meteorological warning messages.

Sec. 26. The safety signal and the safety message are sent on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) and on the normal listening wave of ship and aircraft stations as the case may be.

Sec. 27. The safety signal is sent once during the first silence period which occurs (Article 17, section 2) and towards the end of that period. All stations hearing it must continue to listen on the normal calling wave (ship stations) or on the authorized wave (aircraft stations) until the message announced by the safety signal is ended. The transmission of this message begins immediately after the end of the silence period.

ARTICLE 20

WORKING HOURS OF STATIONS IN THE MOBILE SERVICE

Land Stations

Sec. 1. (1) The service of land stations is, so far as possible, continuous (day and night). Certain land stations, however, may have a service of limited duration. Each Administration, or authorized private enterprise whose

en est reconnu par les lois de son Pays, fixe les heures de service des stations terrestres placées sous son autorité.

(2) Les stations terrestres dont le service n'est point permanent ne peuvent prendre clôture avant d'avoir:

1° terminé toutes les opérations motivées par un appel de détresse;

2° échangé tous les radiotélégrammes originaux ou à destination des stations mobiles qui se trouvent dans leur rayon d'action et ont signalé leur présence avant la cessation effective du travail.

(3) Le service des stations aéronautiques est continu pendant toute la durée du vol dans le ou les secteurs du ou des parcours, dont la station considérée assure le service des communications radioélectriques.

Stations de bord

Sec. 2. (1) Au point de vue du service international de la correspondance publique les stations de bord sont classées en trois catégories:

1re catégorie: stations ayant un service permanent;

2e catégorie: stations ayant un service déterminé, de durée limitée;

3e catégorie: stations dont la durée du service est inférieure à celle qui est prévue pour les stations classées dans la 2e catégorie et stations dont la durée du service n'est pas déterminée.

(2) Les dispositions de la Sec. 1, alinéa (2), du présent Article s'appliquent aux stations de bord, strictement en ce qui concerne le service de détresse, et autant que possible, en conformité avec l'esprit de ce qui est dit sous 2e dudit alinéa.

(3) Il appartient à chacun des Gouvernements contractants d'assurer l'efficacité du service dans les stations de bord de sa nationalité en exigeant la présence dans ces stations, du nombre d'opérateurs nécessaires, compte tenu de sa législation en cette matière.

(4) Pendant leur navigation, les stations de bord classées dans la 2e catégorie doivent assurer le service comme suit—

(a) dans le cas de courtes traversées, pendant les heures fixées par l'Administration dont elles dépendent;

right to do so is recognized by the laws of its country, fixes the hours of service for land stations under its jurisdiction.

(2) Land stations whose service is not continuous may not close before—

1, finishing all operations resulting from a distress call;

2, exchanging all radiotelegrams originating in, or destined for, mobile stations which are situated within their range of action and have indicated their presence before the actual cessation of work.

(3) The service of aeronautical stations is continuous during the entire period of flight in the sector or sectors of the route or routes for which the station in question carries on the service of radioelectric communications.

Ship Stations

Sec. 2. (1) From the point of view of the international service of public correspondence, ship stations are divided into three classes—

1st class: stations open always.

2nd class: stations having fixed working hours of limited duration.

3rd class: stations having working hours of less duration than those specified for the stations in the second class, and stations not having fixed working hours.

(2) The provisions of section 1, paragraph (2), of the present Article apply strictly to ship stations, as regards distress service. The principle of subparagraph 2 of that paragraph is applied in such stations so far as practicable.

(3) It rests with each of the contracting Governments to ensure the efficiency of the service in ship stations of its nationality by requiring the presence in such stations of the necessary number of operators, account being taken of its own legislation on this subject.

(4) During navigation, ship stations of the second class must provide a service as follows—

(a) in the case of short voyages, during the hours fixed by the Administration to which they are subject;

(b) dans les autres cas, au moins pendant la durée qui leur est attribuée dans l'Appendice 5. Il est fait mention de cette durée dans la licence.

Stations d'aéronefs

Sec. 3. Les stations d'aéronef sont classées en deux catégories—

1re catégorie: stations assurant le service pendant toute la durée du vol;

2e catégorie: stations dont les vacations ne sont pas déterminées.

Sec. 4. En ce qui concerne le service international de la correspondance publique des stations mobiles, le personnel de ces stations devra comporter, au moins—

(a) Pour les stations mobiles de la 1re catégorie: un opérateur possesseur d'un certificat de 1re classe;

(b) Pour les stations mobiles de la 2e catégorie: un opérateur possesseur d'un certificat de 1re ou de 2e classe;

(c) Pour les stations mobiles de la 3e catégorie: un opérateur ayant subi avec succès l'examen pour l'obtention du certificat de 2e classe.

ARTICLE 21

RENSEIGNEMENTS À FAIRE FIGURER DANS LA LICENCE

Le Gouvernement qui délivre la licence à une station de bord ou d'aéronef y mentionne la catégorie dans laquelle cette station est classée. Lorsqu'il s'agit d'une station de bord classée dans la 2e catégorie, la licence porte aussi la mention de la durée de service assignée à la station, conformément aux indications de l'Appendice 5.

ARTICLE 22

ADRESSES DES RADIOTÉLÉGRAMMES

Sec. 1. (1) L'adresse des radiotélégrammes à destination des stations mobiles doit être aussi complète que possible; elle est obligatoirement libellée comme suit—

(a) nom ou désignation du destinataire, avec indication complémentaire, s'il y a lieu;

(b) in other cases, at least during the hours assigned to them in Appendix 5. Mention of these hours is made in the licence.

Aircraft Stations

Sec. 3. Aircraft stations are divided into two classes—

1st class: stations performing a service throughout the period of flight;

2nd class: stations not having fixed hours of service.

Sec. 4. So far as concerns the international service of public correspondence of mobile stations, the staff of these stations must include at least—

(a) For mobile stations of the 1st class, an operator holding a 1st class certificate;

(b) For mobile stations of the 2nd class, an operator holding a 1st or 2nd class certificate;

(c) For mobile stations of the 3rd class, an operator who has passed the examination for the 2nd class certificate.

ARTICLE 21

INFORMATION TO APPEAR IN THE LICENCE

The Government which issues the licence to a ship station or an aircraft station mentions therein the class in which such station is placed. In the case of a ship station placed in the second class, the licence also indicates the hours of service assigned to the station, in conformity with the particulars given in Appendix 5.

ARTICLE 22

ADDRESS OF RADIOTELEGRAMS

Sec. 1. (1). The address of radiotelegrams destined for mobile stations must be as complete as possible; it must be drawn up as follows:—

(a) name or designation of the addressee, with supplementary particulars, if necessary;

(b) nom du navire ou, dans le cas d'un aéronef, indicatif d'appel, tels qu'ils figurent dans la première colonne de la Nomenclature;

(c) nom de la station terrestre chargée de la transmission, tel qu'il figure à la Nomenclature.

(2) Toutefois, le nom et l'indicatif d'appel prévus à la sec. 1, (1) (b) peuvent être remplacés, aux risques et périls de l'expéditeur, par l'indication du parcours effectué par la station mobile, ce parcours étant déterminé par le nom des ports de départ et d'arrivée ou par toute autre mention équivalente.

(3) Lors de la réexpédition, sur les voies de communication du réseau général, d'un radiotélégramme reçu d'une station mobile, la station terrestre transmet comme origine le nom de la station mobile d'où émane le radiotélégramme, tel que ce nom figure à la Nomenclature, suivi du nom de ladite station terrestre.

Sec. 2. (1) Les stations mobiles autorisées à ne pas être pourvues de la Nomenclature officielle des bureaux télégraphiques peuvent faire suivre le nom du bureau télégraphique de destination du nom de la subdivision territoriale et, éventuellement, du nom du Pays de destination, si elles doutent que, sans cette adjonction, l'acheminement puisse être assuré sans hésitation.

(2) Le nom du bureau télégraphique et les indications complémentaires ne sont, dans ce cas, comptés et taxés que pour un seul mot. L'agent de la station terrestre qui reçoit le radiotélégramme maintient ou supprime ces indications, ou encore modifie le nom du bureau de destination, selon qu'il est nécessaire ou suffisant pour diriger le radiotélégramme sur sa véritable destination.

ARTICLE 23

ORDRE DE PRIORITÉ DANS L'ÉTABLISSEMENT DES COMMUNICATIONS DANS LE SERVICE MOBILE

L'ordre de priorité dans l'établissement des communications dans le service mobile est le suivant:

1. appels de détresse, messages de détresse et trafic de détresse;

(b) name of the ship or, in the case of an aircraft, the call sign, as it appears in the first column of the List of Stations;

(c) name of the land station, through which the message is to be forwarded, as it appears in the List of Stations.

(2) The name and call sign required under section 1, paragraph (1) (b), may, however, be replaced, at risk of the sender, by particulars of the voyage made by such mobile station, indicated by the names of the ports of departure and of destination, or by any equivalent indication.

(3) In sending on, over the general communication system, a radiotelegram received from a mobile station, the land station transmits as the office of origin the name of the mobile station whence the radiotelegram emanates, as it appears in the List of Stations, followed by the name of the land station.

Sec. 2. (1) Mobile stations authorized not to carry the official List of Telegraph Offices may add to the name of the telegraph office of destination the name of the territorial subdivision and, if necessary, the name of the country of destination, if it is doubtful whether, without this addition, the message could be correctly sent on without hesitation.

(2) In that case the name of the telegraph office and the supplementary particulars are counted and charged for as a single word. The land station operator receiving the radiotelegram retains or deletes these particulars or modifies the name of the office of destination as may be necessary or sufficient to forward the radiotelegram to its proper destination.

ARTICLE 23

ORDER OF PRIORITY IN ESTABLISHING COMMUNICATIONS IN THE MOBILE SERVICE

The order of priority in establishing communications in the mobile service is as follows:—

1. distress calls, distress messages, and distress traffic;

2. communications précédées d'un signal d'urgence;

3. communications précédées du signal de sécurité;

4. communications relatives aux relèvements radiogoniométriques;

5. toutes les autres communications.

ARTICLE 24

APPELS

Sec. 1. (1) En règle générale, il incombe à la station mobile d'établir la communication avec la station terrestre; elle ne peut appeler la station terrestre, dans ce but, qu'après être arrivé dans le rayon d'action de celle-ci.

(2) En principe, une station terrestre ayant du trafic pour une station mobile qui ne lui a pas signalé sa présence, ne doit appeler cette station que si elle est en droit de supposer que ladite station mobile est à sa portée et assure l'écoute.

Sec. 2. (1) Toutefois, les stations terrestres peuvent transmettre leur liste d'appels, formée des indicatifs d'appel de toutes les stations mobiles pour lesquelles elles ont du trafic en instance, à des intervalles déterminés, ayant fait l'objet d'accords conclus entre les Gouvernements intéressés. Les stations terrestres qui émettent leurs appels sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) transmettent les indicatifs d'appel de leur liste, par ordre alphabétique; les stations terrestres qui utilisent les ondes entretenues transmettent ces indicatifs d'appel dans l'ordre qui leur paraît convenir le mieux.

(2) En tous cas, les stations mobiles qui, dans cette transmission, perçoivent leur indicatif d'appel, doivent répondre aussitôt qu'elles le peuvent, en se conformant aux prescriptions de la section 1 ci-dessus et en observant entre elles, autant que possible, l'ordre dans lequel elles ont été appelées. L'heure à laquelle les stations terrestres transmettent leur liste d'appels ainsi que les fréquences et les types d'ondes qu'elles utilisent à cette fin sont mentionnés dans la Nomenclature.

(3) La station terrestre fait connaître à chaque station mobile intéressée la

2. communications preceded by an urgency signal;

3. communications preceded by the safety signal;

4. communications relative to direction-finding bearings;

5. all other communications.

ARTICLE 24

CALLING

Sec. 1. (1) As a general rule, it rests with the mobile station to establish communication with the land station; the mobile station may call the land station, for this purpose, only after having come within the radius of action of the land station.

(2) In principle, a land station having traffic for a mobile station which has not made its presence known, must not call this station unless it has reason to believe that the mobile station is within range and is keeping watch.

Sec. 2. (1) Nevertheless, land stations may transmit their traffic lists, consisting of the call signs of all mobile stations for which they have traffic on hand, at prearranged times as fixed by agreement between the Governments concerned. Land stations which transmit their calls on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) transmit the call signs of their traffic list in alphabetical order; land stations which use continuous waves transmit such call signs in the order which appears to them to be the most convenient.

(2) In all cases, mobile stations which, during this transmission, hear their call sign must reply as soon as they can do so under the provisions of section 1, following so far as possible the order in which they were called. The time at which land stations transmit their traffic lists, and the frequencies and types of waves which they use for this purpose are stated in the List of Stations.

(3) The land station makes known to each mobile station concerned the

fréquence et le type d'onde qui seront utilisés pour le travail avec elle, de même que l'heure approximative à laquelle ce travail pourra commencer.

Sec. 3. Quand une station terrestre reçoit, pratiquement en même temps, des appels de plusieurs stations mobiles, elle décide de l'ordre dans lequel ces stations pourront lui transmettre leur trafic, sa décision s'inspirant uniquement de la nécessité de permettre à chacune des stations appelantes d'échanger avec elle le plus grand nombre possible de radiotélégrammes.

Sec. 4. (1) Lorsqu'une station terrestre répond à l'appel d'une station mobile, elle peut, si elle le juge nécessaire, lui demander, à l'aide des abréviations appropriées, d'indiquer le nombre de radiotélégrammes en instance.

(2) Si des renseignements concernant la position, l'itinéraire, la vitesse ou les escales du navire, de l'aéronef ou de tout autre véhicule portant la station mobile, paraissent nécessaires à la station terrestre, celle-ci les demande par un avis de service gratuit adressé au Commandant ou à la personne responsable du navire, de l'aéronef ou du véhicule portant la station mobile, qui les fournit ou non, sous sa responsabilité. La station mobile ne doit donner des renseignements de cet ordre à la station terrestre qu'après qu'ils auront été demandés et fournis comme il est dit ci-dessus.

Sec. 5. Dans les communications entre stations côtières et stations mobiles, la station mobile se conforme aux instructions données par la station côtière, dans toutes les questions relatives à l'ordre de transmission, à l'heure de transmission et à la suspension du travail. Cette prescription ne s'applique pas aux cas de détresse.

Sec. 6. Dans les échanges entre stations mobiles et sauf dans le cas de détresse, la station appelée a le contrôle du travail, comme il est indiqué à la section 5 ci-dessus.

Sec. 7. (1) Lorsqu'une station appelée ne répond pas à l'appel émis trois fois, à des intervalles de deux minutes, l'ap-

frequency and type of wave which will be used for working with it, and the approximate time at which such working may begin.

Sec. 3. When a land station receives calls from several mobile stations at practically the same time, it decides the order in which these stations may transmit their traffic to it, being guided in this decision solely by the necessity for allowing each of the stations calling to exchange with it the greatest possible number of radiotelegrams.

Sec. 4. (1) When a land station answers a call from a mobile station it may, if it thinks it necessary, ask the mobile station, by means of the appropriate abbreviations, to state the number of radiotelegrams on hand.

(2) If information concerning the position, route, speed or ports of call of the ship, aircraft or other vehicle bearing the mobile station appears necessary to the land station, the latter asks for it by means of a free service message, addressed to the master, or to the person in charge of the ship, aircraft or other vehicle bearing the mobile station, who furnishes it or not at his own discretion. The mobile station must not give such information to the land station until it has been requested and furnished as stated above.

Sec. 5. In communication between coast stations and mobile stations, the mobile station conforms to the instructions given by the coast station, in all questions relating to the order and time of transmission, and to the suspension of work. This provision does not apply to cases of distress.

Sec. 6. In communication between mobile stations, except in cases of distress, the station called controls the working as indicated in section 5 above.

Sec. 7. (1) When a station called does not reply to a call sent three times at intervals of two minutes, the calling

pel doit cesser et il ne peut être repris que 15 minutes plus tard. La station appelante, avant de recommencer l'appel, doit s'assurer que la station appelée n'est pas, à ce moment, en communication avec une autre station.

(2) L'appel peut être répété à des intervalles moins longs, s'il n'est pas à craindre qu'il vienne brouiller des communications en cours.

Sec. 8. Lorsque le nom et l'adresse de l'exploitant d'une station mobile ne sont pas mentionnés dans la Nomenclature ou ne sont plus en concordance avec les indications de celle-ci, il appartient à la station mobile de donner d'office à la station terrestre à laquelle elle transmet du trafic, tous les renseignements nécessaires, sous ce rapport, en utilisant, à cette fin, les abréviations appropriées.

ARTICLE 25

HEURE DE DÉPÔT DES RADIOTÉLÉGRAMMES

Sec. 1. Pour indiquer l'heure de dépôt des radiotélégrammes acceptés dans les stations mobiles, le préposé se base sur le temps moyen de Greenwich, et utilise la notation suivant le cadran de 24 heures. Cette heure est toujours exprimée et transmise à l'aide de quatre chiffres (0000 à 2359).

Sec. 2. Toutefois, les Administrations des Pays situés en dehors de la Zone "A" (Appendice 6) peuvent autoriser les stations des navires longeant les côtes de leur Pays à utiliser le temps du fuseau pour l'indication, en un groupe de quatre chiffres, de l'heure de dépôt, et dans ce cas, le groupe doit être suivi de la lettre F.

ARTICLE 26

DIRECTION À DONNER AUX RADIOTÉLÉGRAMMES

Sec. 1. (1) En principe, la station mobile qui fait usage d'ondes du type A2, A3 ou B transmet ses radiotélégrammes à la station terrestre la plus proche.

(2) Toutefois, lorsque la station mobile peut choisir entre plusieurs stations terrestres se trouvant approximative-

ment doit cesser et peut ne pas être repris jusqu'après un intervalle de quinze minutes. The station calling, before resuming the call, must make certain that the station called is not at that moment in communication with another station.

(2) The call may be repeated at shorter intervals if there is no reason to think that it will interfere with communications in progress.

Sec. 8. When the name and address of the organization controlling a mobile station are not given in the List of Stations or are no longer in accordance with the particulars given in the List, it is the duty of the mobile station to furnish, of its own accord, to the land station to which it transmits traffic, all the necessary information in this respect, using for the purpose the appropriate abbreviations.

ARTICLE 25

TIME OF HANDLING IN OF RADIOTELEGRAMS

Sec. 1. For the purpose of indicating the time of handing-in of radiotelegrams accepted in mobile stations, the accepting officer takes Greenwich mean time, and uses the notation of the twenty-four hour system. The time is always expressed and transmitted by means of four figures (0000 to 2359).

Sec. 2. Nevertheless, the Administrations of countries situated outside Zone "A" (Appendix 6) may authorize ship stations passing along the coasts of their countries to use zone time for giving, by a group of four figures, the time of handing-in, and in this case the group must be followed by the letter F.

ARTICLE 26

ROUTING OF RADIOTELEGRAMS

Sec. 1. (1) In principle, a mobile station which is using waves of Type A2, A3 or B transmits its radiotelegrams to the nearest land station.

(2) If, however, the mobile station has the choice between several land stations at approximately the same dist-

ment à la même distance, elle donne la préférence à celle qui est située sur le territoire du Pays de destination ou de transit normal des radiotélégrammes à transmettre. Quand la station choisie n'est pas la plus proche, la station mobile doit cesser le travail ou changer de type ou de fréquence d'émission à la première demande faite par la station terrestre du service intéressé qui est réellement la plus proche, demande motivée par le brouillage que ledit travail cause à celle-ci.

Sec. 2. La station mobile qui emploie des ondes du type A 1, comprises dans la bande autorisée, peut transmettre ses radiotélégrammes à une station terrestre qui n'est pas la plus proche. Il est, toutefois, recommandé, en ce cas, de donner la préférence à la station terrestre établie sur le territoire du Pays de destination ou du Pays qui paraît devoir assurer le plus rationnellement le transit des radiotélégrammes à transmettre.

Sec. 3. (1) Une station côtière, à laquelle une ou plusieurs ondes comprises dans la bande de 125 à 150 kc/s (2,400-2,000 m.) sont allouées, possède sur cette onde ou sur ces ondes un droit de préférence.

(2) Toute autre station du service mobile transmettant un trafic public sur cette onde ou sur ces ondes, et causant ainsi du brouillage à ladite station côtière, doit suspendre son travail à la demande de cette dernière.

Sec. 4. Sauf dans les cas de détresse, les communications entre stations de bord ne doivent pas troubler le travail des stations côtières. Lorsque ce travail est ainsi troublé, les stations de bord qui en sont la cause doivent cesser leurs transmissions ou changer d'onde, à la première demande de la station côtière qu'elles gênent.

Sec. 5. Si l'expéditeur d'un radiotélégramme déposé dans une station mobile a désigné la station terrestre à laquelle il désire que son radiotélégramme soit transmis, la station mobile doit, pour effectuer cette transmission à la station terrestre indiquée, attendre éventuelle-

ance, it gives the preference to that which is established on the territory of the country of destination or of normal transit of the radiotelegrams to be sent. When the station chosen is not the nearest, the mobile station must cease working or must change the type of frequency of emission upon the first request made by the land station which is actually the nearest of those engaged in the particular kind of service, this request being based upon the interference which the working in question causes to the land station.

Sec. 2. A mobile station which uses Type A1 waves included in the authorized band may transmit its radiotelegrams to a land station which is not the nearest. It is, however, recommended, in this case, that preference should be given to the land station established on the territory of the country of destination or of the country likely to be the most suitable transit route for the radiotelegrams which are to be sent.

Sec. 3. (1) A coast station, to which one or more waves included in the band 125 to 150 kc/s (2,400-2,000 m.) are allocated, has the right of preference in such wave or waves.

(2) Any other station in the mobile service transmitting public traffic on such wave or waves and thereby interfering with the coast station must suspend its work at the request of the latter.

Sec. 4. Except in the case of distress, communications between ship stations must not interfere with the working of coast stations. When such interference occurs, the ship stations which are the cause of the interference must stop transmitting or must change their waves, at the first request of the coast station with which they interfere.

Sec. 5. If the sender of a radiotelegram handed in at a mobile station has indicated the land station to which he desires his radiotelegram to be sent, the mobile station must, in order to effect this transmission to the land station indicated, wait, if necessary, until the

ment que les conditions prévues aux paragraphes précédents soient remplies.

Sec. 6. (1) Une station mobile qui n'a pas de vacations déterminées doit communiquer à la station terrestre avec laquelle elle est entrée en relation l'heure de clôture et l'heure de réouverture de son service.

(2) Toute station mobile dont le service est sur le point de fermer pour cause d'arrivée dans un port doit en avertir la station terrestre la plus proche.

ARTICLE 27

ONDE À EMPLOYER EN CAS DE DÉTRESSE

En cas de détresse, l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.) doit être, de préférence, utilisée en type A2 ou B. Lorsqu'il n'est pas possible d'employer un de ces types d'ondes, le type A1 ou A3 peut être utilisé. Aucune disposition du présent Règlement ne peut faire obstacle à l'emploi, par une station mobile en détresse, de tous les moyens dont elle dispose pour attirer l'attention, signaler sa situation et obtenir du secours.

ARTICLE 28

MESURES PROPRES À RÉDUIRE LES INTERFÉRENCES

Sec. 1. Dans le cas où des ondes autres que l'onde normale peuvent être employées, la station de bord suit les instructions de la station côtière avec laquelle elle est en correspondance. En principe l'onde normale de 500 kc/s (600 m.) ne doit pas être utilisée pour la transmission de longs radiotélégrammes dans les régions où le travail radioélectrique est intense.

Sec. 2. Pendant leurs heures de service, les stations utilisant, pour leur travail, des ondes du type A2, A3 ou B et ouvertes au service international de la correspondance publique doivent rester en écoute sur l'onde de 500 kc/s (600 m.), sauf pendant qu'elles échangent du trafic sur d'autres ondes.

Sec. 3. En règle générale, il est recommandé de transmettre le trafic se

conditions specified in the preceding sections are fulfilled.

Sec. 6. (1) A mobile station which has no fixed working hours must inform the land station with which it is in communication of the time of closing and of the time of reopening of its service.

(2) Every mobile station which is about to close its service in consequence of arrival in a port must so notify the nearest land station.

ARTICLE 27

WAVE TO BE USED IN CASE OF DISTRESS

In case of distress, the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) must be used preferably with Type A2 or B. When it is not possible to use one of these types of waves, Type A1 or A3 may be used. No provision of the present Regulations shall hinder the use by a mobile station in distress of any means at its disposal to attract attention, indicate its situation, and obtain assistance.

ARTICLE 28

MEASURES FOR REDUCING INTERFERENCE

Sec. 1. Where waves other than the normal wave may be used, the ship station observes the instructions of the coast station with which it is in communication. In principle, the normal wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.) must not be used for the transmission of long radiotelegrams in areas where radioelectrical working is congested.

Sec. 2. During their hours of service, stations which use for their work waves of Type A2, A3 or B, and are open to the international service of public correspondence, must continue to listen on the wave of 500 kc/s (600 m.), except when they are exchanging traffic on other waves.

Sec. 3. As a general rule, it is recommended that public correspondence

rapportant à la correspondance publique sur des ondes du type A1, plutôt que sur des ondes du type A2 ou B.

Sec. 4. Toutes les stations du service mobile sont tenues d'échanger le trafic avec le minimum d'énergie rayonnée, nécessaire pour assurer une bonne communication.

traffic should be transmitted on waves of Type A1, rather than on waves of Type A2 or B.

Sec. 4. All stations in the mobile service are bound to exchange traffic with the minimum of radiated energy necessary to ensure good communication.

ARTICLE 29

AVIS DE NON-REMISE

Sec. 1. Lorsque, pour une cause quelconque, un radiotélégramme originaire d'une station mobile et destiné à la terre ferme ne peut pas être remis au destinataire, il est émis un avis de non remise adressé à la station terrestre qui a reçu le radiotélégramme de la station mobile. Cette station terrestre, après vérification de l'adresse, réexpédie l'avis à la station mobile, si cela est possible, au besoin par l'intermédiaire d'une station terrestre du même Pays ou d'un Pays voisin, pour autant que la situation existante ou, éventuellement, des accords particuliers le permettent.

Sec. 2. Quand un radiotélégramme parvenu à une station mobile ne peut pas être remis, cette station en informe le bureau ou la station mobile d'origine, par un avis de service. Dans le cas d'un radiotélégramme émanant de la terre ferme, cet avis de service est transmis, autant que possible, à la station terrestre par laquelle le radiotélégramme a transité ou, le cas échéant, à une autre station terrestre du même Pays ou d'un Pays voisin, pour autant que la situation existante ou, éventuellement, des accords particuliers le permettent.

ARTICLE 29

ADVICE OF NON-DELIVERY

Sec. 1. When, for any cause, a radiotelegram originating in a mobile station and destined for a place on land cannot be delivered to the addressee, a notice of non-delivery is issued addressed to the land station which received the radiotelegram from the mobile station. This land station, after verifying the address, forwards the notice, if possible, to the mobile station by way, when necessary, of another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, in so far as existing conditions or special agreements, if any, permit.

Sec. 2. When a radiotelegram received at a mobile station cannot be delivered, that station so informs the office or mobile station of origin by a service advice. In the case of a radiotelegram coming from land this service advice is sent, whenever possible, to the land station through which the radiotelegram passed or, if necessary, to another land station of the same country or of a neighbouring country, in so far as existing conditions or special agreements, if any, permit.

ARTICLE 30

DÉLAI DE SÉJOUR DES RADIOTÉLÉGRAMMES DANS LES STATIONS TERRESTRES

Sec. 1. (1) Lorsque la station mobile à laquelle est destiné un radiotélégramme n'a pas signalé sa présence à la station terrestre dans le délai indiqué par l'expéditeur ou, à défaut d'une telle indication, jusqu'au matin du cinquième jour qui suit le jour du dépôt, la station

ARTICLE 30

PERIOD OF RETENTION OF RADIOTELEGRAMS AT LAND STATIONS

Sec. 1. (1) When the mobile station to which a radiotelegram is addressed has not notified its presence to the land station within the time specified by the sender, or, in the absence of such indication, by the morning of the fifth day following the date of handing-in, the

terrestre en informe le bureau d'origine, qui prévient l'expéditeur. Celui-ci peut demander, par avis de service taxé, télégraphique ou postal, adressé à la station terrestre, que son télégramme soit retenu jusqu'à l'expiration du quatorzième jour à compter du jour de dépôt; en l'absence d'un tel avis, le radiotélégramme est mis au rebut à la fin du septième jour.

(2) Toutefois, il n'est pas tenu compte de l'expiration de l'un quelconque des délais visés ci-dessus, quand la station terrestre a la certitude que la station mobile entre prochainement dans son rayon d'action.

Sec. 2. D'autre part, l'expiration des délais n'est pas attendue quand la station terrestre a la certitude que la station mobile est sortie définitivement de son rayon d'action. Si elle présume qu'aucune autre station terrestre de l'Administration ou de l'entreprise privée dont elle dépend n'est en liaison avec la station mobile, la station terrestre annule le radiotélégramme en ce qui concerne son parcours entre elle et la station mobile, et informe du fait le bureau d'origine, qui prévient l'expéditeur. Dans le cas contraire, elle le dirige sur la station terrestre présumée en liaison avec la station mobile, à condition toutefois qu'aucune taxe additionnelle n'en résulte.

Sec. 3. Lorsqu'un radiotélégramme ne peut pas être transmis à une station mobile, par suite de l'arrivée de celle-ci dans un port voisin de la station terrestre, cette dernière station peut, éventuellement, faire parvenir le radiotélégramme à la station mobile par d'autres moyens de communication.

ARTICLE 31

SERVICES SPÉCIAUX

A. Services météorologiques.

Signaux horaires. Avis aux navigateurs

Sec. 1. Les messages météorologiques synoptiques, les messages de prévision et/ou de situation météorologique générale, et les signaux horaires doivent être transmis, en principe, conformément à

land station informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. The latter may ask, by paid service message, telegraphic or postal, addressed to the land station, that his telegram be kept until the end of the fourteenth day, counting from the day of handing-in; in the absence of such request the radiotelegram is treated as undelivered at the end of the seventh day.

(2) The lapse of any of the periods mentioned above is ignored if the land station is sure that the mobile station will soon come within its range.

Sec. 2. On the other hand, the lapse of those periods is not awaited when the land station is sure that the mobile station has definitely left its radius of action. If it presumes that no other land station of the Administration or of the private enterprise to which it is subject is in communication with the mobile station, the land station cancels the radiotelegram in so far as concerns the section between the land station and the mobile station, and informs the office of origin, which notifies the sender. In the contrary case, the radiotelegram is forwarded to the land station which is presumed to be in communication with the mobile station, provided, however, that no additional charge results therefrom.

Sec. 3. When a radiotelegram cannot be transmitted to a mobile station owing to the arrival of the latter in a port near the land station, the latter station may, if necessary, forward the radiotelegram to the mobile station by other means of communication.

ARTICLE 31

SPECIAL SERVICES

A. Meteorological Services. Time

Signals. Notices to Navigators

Sec. 1. Meteorological synoptic messages and messages containing forecasts and/or a survey of the general meteorological situation, and time signals must, in principle, be transmitted in conform-

un horaire déterminé. Les radiotélégrammes de cette classe, destinés aux stations mobiles, doivent être émis, autant que possible, aux heures où leur réception peut se faire par celles de ces stations n'ayant qu'un seul opérateur (voir Appendice 5); la vitesse de transmission doit être choisie de telle manière que la lecture des signaux soit possible à un opérateur ne possédant que le certificat de 2e classe.

Sec. 2. Pendant les transmissions "à tous" des signaux horaires et des messages météorologiques destinés aux stations du service mobile, toutes les stations de ce service, dont les transmissions brouilleraient la réception des signaux et messages en question, doivent observer le silence, afin de permettre à toutes les stations qui le désirent, de recevoir lesdits signaux et messages.

Sec. 3. Les messages d'avertissements météorologiques et les avis intéressant la sécurité de la navigation présentant un caractère d'urgence pour les services mobiles sont transmis immédiatement et doivent être répétés à la fin de la première période de silence qui se présente (voir Article 17, Sec. 2). Ces messages et avis doivent être émis sur les fréquences attribuées au service mobile auxquels ils sont destinés; leur transmission est précédée du signal de sécurité TTT.

Sec. 4. En plus des services réguliers d'information prévus dans les paragraphes précédents, les Administrations prennent les mesures nécessaires pour que certaines stations soient chargées de communiquer, sur demande, des messages météorologiques aux stations du service mobile.

Sec. 5. Dans un intérêt de brièveté et de bonne utilisation par les stations mobiles, les observations météorologiques transmises par les stations du service mobile doivent, en principe, être rédigées suivant un code météorologique international.

B. Service des stations radiogoniométriques

Sec. 6. Les Administrations sous l'autorité desquelles sont placées les sta-

ity with a fixed time-table. Radiotelegrams of this class intended for mobile stations must be sent, so far as possible, at times when they can be received by stations having only one operator (see Appendix 5); the speed of transmission must be such that the signals can be read by an operator possessing only a second-class certificate.

Sec. 2. During transmissions "to all stations" of time signals and of meteorological messages intended for stations of the mobile service, all stations in that service of which the transmissions might interfere with the reception of the signals and messages in question, must keep silent in order to permit all stations which desire to do so to receive these signals and messages.

Sec. 3. Meteorological warning messages and notices concerning the safety of navigation which are of urgent interest to the mobile services are transmitted immediately and must be repeated at the end of the first silence period which follows (see Article 17, section 2). These messages and notices must be sent on the frequencies assigned to the mobile service for which they are destined; their transmission is preceded by the safety signal TTT.

Sec. 4. In addition to the regular information services contemplated in the preceding sections, Administrations take the necessary measures to ensure that certain stations shall, upon request, communicate meteorological messages to stations in the mobile service.

Sec. 5. In the interests of brevity and of their proper use by mobile stations, meteorological observations transmitted by stations in the mobile service must, in principle, be drawn up according to an international meteorological code.

B. Service of Direction-Finding Stations

Sec. 6. The Administrations to which direction-finding stations are subject

tions radiogoniométriques n'acceptent aucune responsabilité quant aux conséquences d'un relèvement inexact.

Sec. 7. Ces Administrations notifient, pour être insérées dans la Nomenclature des stations radiotélégraphiques, les caractéristiques de chaque station radiogoniométrique, en indiquant, pour chacune d'elles, les secteurs dans lesquels les relèvements sont normalement sûrs. Tout changement en ce qui concerne ces renseignements doit être publié sans retard; si le changement est d'une nature permanente, il doit être communiqué au Bureau international.

Sec. 8. (1) En service normal, les stations radiogoniométriques côtières doivent être à même de prendre et de fournir des relèvements aux stations de bord, soit sur la fréquence de 500 kc/s (600 m.) seulement, soit sur la fréquence de 375 kc/s (800 m.) seulement, soit indifféremment sur l'une et l'autre de ces deux fréquences.

Une station d'aéronef désirant avoir un relèvement doit, pour le demander, appeler sur l'onde de 333 kc/s (900 m.) ou sur une onde affectée à la route aérienne sur laquelle vole l'aéronef. Dans tous les cas où une station d'aéronef, étant à proximité de stations côtières, s'adresse à celles-ci pour obtenir un relèvement, elle doit faire usage de la fréquence de ces stations côtières.

Sec. 9. La procédure à suivre dans le service radiogoniométrique est donnée à l'Appendice 8.

C. Service des radiophares

Sec. 10. (1) Lorsqu'une Administration juge utile, dans l'intérêt de la navigation maritime et aérienne, d'organiser un service de radiophares, elle peut employer pour ce but—

(a) des radiophares proprement dits, établis sur terre ferme ou sur des navires amarrés d'une façon permanente; ils sont à émission circulaire ou à émission directionnelle;

(b) des stations fixes, des stations côtières ou des stations aéronautiques désignées pour fonctionner aussi comme radiophares, à la demande des stations mobiles.

accept no responsibility for the consequences of an inaccurate bearing.

Sec. 7. These Administrations notify, for insertion in the List of Radiotelegraph Stations, the characteristics of each direction-finding station, indicating, for each one, the sectors in which bearings are normally accurate. All changes in these details must be published without delay; if the change is of a permanent nature it must be communicated to the International Bureau.

Sec. 8. (1) In normal service, coast direction-finding stations must be capable of taking and furnishing bearings to ship stations either on the frequency of 500 kc/s (600 m.) only, or on the frequency of 375 kc/s (800 m.) only, or on both of these two frequencies.

An aircraft station desiring to obtain a bearing must, in order to ask for it, call on the wave of 333 kc/s (900 m.) or on a wave assigned to the aerial route on which it is flying. In all cases where an aircraft station, being near coast stations, applies to them for a bearing, it must use the frequency of such coast stations.

Sec. 9. The procedure to be followed in the direction-finding service is given in Appendix 8.

C. Radiobeacon Service

Sec. 10. (1) When an Administration thinks it desirable, in the interests of maritime and air navigation, to organize a radiobeacon service, it may use for this purpose:—

(a) Radiobeacons properly so-called, established on land or on ships permanently moored; their emissions may be either circular or directional.

(b) Fixed stations, coast stations or aeronautical stations deputed to act also as radiobeacons, at the request of mobile stations.

(2) Les radiophares proprement dits emploient des ondes de 285 à 315 kc/s (1050-950 m.) des types A1 et A2, exclusivement.

(3) Les autres stations notifiées comme radiophares utilisent leur fréquence normale et leur type normal d'émission.

Sec. 11. Les signaux émis par les radiophares doivent permettre d'effectuer une bonne mesure au radiogoniomètre; ils doivent être choisis de manière à éviter tout doute, lorsqu'il s'agit de distinguer entre deux ou plusieurs radiophares.

Sec. 12. Les Administrations qui ont organisé un service de radiophares n'acceptent aucune responsabilité quant aux conséquences de relèvements inexacts obtenus au moyen des radiophares de ce service.

Sec. 13. (1) Les Administrations notifiant, pour être insérées dans la Nomenclature des stations radiotélégraphiques, les caractéristiques de chaque radiophare proprement dit et de chaque station désignée pour fonctionner comme radiophare, y compris, s'il est nécessaire, l'indication des secteurs dans lesquels les relèvements sont normalement sûrs.

(2) Toute modification ou toute irrégularité de fonctionnement survenant dans le service des radiophares doit être publiée sans délai; si la modification ou l'irrégularité de fonctionnement est d'une nature permanente, elle doit être notifiée au Bureau international.

ARTICLE 32

COMPTABILITÉ

Sec. 1. (1) Les taxes terrestres et de bord n'entrent pas dans les comptes télégraphiques internationaux.

(2) Les comptes concernant ces taxes sont liquidés par les Administrations des Pays intéressés. Ils sont établis mensuellement par les Administrations dont dépendent les stations terrestres, et communiqués par elles aux Administrations intéressées.

Sec. 2. Dans le cas où l'exploitant des stations terrestres n'est pas l'Administration du Pays, cet exploitant peut être substitué, en ce qui concerne les comptes, à l'Administration de ce Pays.

(2) Radiobeacons properly so-called use waves from 285 to 315 kc/s (1,050-950 m.) of Types A1 and A2 exclusively.

(3) Other stations notified as radiobeacons use their normal transmitting frequency and their normal type of emission.

Sec. 11. The signals sent by radiobeacons must permit of a good bearing being taken with the direction-finder; they must be selected in such a way as to avoid all uncertainty, when there is need to distinguish between two or more radiobeacons.

Sec. 12. Administrations which have organized a radiobeacon service accept no responsibility for the consequences of inaccurate bearings obtained by means of the radiobeacons of such service.

Sec. 13. (1) Administrations notify, for insertion in the List of Radiotelegraph Stations, the characteristics of each radiobeacon properly so-called, and of each station deputed to act as a radiobeacon, including, if necessary, particulars of the sectors in which bearings are normally trustworthy.

(2) Any modification or irregularity in working which occurs in the radiobeacon service must be published without delay; if the modification or the irregularity of working is of a permanent kind, it must be notified to the International Bureau.

ARTICLE 32

ACCOUNTING

Sec. 1. (1) Land station and ship charges do not enter into the international telegraph accounts.

(2) The accounts relating to these charges are settled by the Administrations of the countries concerned. They are prepared month by month by the Administrations to which the land stations belong and are communicated by them to the Administrations concerned.

Sec. 2. Where the working of the land stations is not in the hands of the Administration of the country, the enterprise working the stations may be substituted, in respect of accounts, for the Administration of the country.

Sec. 3. Pour les radiotélégrammes originaires des stations mobiles, l'Administration dont dépend la station terrestre débite l'Administration dont dépend la station mobile d'origine des taxes terrestres, des taxes afférentes aux parcours sur le réseau général des voies de communication—qui seront dorénavant appelées taxes télégraphiques,—des taxes totales perçues pour les réponses payées, des taxes terrestres et télégraphiques perçues pour le collationnement, des taxes afférentes à la remise par exprès, par poste ou par poste-avion et des taxes perçues pour les copies supplémentaires des télégrammes multiples. Les radiotélégrammes sont traités au point de vue de la comptabilité entre la station terrestre et le bureau de destination comme des télégrammes originaires du Pays où est établie la station terrestre.

Sec. 4. Pour les radiotélégrammes à destination d'un Pays situé au delà de celui auquel appartient la station terrestre, les taxes télégraphiques à liquider conformément aux dispositions ci-dessus sont celles qui résultent soit des tableaux des tarifs afférents à la correspondance, télégraphique internationale, soit d'arrangements spéciaux conclus entre les Administrations de Pays limitrophes et publiés par ces Administrations, et non les taxes qui pourraient être perçues en appliquant des minima par télégramme ou des méthodes d'arrondir les prix par télégramme de quelque manière que ce soit.

Sec. 5. Pour les radiotélégrammes et les avis de service taxés, à destination des stations mobiles, l'Administration dont dépend le bureau d'origine est débitée directement, par celle dont dépend la station terrestre, des taxes terrestres et de bord plus les taxes terrestres et de bord (des radiotélégrammes) applicables au collationnement, mais seulement dans le cas où le télégramme a été transmis à la station mobile. L'Administration dont dépend le bureau d'origine est toujours débitée, de Pays à Pays, s'il y a lieu, par la voie des comptes télégraphiques, et par l'Administration dont dépend la station terrestre, des

Sec. 3. In the case of radiotelegrams originating in mobile stations, the Administration to which the land station is subject debits the Administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject with the land station charges, with the charges relating to transmission over the general communication system—which will hereafter be called telegraph charges—with the total charges collected for prepaid replies, with the land station and telegraph charges collected for collation, with the charges relating to express delivery, to delivery by post or air post, and with the charges collected for supplementary copies of multiple telegrams. Radiotelegrams are treated, from the point of view of accounting between the land station and the office of destination, as telegrams originating in the country in which the land station is situated.

Sec. 4. In the case of radiotelegrams intended for a country lying beyond that to which the land station belongs, the telegraph charges to be liquidated conformably to the above provisions are those which arise either from the tables of rates relating to international telegraph correspondence, or from special arrangements made between the Administrations of adjoining countries and published by those Administrations, and not the charges which might be made by applying minimum charges per telegram or by methods of rounding up the charge per telegram in any manner.

Sec. 5. In the case of radiotelegrams and paid service advices addressed to mobile stations, the Administration to which the office of origin is subject is debited directly by the Administration to which the land station is subject, with the land station and ship charges plus the land station and ship charges (for radiotelegrams) applicable to collation, but only where the telegram has been transmitted to the mobile station. The Administration to which the office of origin is subject is always debited, from country to country if necessary, through the channel of the telegraph accounts,

taxes totales afférentes aux réponses payées. En ce qui concerne les taxes télégraphiques et les taxes relatives à la remise par poste ou par poste-avion et aux copies supplémentaires, il est opéré, pour ce qui regarde les comptes télégraphiques, conformément à la procédure télégraphique normale. L'Administration dont dépend la station terrestre crédite, pour autant que le radiotélégramme ait été transmis, celle dont dépend la station mobile destinataire: de la taxe de bord, s'il y a lieu, des taxes revenant aux stations mobiles intermédiaires, de la taxe totale perçue pour les réponses payées, de la taxe de bord relative au collationnement, des taxes perçues pour les copies supplémentaires des télégrammes multiples et des taxes perçues pour la remise par poste ou par poste-avion.

Sec. 6. Les avis de service taxés et les réponses aux télégrammes avec réponse payée sont traités, dans les comptes radiotélégraphiques, c'est-à-dire les comptes portant sur l'acheminement dans le service mobile, sous tous les rapports comme les autres radiotélégrammes.

Sec. 7. Pour les radiotélégrammes échangés entre stations mobiles,

(a) par l'intermédiaire d'une seule station terrestre:

L'Administration dont dépend la station terrestre débite celle dont dépend la station mobile d'origine: de la taxe terrestre, de la taxe télégraphique territoriale, s'il y a lieu, et de la taxe de la station mobile de destination. Elle crédite l'Administration dont dépend la station mobile de destination de la taxe de bord revenant à cette station.

(b) par l'intermédiaire de deux stations terrestres:

L'Administration dont dépend la première station terrestre débite celle dont dépend la station mobile d'origine de toutes les taxes perçues, déduction faite des taxes revenant à cette station mobile. L'Administration dont dépend la seconde station terrestre—qui est celle chargée de transmettre le radiotélégramme à la station mobile destinataire—débite directement l'Administration

by the Administration to which the land station is subject, with the total charges relating to prepaid replies. As regards telegraph charges and charges relating to delivery by post or air post, and to supplementary copies, the procedure, so far as telegraph accounts are concerned, is in conformity with the normal telegraph procedure. The Administration to which the land station is subject credits, in so far as the radiotelegram has been transmitted, the Administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject, with the ship charge, with any charges due to intermediate mobile stations, with the total charge collected for prepaid replies, with the ship charge relating to collation, with the charges collected for supplementary copies of multiple telegrams, and with the charges collected for delivery by post or by air post.

Sec. 6. Paid service advices and replies to telegrams with prepaid replies, are treated in the radiotelegraph accounts, that is to say, the accounts relating to transmission in the mobile service, in all respects like other radiotelegrams.

Sec. 7. In the case of radiotelegrams exchanged between mobile stations,

(a) through the medium of a single land station:

The Administration to which the land station is subject debits the one to which the mobile station of origin is subject with the land station charge, with the land telegraph charge, if any, and with the charge of the mobile station of destination. It credits the Administration to which the mobile station of destination is subject with the ship charge due to that station.

(b) through the medium of two land stations:

The Administration to which the first land station is subject debits the Administration to which the mobile station of origin is subject with all charges collected after deduction of the charge due to that mobile station. The Administration to which the second land station is subject—the station which has to transmit the radiotelegram to the mobile station of destination—debts

dont dépend la première station terrestre des taxes afférentes à cette transmission, mais seulement dans le cas où le radiotélégramme a été transmis à la station mobile.

Sec. 8. Pour les radiotélégrammes qui sont acheminés, à la demande de l'expéditeur, en recourant à une ou deux stations mobiles intermédiaires, chacune de celles-ci débite la station mobile de destination, s'il s'agit d'un radiotélégramme destiné à une station mobile, ou la station mobile d'origine, quand le radiotélégramme provient d'une station mobile, de la taxe de bord lui revenant pour le transit.

Sec. 9. En principe, la liquidation des comptes afférents aux échanges entre stations mobiles se fait directement entre les exploitants de ces stations, l'exploitant dont dépend la station d'origine étant débité par celui dont dépend la station de destination.

Sec. 10. (1) Les comptes mensuels servant de base à la comptabilité spéciale des radiotélégrammes, visés aux paragraphes qui précèdent, sont établis radiotélégramme par radiotélégramme, avec toutes les indications utiles et dans un délai de trois mois à partir du mois auquel ils se rapportent. Le délai peut dépasser trois mois, quand des difficultés exceptionnelles se présentent dans le transport postal des documents entre les stations radioélectriques et les Administrations dont elles dépendent.

(2) Sauf entente contraire, les comptes mensuels servent de décompte et leur vérification, leur acceptation et leur liquidation doivent être opérées dans un délai de six mois prenant cours à la date de leur envoi, sauf quand des difficultés exceptionnelles se présentent dans le transport des documents, par suite de la très longue durée des voyages.

(3) Lorsque la constatation de différences s'oppose à l'acceptation d'un compte, le solde en est néanmoins payé dans le délai de six mois mentionné ci-dessus et les rectifications reconnues nécessaires ultérieurement sont comprises dans un compte mensuel subséquent. Les soldes des comptes qui n'ont pas été

direct the Administration to which the first land station is subject with the charges relative to this transmission, but only where the radiotelegram has been transmitted to the mobile station.

Sec. 8. In the case of radiotelegrams which, at the request of the sender, are forwarded through one or two intermediate mobile stations, each of these latter stations debits the mobile station of destination if the radiotelegram is destined for a mobile station, or the mobile station of origin if the radiotelegram originates in a mobile station, with the ship charge due to it for transit.

Sec. 9. In principle, the settlement of accounts relating to traffic exchanged between mobile stations is made direct between the organizations controlling the stations, that to which the station of origin is subject being debited by that to which the station of destination is subject.

Sec. 10. (1) The monthly accounts, mentioned in the preceding sections, which serve as a basis for the special accounting in respect of radiotelegrams, are drawn up radiotelegram by radiotelegram with all necessary particulars, within a period of three months, counting from the month to which they relate. This period may exceed three months when exceptional difficulties occur in the transmission of the documents by post between the radioelectric stations and the Administrations to which they are subject.

(2) In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, the monthly accounts serve as a balance account, and their verification, acceptance and settlement must be effected within a period of six months from the date of their despatch, except where abnormal difficulties occur in the transmission of documents in consequence of voyages of very long duration.

(3) When the checking of differences prevents the acceptance of an account, the balance thereof is nevertheless paid within the period of six months mentioned above, and corrections subsequently found necessary are included in a subsequent monthly account. The balances of the accounts which have not

payés dans ledit délai, éventuellement augmenté du délai résultant des difficultés exceptionnelles de transport envisagées plus haut, sont productifs d'intérêts, à raison de sept pour cent (7%) par an, à dater du lendemain du jour de l'expiration du délai de six moi, prolongé, le cas échéant, comme il est dit ci-dessus.

(4) La liquidation et le règlement des comptes présentés plus de deux ans après la date de dépôt des radiotélégrammes auxquels ces comptes se rapportent peuvent être refusés par l'Administration débitrice.

Sec. 11. Les Gouvernements se réservent la faculté de prendre entre eux et avec les exploitations privées intéressées des arrangements spéciaux, en vue de l'adoption d'autres dispositions concernant la comptabilité.

ARTICLE 33

COMITÉ CONSULTATIF INTERNATIONAL TECHNIQUE DES COMMUNICATIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

Sec. 1. Le Comité consultatif international technique des communications radioélectriques, institué par l'Article 17 de la Convention, est chargé d'étudier les questions techniques et connexes qui intéressent les radiocommunications internationales et qui lui sont soumises par les Administrations ou entreprises privées participantes. Son rôle se limite à émettre des avis sur les questions qu'il aura étudiées. Il transmet ces avis au Bureau international, en vue de leur communication aux Administrations et entreprises privées intéressées.

Sec. 2. (1) Ce Comité est formé, pour chaque réunion, des experts des Administrations et entreprises privées autorisées d'exploitation radioélectrique, qui veulent participer à ses travaux et s'engagent à contribuer, par parts égales, aux frais communs de la réunion envisagée. Les dépenses personnelles des experts sont supportées par l'Administration ou l'entreprise privée qui a délégué ces derniers.

been paid within the said period, increased, if necessary, by the period of delay resulting from the abnormal difficulties mentioned above, bear interest at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, from the day following the expiry of the period of six months, increased where necessary as stated above.

(4) The settlement and examination of accounts presented more than two years after the date of handing-in of the radiotelegrams to which the accounts relate, may be refused by the debtor Administration.

Sec. 11. The Governments reserve to themselves the option of making, between themselves and with the private enterprises concerned, special arrangements with a view to the adoption of other provisions respecting accounts.

Article 33

INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE FOR RADIO-ELECTRIC COMMUNICATIONS

Sec. 1. The International Technical Consultative Committee for Radioelectric Communications established by Article 17 of the Convention, is charged with the task of studying technical and related questions which concern international radiocommunication and which are submitted to it by the participating Administrations or private enterprises. Its function is limited to giving opinions on the questions which it has studied. It transmits these opinions to the International Bureau, with a view to their communication to the Administrations and private enterprises concerned.

Sec. 2. (1) The Committee is composed, for each meeting, of experts from the Administrations and authorized private enterprises working radioelectric stations, which desire to participate in its work and which undertake to contribute, in equal shares, to the general expenses of the meeting in question. The personal expenses of the experts are borne by the Administration or private enterprise which has appointed them.

(2) Les experts desdites entreprises privées autorisées participent aux travaux avec voix consultative. Toutefois, lorsqu'un Pays n'est pas représenté par une Administration, les experts des entreprises privées autorisées de ce Pays disposent, pour leur ensemble et quel que soit leur nombre, d'une seule voix délibérative.

Sec. 3. L'Administration des Pays-Bas est chargée d'organiser la première réunion du Comité consultatif international technique des communications radioélectriques et d'établir le programme des travaux de cette réunion.

Sec. 4. Les Administrations qui se seront fait représenter à une réunion du Comité s'entendent pour désigner l'Administration qui convoquera la réunion suivante. Les questions à examiner par le Comité sont envoyées à l'Administration organisatrice de la première réunion à venir, et c'est cette Administration qui fixe la date et le programme de ladite réunion.

Sec. 5. En principe, les réunions du Comité consultatif international technique des communications radioélectriques ont lieu de deux en deux ans.

ARTICLE 34

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL

Sec. 1. (1) Les dépenses supplémentaires résultant du fonctionnement du Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique, pour les besoins des services radioélectriques, ne doivent pas dépasser deux cent mille francs par an, non compris: (a) les frais afférents aux travaux des Conférences, (b) les frais afférents aux travaux de Comités régulièrement créés, lorsque, suivant les dispositions du Règlement général ou la décision d'une Conférence, ces frais sont à supporter par tous les Pays contractants.

(2) La somme de deux cent mille francs pourra être modifiée ultérieurement, du consentement unanime des Gouvernements contractants.

(2) The experts of such authorized private enterprises participate in the work in a consultative capacity. Nevertheless, when a country is not represented by an Administration, the experts of the authorized private enterprises of that country, as a whole and regardless of their number, exercise a single vote.

Sec. 3. The Administration of the Netherlands is charged with the task of organizing the first meeting of the International Technical Consultative Committee for Radioelectrical Communications and of preparing the program of work for this meeting.

Sec. 4. The Administrations which are represented at a meeting of the Committee decide as to the Administration which shall call the succeeding meeting. Questions to be studied by the Committee are sent to the Administration organizing the meeting next to be held and that Administration fixes the date and program of the meeting.

Sec. 5. In principle, the meetings of the International Technical Consultative Committee for Radioelectrical Communications take place every two years.

ARTICLE 34

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU

Sec. 1. (1) The supplementary expenses resulting from the work of the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union in connexion with the radio-electrical services, must not exceed 200,000 francs a year, excluding: (a) the expenses proper to the work of Conferences; (b) the expenses proper to the work of committees regularly appointed when, in accordance with the provisions of the General Regulations or of a decision of a Conference, these expenses are to be borne by all the contracting countries.

(2) The sum of 200,000 francs may be modified at a later date with the unanimous consent of the contracting Governments.

Sec. 2. L'Administration supérieure de la Confédération suisse est désignée pour organiser la Division des services radioélectriques du Bureau international de l'Union télégraphique mentionné à l'Article 16 de la Convention; elle en a la haute surveillance, contrôle les dépenses, fait les avances nécessaires et établit le compte annuel. Ce compte est communiqué à toutes les autres Administrations.

Sec. 3. Les sommes avancées par l'Administration qui contrôle le Bureau international, pour les besoins des services radioélectriques, doivent être remboursées, par les Administrations débitrices, dans le plus bref délai et, au plus tard, dans les trois mois qui suivent la date de la réception du compte. Passé ce délai de trois mois, les sommes dues sont productives d'intérêts, au profit de l'Administration créditrice, à raison de sept pour cent (7%) l'an, à compter du jour de l'expiration du délai susmentionné.

Sec. 4. (1) Pour la répartition des frais, les Etats contractants sont divisés en six classes, contribuant chacune dans la proportion d'un certain nombre d'unités, savoir:

1re classe—25 unités.	
2e " —20 "	
3e " —15 "	
4e " —10 "	
5e " — 5 "	
6e " — 3 "	

(2) Les Administrations font connaître au Bureau international dans quelle classe elles désirent que leur Pays soit rangé.

(3) Les coefficients ci-dessus sont multipliés, pour chaque classe, par le nombre des Etats qui en font partie, et la somme des produits ainsi obtenue fournit le nombre par lequel la dépense totale doit être divisée, pour déterminer le montant de l'unité de dépense.

Conformément aux dispositions de l'Article 13 de la Convention de Washington, le présent Règlement général entrera en vigueur le 1er janvier 1929.

Sec. 2. The supreme Administration of the Swiss Confederation is appointed to organize the Division for radioelectric services in the International Bureau of the Telegraph Union mentioned in Article 16 of the Convention; it has the supervision thereof, controls its expenses, advances the necessary funds, and prepares the annual account. This account is communicated to all the other Administrations.

Sec. 3. The amounts advanced for the needs of the radioelectric services by the Administration which controls the International Bureau, must be repaid by the debtor Administrations, with the least possible delay, and at the latest, within three months from the date when the account is received. After this period of three months, the amounts due bear interest in favour of the creditor Administration at the rate of seven per cent (7%) per annum, counting from the date of expiry of the period mentioned above.

Sec. 4. (1) For the division of the expenses, the contracting States are divided into six classes, each contributing on the basis of a certain number of units, namely:—

1st class—25 Units
2nd " —20 "
3rd " —15 "
4th " —10 "
5th " — 5 "
6th " — 3 "

(2) The Administrations inform the International Bureau of the class in which they wish their countries to be placed.

(3) The above coefficients are multiplied for each class by the number of States which it contains and the sum of the products thus obtained gives the number by which the total expenses are to be divided, in order to determine the amount of the unit of expense.

In conformity with the provisions of Article 13 of the Washington Convention, the present General Regulations will come into force on the 1st January, 1929.

En foi de quoi les Plénipotentiaires respectifs ont signé ce Règlement général en un exemplaire qui restera déposé aux archives du Gouvernement des Etats-Unis d'Amérique et dont une copie sera remise à chaque Gouvernement.

Fait à Washington le 25 novembre 1927.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed these General Regulations in a single copy, which will remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America and of which a copy will be delivered to each Government.

Done at Washington, the 25th November, 1927.

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Convention.)

The signature of the Polish Delegate is preceded by the following reservation: "For Poland, with the reservation in regard to section 4 of Article 5 appearing in the minutes of the eighth plenary session of the Conference of Washington held on the 22nd November, 1927."

APPENDICES

APPENDICE I

LISTE DES ABRÉVIATIONS À EMPLOYER DANS LES TRANSMISSIONS RADIOÉLECTRIQUES

(Voir l'Art. 9 du Règlement général.)

CODE Q.¹

I.—Abréviations utilisables dans tous les services

Abré- viation.	Question.	Réponse ou avis.
QRA	Quel est le nom de votre station?	Le nom de ma station est
QRB	A quelle distance approximative vous trouvez-vous de ma station?	La distance approximative entre nos stations est de milles marins (<i>ou</i> kilomètres).
QRC	Par quelle entreprise privée (<i>ou</i> Administration d'Etat) sont liquidés les comptes de taxes de votre station?	Les comptes de taxes de ma station sont liquidés par l'entreprise privée (<i>ou</i> par l'Administration de l'Etat).
QRD	Où allez-vous?	Je vais à
QRE	Quelle est la nationalité de votre station?	Ma station est de nationalité
QRF	D'où venez-vous?	Je viens de
QRG	Voulez-vous m'indiquer ma longueur d'onde (ma fréquence) exacte en mètres (<i>ou</i> en kilocycles)?	Votre longueur d'onde exacte est de mètres (<i>ou</i> kilocycles).
QRH	Quelle est votre longueur d'onde (votre fréquence) exacte en mètres (<i>ou</i> en kilocycles)?	Ma longueur d'onde (Ma fréquence) exacte est de mètres (<i>ou</i> kilocycles).
QRI	La tonalité de mon émission est-elle mauvaise?	La tonalité de votre émission est mauvaise.
QRJ	Me recevez-vous mal? Mes signaux sont-ils faibles?	Je ne peux pas vous recevoir. Vos signaux sont trop faibles.
QRK	Me recevez-vous bien? Mes signaux sont-ils bons?	Je vous reçois bien. Vos signaux sont bons.
QRL	Etes-vous occupé?	Je suis occupé (<i>ou</i> Je suis occupé avec).
QRM	Etes-vous brouillé?	Prière de ne pas brouiller.
QRN	Etes-vous troublé par les atmosphériques?	Je suis brouillé.
QRO	Dois-je augmenter l'énergie?	Je suis troublé par les atmosphériques.
QRP	Dois-je diminuer l'énergie?	Augmentez l'énergie.
QRQ	Dois-je transmettre plus vite?	Diminuez l'énergie.
QRS	Dois-je transmettre plus lentement?	Transmettez plus vite (.... mots par minute).
QRT	Dois-je cesser la transmission?	Transmettez plus lentement (.... mots par minute).
QRU	Avez-vous quelque chose pour moi?	Cessez la transmission.
QRV	Dois-je transmettre une série de VVV ?	Je n'ai rien pour vous.
QRW	Dois-je aviser que vous l'appellez?	Transmettez une série de VVV
QRX	Dois-je attendre? A quel moment me rappellerez-vous?	Prière d'aviser que je l'appelle.
QRY	Quel est mon tour?	Attendez jusqu'à ce que j'aie fini de communiquer avec Je vous rappellerai aussitôt (<i>ou</i> à [heure]).
QRZ	Par qui suis-je appelé?	Votre tour est numéro (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).
QSA	Quelle est la force de mes signaux (1 à 5)?	Vous êtes appelé par
QSB	La force de mes signaux varie-t-elle?	La force de vos signaux est (1 à 5).
QSC	Mes signaux disparaissent-ils totalement par intervalles?	La force de vos signaux varie.
		Vos signaux disparaissent totalement par intervalles.

¹ Les abréviations prennent la forme de questions quand elles sont suivies d'un point d'interrogation.

APPENDIX I

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS TO BE USED IN RADIOELECTRIC TRANSMISSIONS

(See Art. 9 of the General Regulations)

Q CODE*

I.—Abbreviations available for all services

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or advice.
QRA	What is the name of your station?	The name of my station is
QRB	How far approximately are you from station?	The approximate distance between our stations is nautical miles (<i>or</i> kilometres).
QRC	What private enterprise (<i>or</i> Government Administration) settles the accounts for your station?	The accounts for my station are settled by the private enterprise (<i>or</i> by the Government Administration of).
QRD	Where are you bound?	I am bound for
QRE	What is the nationality of your station?	The nationality of my station is
QRF	Where are you coming from?	I am coming from
QRG	Will you tell me my exact wave length in metres (<i>or</i> frequency in kilocycles)?	Your exact wave length is metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles).
QRH	What is your exact wave length in metres (<i>or</i> frequency in kilocycles)?	My exact wave length is metres (<i>or</i> frequency kilocycles).
QRI	Is my note bad?	Your note is bad.
QRJ	Do you receive me badly? Are my signals weak?	I cannot receive you. Your signals are too weak.
QRK	Do you receive me well? Are my signals good?	I receive you well. Your signals are good.
QRL	Are you busy?	I am busy (<i>or</i> , I am busy with). Please do not interfere.
QRM	Are you being interfered with?	I am being interfered with.
QRN	Are you troubled by atmospherics?	I am troubled by atmospherics.
QRO	Shall I increase power?	Increase power.
QRP	Shall I decrease power?	Decrease power.
QRQ	Shall I send faster?	Send faster (.... words per minute).
QRS	Shall I send more slowly?	Send more slowly(.... words per minute).
QRT	Shall I stop sending?	Stop sending.
QRU	Have you anything for me?	I have nothing for you.
QRV	Shall I send a series of V's?	Send a series of V's
QRW	Shall I tell that you are calling him?	Please tell that I am calling him.
QRX	Shall I wait? When will you call me again?	Wait until I have finished communicating with I will call you immediately (<i>or</i> at o'clock).
QRY	What is my turn?	Your turn is No. (<i>or according to any other method of arranging it</i>).
QRZ	Who is calling me?	You are being called by
QSA	What is the strength of my signals (1 to 5)?	The strength of your signals is (1 to 5).
QSB	Does the strength of my signals vary?	The strength of your signals varies.
QSC	Do my signals disappear entirely at intervals?	Your signals disappear entirely at intervals.

* The abbreviation is followed by a note of interrogation when it is to be understood as a question.

Abré- viation.	Question.	Réponse ou avis.
QSD	Ma manipulation est-elle mauvaise?	Votre manipulation est mauvaise. Vos signaux sont illisibles. Vos signaux collent. Votre transmission automatique disparaît.
QSE	Mes signaux sortent-ils nettement?	
QSF	Ma transmission automatique est-elle bonne?	
QSG	Dois-je transmettre les télégrammes par séries de cinq, dix (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).	Transmettez les télégrammes par séries de cinq, dix (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).
QSH	Dois-je transmettre un télégramme à la fois en le répétant deux fois?	Transmettez un télégramme à la fois en le répétant deux fois.
QSI	Dois-je transmettre les télégrammes dans l'ordre alternatif, sans répétition?	Transmettez les télégrammes dans l'ordre alternatif, sans répétition.
QSJ	Quelle est la taxe à percevoir par mot pour y compris votre taxe télégraphique intérieure?	La taxe à percevoir par mot pour est de francs, y compris ma taxe télégraphique intérieure.
QSK	Dois-je suspendre le trafic? A quelle heure me appellerez-vous?	Suspendez le trafic. Je vous rappellerai à (heure).
QSL	Pouvez-vous me donner accusé de réception?	Je vous donne accusé de réception.
QSM	Avez-vous reçu mon accusé de réception?	Je n'ai pas reçu votre accusé de réception.
QSN	Pouvez-vous me recevoir en ce moment? Dois-je rester sur écoute?	Je ne puis vous recevoir en ce moment Restez sur écoute.
QSO	Pouvez-vous communiquer avec directement (<i>ou par l'intermédiaire de</i>)?	Je puis communiquer avec directe- (<i>ou par l'intermédiaire de</i>).
QSP	Voulez-vous retransmettre à gratuitement.	Je retransmettrai à gratuitement.
QSQ	Dois-je transmettre chaque mot ou groupe une seule fois?	Transmettez chaque mot <i>ou</i> groupe une seule fois.
QSR	L'appel de détresse reçu de a-t-il été réglé?	L'appel de détresse reçu de a été réglé par
QSU	Dois-je transmettre sur mètres (<i>ou sur kilocycles</i>), ondes du type A1, A2, A3, ou B?	Transmettez sur mètres (<i>ou sur kilocycles</i>), ondes du type A1, A2, A3, ou B. Je vous écoute.
QSV	Dois-je passer sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou de kilocycles</i>), pour la suite de nos communications, et continuer après avoir émis quelques VVV?	Passez sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou de kilocycles</i>), pour la suite de nos communications, et continuez après avoir émis quelques VVV.
QSW	Voulez-vous transmettre sur mètres (<i>ou sur kilocycles</i>), ondes du type A1, A2, A3, ou B?	Je vais transmettre sur mètres (<i>ou sur kilocycles</i>), ondes du type A1, A2, A3 ou B. Restez sur écoute.
QSX	Ma longueur d'onde (Ma fréquence) varie-t-elle?	Votre longueur d'onde (Votre fréquence) varie.
QSY	Dois-je transmettre sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou de kilocycles</i>), sans changer de type d'onde?	Transmettez sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou de kilocycles</i>), sans changer de type d'onde.
QSZ	Dois-je transmettre chaque mot ou groupe deux fois?	Transmettez chaque mot ou groupe deux fois.
QTA	Dois-je annuler le télégramme N° comme s'il n'avait pas été transmis?	Annulez le télégramme N° comme s'il n'avait pas été transmis?
QTB	Etes-vous d'accord avec mon compte de mots?	Je ne suis pas d'accord avec votre compte de mots; je répète la première lettre de chaque mot et le premier chiffre de chaque nombre.
QTC	Combien avez-vous de télégrammes à transmettre?	J'ai télégrammes pour vous <i>ou</i> pour
QTD	Le compte de mots que je vous confirme est-il admis?	Le compte de mots que vous me confirmez est admis.
QTE	Quel est mon relèvement vrai? <i>ou</i>	Votre relèvement vrai est de degrés. <i>ou</i>
	Quel est mon relèvement vrai relativement à ?	Votre relèvement vrai relativement à est de degrés à (heure).

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or Advice.
QSD	Is my keying bad?	Your keying is bad.
QSE	Are my signals distinct?	Your signals are unreadable.
QSF	Is my automatic transmission good?	Your signals are sticking. Your automatic transmission disappears.
QSG	Shall I transmit the telegrams in series of 5, 10 (<i>or according to any other indication</i>)?	Transmit the telegrams in series of 5, 10 (<i>or according to any other indication</i>).
QSH	Shall I send one telegram at a time, repeating it twice?	Send one telegram at a time, repeating it twice.
QSI	Shall I send the telegrams in alternate order without repetition?	Send the telegrams in alternate order without repetition.
QSJ	What is the charge per word for including your internal telegraph charge?	The charge per word for is francs, including my internal telegraph charge.
QSK	Shall I suspend traffic? At what time will you call me again?	Suspend traffic. I will call you again at (o'clock).
QSL	Can you give me acknowledgment of receipt?	I give you acknowledgment of receipt.
QSM	Have you received my acknowledgment of receipt?	I have not received your acknowledgment of receipt.
QSN	Can you receive me now? Shall I remain on watch?	I cannot receive you now. Remain on watch.
QSO	Can you communicate with direct (<i>or through the medium of</i>)?	I can communicate with direct (<i>or through the medium of</i>).
QSP	Will you retransmit to free of charge?	I will retransmit to free of charge.
QSQ	Shall I send each word or group once only?	Send each word or group once only.
QSR	Has the distress call received from been cleared?	The distress call received from has been cleared by
QSU	Shall I send on metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) waves of type A1, A2, A3, or B?	Send on metres (<i>or</i> on kilocycles), waves of Type A1, A2, A3 or B. I am listening for you.
QSV	Shall I change to the wave of metres (<i>or</i> of kilocycles), for the rest of our communications and continue after sending a few V's?	Change to the wave of metres (<i>or</i> of kilocycles) for the rest of our communications and continue after sending a few V's.
QSW	Will you send on metres (<i>or</i> on kilocycles) waves of Type A1, A2, A3 or B?	I am going to send on metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) waves of Type A1, A2, A3 or B. Continue to listen.
QSX	Does my wave length (frequency) vary?	Your wave length (frequency) varies.
QSY	Shall I send on the wave of metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) without changing the type of wave?	Send on the wave of metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) without changing the type of wave.
QSZ	Shall I send each word or group twice?	Send each word or group twice.
QTA	Shall I cancel telegram No. as if it had not been sent?	Cancel telegram No. as if it had not been sent.
QTB	Do you agree with my number of words?	I do not agree with your number of words; I will repeat the first letter of each word and the first figure of each number.
QTC	How many telegrams have you to send?	I have telegrams for you <i>or</i> for
QTD	Is the number of words which I am confirming to you accepted?	The number of words which you confirm to me is accepted.
QTE	What is my true bearing? <i>or</i> What is my true bearing in relation to?	Your true bearing is degrees <i>or</i> Your true bearing in relation to is degrees at (time).

Abré- viation.	Question.	Réponse ou avis.
QTF	Voulez-vous m'indiquer la position de ma station sur la base des relèvements pris par les postes radiogoniométriques que vous contrôlez?	La position de votre station sur la base des relèvements pris par les postes radiogoniométriques que je contrôle est latitude longitude.
QTG	Voulez-vous transmettre votre indicatif d'appel pendant une minute sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou</i> de kilocycles) pour que je puisse prendre votre relèvement radiogoniométrique?	Je transmets mon indicatif d'appel pendant une minute sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou</i> de kilocycles) pour que vous puissiez prendre mon relèvement radiogoniométrique.
QTH	Quelle est votre position en latitude et en longitude (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>)?	Ma position est latitude longitude (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).
QTI	Quelle est votre route vraie?	Ma route vraie est de degrés.
QTJ	Quelle est votre vitesse de marche?	Ma vitesse de marche est de nœuds (<i>ou</i> de kilomètres) à l'heure.
QTK	Quel est le relèvement vrai de relativement à vous?	Le relèvement vrai de relativement à moi est de degrés à (heure).
QTL	Transmettez des signaux radioélectriques pour me permettre de déterminer mon relèvement par rapport au radiophare?	Je transmets des signaux radioélectriques pour vous permettre de déterminer votre relèvement par rapport au radiophare.
QTM	Transmettez des signaux radioélectriques et des signaux acoustiques sous-marins pour me permettre de déterminer mon relèvement et ma distance?	Je transmets des signaux radioélectriques et des signaux acoustiques sous-marins pour vous permettre de déterminer votre relèvement et votre distance.
QTN	Pouvez-vous prendre le relèvement de ma station (<i>ou</i> de) relativement à vous?	Je ne puis pas prendre le relèvement de votre station (<i>ou</i> de) relativement à moi.
QTP	Allez-vous entrer dans le bassin (<i>ou</i> dans le port)?	Je vais entrer dans le bassin (<i>ou</i> dans le port).
QTR	Quelle est l'heure exacte?	L'heure exacte est
QTS	Quel est le relèvement vrai de votre station relativement à moi?	Le relèvement vrai de ma station relativement à vous est de à (heure).
QTU	Quelles sont les heures d'ouverture de votre station?	Les heures d'ouverture de ma station sont de à

II.—Abréviations utilisables plus spécialement dans le service radioaérien

QAA	A quelle heure comptez-vous arriver à?	Je compte arriver à à (heure).
QAB	Etes-vous en route pour?	Je suis en route pour <i>ou</i>
QAC	Retournez-vous à?	Faites route pour Je retourne à <i>ou</i>
QAD	A quelle heure avez-vous quitté? (<i>lieu du départ</i>).	Retournez à J'ai quitté (<i>lieu du départ</i>) à (heure).
QAE	Avez-vous des nouvelles de (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station de l'aéronef</i>)?	Je n'ai pas de nouvelles de (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station de l'aéronef</i>).
QAF	A quelle heure avez-vous passé à?	J'ai passé à à (heure).
QAH	Quelle est votre hauteur?	Ma hauteur est mètres (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).
QAI	Y a-t-il quelque aéronef signalé dans mon voisinage?	Il n'y a aucun aéronef signalé dans votre voisinage.

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or advice.
QTF	Will you give me the position of my station according to the bearings taken by the direction-finding stations which you control?	The position of your station according to the bearings taken by the direction-finding stations which I control is latitude longitude.
QTG	Will you send your call sign for one minute on a wave length of metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) in order that I may take your bearing?	I am sending my call sign for one minute on the wave length of metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles) in order that you may take my bearing.
QTH	What is your position in latitude and longitude (<i>or by any other way of showing it</i>)?	My position is latitude longitude (<i>or by any other way of showing it</i>).
QTI	What is your true course?	My true course is degrees.
QTJ	What is your speed?	My speed is knots (<i>or</i> kilometres per hour).
QTK	What is the true bearing of in relation to you?	The true bearing of in relation to me is degrees at (time).
QTL	Send radioelectric signals to enable me to fix my bearing in relation to the radiobeacon.	I will send radioelectric signals to enable to fix your bearing in relation to the radiobeacon.
QTM	Send radioelectric signals and submarine sound signals to enable me to fix my bearing and my distance.	I will send radioelectric signals and submarine sound signals to enable you to fix your bearing and your distance.
QTN	Can you take the bearing of my station (<i>or of</i>) in relation to you?	I cannot take the bearing of your station (<i>or of</i>) in relation to me.
QTP	Are you going to enter dock (<i>or port</i>)?	I am going to enter dock (<i>or port</i>).
QTR	What is the exact time ?	The exact time is
QTS	What is the true bearing of your station in relation to me?	The true bearing of my station in relation to you is at (time).
QTU	What are the hours during which your station is open?	My station is open from to

II.—Abbreviations for use especially in the Aircraft Radio Service

QAA	At what time do you expect to arrive at ?	I expect to arrive at at (o'clock).
QAB	Are you making for ?	I am making for <i>or</i>
QAC	Are you returning to ?	Make for I am returning to <i>or</i>
QAD	At what time did you leave ? (<i>place of departure</i>).	Return to I left (<i>place of departure</i>) at (time).
QAE	Have you news of (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>)?	I have no news of (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>).
QAF	At what time did you pass ?	I passed at (time).
QAH	What is your height?	My height is metres (<i>or by any other way of stating it</i>).
QAI	Has any aircraft been signalled in my neighbourhood?	No aircraft has been signalled in your neighbourhood.

Abré- viation.	Question.	Réponse ou avis.
QAJ	Dois-je rechercher un autre aéronef dans mon voisinage?	Recherchez un autre aéronef dans votre voisinage.
QAK	Sur quelle onde allez-vous transmettre les messages d'avertissements météorologiques?	<i>ou</i> Recherchez (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station de l'aéronef</i>) qui volait près de (<i>ou en direction de</i>) à (heure). Je vais transmettre les messages d'avertissements météorologiques sur l'onde de mètres (<i>ou de</i> kilocycles).
QAL	Allez-vous atterrir à?	Je vais atterrir à
QAM	Pouvez-vous me donner le dernier message météorologique du temps pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>)?	<i>ou</i> Atterrissez à Voici le dernier message météorologique du temps pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>).
QAN	Pouvez-vous me donner le dernier message météorologique du vent de surface pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>)?	Voici le dernier message météorologique du vent de surface pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>).
QAO	Pouvez-vous me donner le dernier message météorologique du vent supérieur pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>)?	Voici le dernier message météorologique du vent supérieur pour (<i>lieu d'observation</i>).
QAP	Dois-je rester sur écoute pour vous (<i>ou pour</i> sur mètres (<i>ou sur</i> kilocycles)?)	Restez sur écoute pour moi (<i>ou pour</i> sur mètres (<i>ou sur</i> kilocycles).
QAA	Voulez-vous faire hâter la réponse au message No. (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>)?	Je fais hâter la réponse au message No. (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>).
QAR	Dois-je répondre à pour vous?	Répondez à pour moi.
QAS	Dois-je transmettre le message No. (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>) à?	Transmettez le message No. (<i>ou d'après toute autre indication</i>) à
QAT	Dois-je continuer à transmettre?	Ecoutez avant de transmettre; vous brouillez;
QAU	Quel est le dernier message reçu par vous de?	<i>ou</i> Ecoutez avant de transmettre; vous transmettez en même temps que Le dernier message reçu par moi de est
QAV	M'appellez-vous? <i>ou</i> Appelez-vous (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>)?	Je vous appelle <i>ou</i> J'appelle (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>).
QAW	Dois-je cesser l'écoute jusqu'à (heure)?	Cessez l'écoute jusqu'à (heure).
QAX	Avez-vous reçu le signal d'urgence fait par (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>)?	J'ai reçu le signal d'urgence fait par (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>) à (heure).
QAY	Avez-vous reçu le signal de détresse fait par (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>)?	J'ai reçu le signal de détresse fait par (<i>indicatif d'appel de la station d'aéronef</i>) à (heure).
QAZ	Pouvez-vous recevoir malgré l'orage?	Je ne puis plus recevoir. Je cesse l'écoute pour cause d'orage.

Abbreviation.	Question.	Answer or Advice.
QAJ	Should I look for another aircraft in my neighbourhood?	Look for another aircraft in your neighbourhood. <i>or</i> Look for (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>) which was flying near (<i>or</i> in the direction of) at (time).
QAK	On what wave are you going to send the meteorological warning messages.	I am going to send the meteorological warning messages on the wave length of metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles).
QAL	Are you going to land at?	I am going to land at <i>or</i> Land at
QAM	Can you give me the latest meteorological weather report for (<i>place of observation</i>)?	Here is the latest meteorological weather report for (<i>place of observation</i>).
QAN	Can you give me the latest meteorological report concerning surface wind for (<i>place of observation</i> .)	Here is the latest meteorological report concerning surface wind for (<i>place of observation</i>).
QAO	Can you give me the latest meteorological report concerning upper wind for (<i>place of observation</i>)?	Here is the latest meteorological report concerning upper wind for (<i>place of observation</i>).
QAP	Shall I keep on watch for you (<i>or</i> for) on metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles)?	Keep on watch for me (<i>or</i> for) on .....metres (<i>or</i> kilocycles).
QAA	Will you hurry the reply to message No. (<i>or by any other indication</i>)?	I am hurrying the reply to message No. (<i>or by any other indication</i>).
QAR	Shall I reply to for you?	Reply to for me.
QAS	Shall I send message No. (<i>or by any other indication</i>) to?	Send message No. (<i>or by any other indication</i>) to
QAT	Shall I continue to send?	Listen before sending; you are interfering; <i>or</i> Listen before sending, you are sending at the same time as
QAU	What is the last message received by you from?	The last message received by me from is
QAV	Are you calling me? <i>or</i> Are you calling (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>)?	I am calling you. <i>or</i> I am calling (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>).
QAW	Shall I go off watch until (time).	Go off watch until (time).
QAX	Have you received the urgency signal sent by (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>)?	I have received the urgency signal sent by (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>) at (time).
QAY	Have you received the distress signal sent by (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>)?	I have received the distress signal sent by (<i>call sign of the aircraft station</i>) at (time).
QAZ	Can you receive in spite of the storm?	I can no longer receive. I am going off watch because of the storm.

III.—Abréviations diverses

Abrévi- ation.	Signification.
C	Oui.
N	Non.
P	Annnonce de télégramme privé dans le service mobile (<i>à employer en préfixe</i>).
W	Mot ou mots.
AA	Tout après (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
AB	Tout avant (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
AL	Tout ce qui vient d'être transmis (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
BN	Tout entre (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
BQ	Annnonce de réponse à une demande de rectification.
CL	Je ferme ma station.
CS	Indicatif d'appel (<i>à employer pour demander ou faire répéter un indicatif d'appel</i>).
DB	Je ne puis pas vous fournir de relèvement, vous n'êtes pas dans le secteur vérifié de cette station.
DC	Le minimum de votre signal convient pour le relèvement.
DF	Votre relèvement à (heure) était de degrés, dans le secteur douteux de cette station, avec une erreur possible de deux degrés.
DG	Veuillez m'aviser si vous constatez une erreur dans le relèvement donné.
DI	Relèvement douteux par suite de la mauvaise qualité de votre signal.
DJ	Relèvement douteux par suite du brouillage.
DL	Votre relèvement à (heure) était de degrés dans le secteur incertain de cette station.
DO	Relèvement douteux. Demandez un autre relèvement plus tard ou à (heure).
DP	Au delà de 50 milles, l'erreur possible de relèvement peut atteindre deux degrés.
DS	Réglez votre transmetteur, le minimum de votre signal est trop étendu.
DT	Je ne puis vous fournir de relèvement, le minimum de votre signal est trop étendu.
DY	Cette station est bilatérale, quelle est votre direction approximative en degrés relativement à cette station?
DZ	Votre relèvement est réciproque (<i>à utiliser seulement par la station de contrôle d'un groupe de stations radiogoniométriques lorsqu'elle s'adresse à d'autres stations du même groupe</i>).
ER	Ici (<i>à employer avant le nom de la station mobile dans la transmission des indications de route</i>).
GA	Reprenez la transmission (<i>à employer plus spécialement dans le service fixe</i>).
JM	Si je puis transmettre, faites une série de traits. Pour arrêter ma transmission, faites une série de points (<i>à ne pas utiliser sur 600 mètres [500 kilocycles]</i>).
MN	Minute ou minutes (<i>à employer pour marquer la durée d'une attente</i>).
NW	Je reprends la transmission (<i>à employer plus spécialement dans le service fixe</i>).
OK	Nous sommes d'accord.
RQ	Annnonce d'une demande de rectification.
SA	Annnonce du nom d'une station d'aéronef (<i>à employer dans la transmission des indications de passage</i>).
SF	Annnonce du nom d'une station aéronautique.
SN	Annnonce du nom d'une station côtière.
SS	Annnonce du nom d'une station de bord (<i>à employer dans la transmission des indications de passage</i>).
TR	Annnonce de la demande ou de l'envoi d'indications concernant une station mobile.
UA	Sommes-nous d'accord?
WA	Mot après (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
WB	Mot avant (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
XS	Parasites atmosphériques.
YS	Voyez votre avis de service.
ABV	Abrégez le trafic en employant les abréviations internationales. <i>ou</i>
ADR	Répétez (<i>ou Je répète</i>) les chiffres en abrégé.
CFM	Adresse (<i>à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition</i>).
COL	Confirmez ou Je confirme. Collationnez ou Je collationne.

III.—Miscellaneous Abbreviations

Abbreviation.	Meaning.
C	Yes.
N	No.
P	Indicator of private telegram in the mobile service (<i>to be used as a prefix</i>).
W	Word or words.
AA	All after (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition</i>).
AB	All before (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition</i>).
AL	All that has just been sent (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition</i>).
BN	All between (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to ask for a repetition</i>).
BQ	Prefix of reply to a request for correction.
CL	I am closing my station.
CS	Call sign (<i>to be used to ask for a call sign or to have one repeated</i>).
DB	I cannot give you a bearing, you are not in the calibrated sector of this station.
DC	The minimum of your signal is suitable for the bearing.
DF	Your bearing at (time) was degrees, in the doubtful sector of this station, with a possible error of two degrees.
DG	Please advise me if you note an error in the bearing given.
DI	Bearing doubtful in consequence of the bad quality of your signal.
DJ	Bearing doubtful because of interference.
DL	Your bearing at (time) was degrees in the doubtful sector of this station.
DO	Bearing doubtful. Ask for another bearing later, or at (time).
DP	Beyond 50 miles, the possible error of bearing may amount to two degrees.
DS	Adjust your transmitter, the minimum of your signal is too broad.
DT	I cannot furnish you with a bearing; the minimum of your signal is too broad.
DY	This station is two-way, what is your approximate direction in degrees in relation to this station?
DZ	Your bearing is reciprocal. (<i>To be used only by the control station of a group of direction-finding stations when it is addressing other stations of the same group</i>).
ER	Here (<i>to be used before the name of the mobile station in the sending of route indications</i>).
GA	Resume sending (<i>to be used more especially in the fixed service</i>).
JM	If I may transmit send a series of dashes. To stop my transmission, send a series of dots (<i>not to be used on 600 metres [500 kilocycles]</i>).
MN	Minute or minutes (<i>to be used to indicate the duration of a wait</i>).
NW	I resume transmission (<i>to be used more especially in the fixed service</i>).
OK	Agreed.
RQ	Signifies a request for correction.
SA	Precedes the name of an aircraft station (<i>to be used in the sending of particulars of flight</i>).
SF	Signifies the name of an aeronautical station.
SN	Signifies the name of a coast station.
SS	Signifies the name of a ship station (<i>to be used in sending particulars of voyage</i>).
TR	Used in requesting or sending particulars concerning a mobile station.
UA	Are we agreed?
WA	Word after (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).
WB	Word before (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).
XS	Atmospherics.
YS	Your service message.
ABV	Shorten the traffic by using the International Abbreviations. <i>or</i> Repeat (<i>or I repeat</i>) the figures in abbreviated form.
ADR	Address (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).
CFM	Confirm <i>or</i> I confirm.
COL	Collate <i>or</i> I collate.

Abrévi- ation.	Signification.
ITP	La ponctuation compte.
MSG	Annonce de télégramme concernant le service du bord (à employer en préfixe).
PBL	Préambule (à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition).
REF	Référence à ou Référez-vous à
RPT	Répétez ou Je répète (à employer pour demander ou pour donner répétition de tout ou partie du trafic, en faisant suivre l'abréviation des indications correspondantes).
SIG	Signature (à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition).
SVC	Annonce de télégramme de service concernant le trafic privé (à employer en préfixe).
TFC	Trafic.
TXT	Texte (à employer après un point d'interrogation pour demander une répétition.)

APPENDICE 2.

Rapport sur une infraction à la Convention radiotélégraphique ou aux Règlements de service

(Voir l'Art. 12 du Règlement général.)

<i>Détails relatifs à la station transgressant le Règlement.</i>	
1. Nom, s'il est connu (en caractères d'imprimerie)	.....
2. Indicatif d'appel (en caractères d'imprimerie).....	.....
3. Nationalité, si elle est connue.....	.....
4. Onde employée (kc/s ou m.).....	.....
5. Système (Remarque l).....	.....
<i>Détails relatifs à la station signalant l'irrégularité</i>	
6. Nom (en caractères d'imprimerie).....	.....
7. Indicatif d'appel (en caractères d'imprimerie).....	.....
8. Nationalité.....	.....
9. Position approximative (Remarque c).....	.....
<i>Détails de l'irrégularité.</i>	
10. Nom (Remarque d) de la station en communication avec celle qui commet l'infraction.....	.....
11. Indicatif d'appel de la station en communication avec celle qui commet l'infraction.....	.....
12. Heure (Remarque e) et date.....	.....
13. Nature de l'irrégularité (Remarque f).....	.....

14. Extraits du journal de bord et autres documents à l'appui du rapport (à continuer au verso, si nécessaire):

Heure.....

15. Certificat:

Je certifie que le rapport ci-dessus donne, autant que je sache, le compte rendu complet et exact de ce qui a eu lieu.

Date: le.....19.... (*).....

(*) Ce rapport doit être signé par l'opérateur qui a relevé l'infraction, et contresigné par le Commandant du navire ou de l'aéronef, ou le chef de la station terrestre.

Abbreviation.	Meaning.
ITP	Stops (punctuation) count.
MSG	Telegram concerning the service of the ship (<i>to be used as a prefix</i>).
PBL	Preamble (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).
REF	Referring to or Refer to
RPT	Repeat or I repeat (<i>to be used to ask for or to give repetition of all or part of the traffic, the relative particulars being sent after the abbreviation</i>).
SIG	Signature (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).
SVC	Service telegram concerning private traffic (<i>to be used as a prefix</i>).
TFC	Traffic.
TEXT	Text (<i>to be used after a note of interrogation to request a repetition</i>).

APPENDIX 2.

Report of an Infringement of the Radiotelegraph Convention or of the Service Regulations

(See Art. 12 of the General Regulations.)

<i>Particulars of the station infringing the Regulations.</i>	
1. Name, if known (in block letters) (<i>Note a</i>).....	.....
2. Call sign (in block letters).....	.....
3. Nationality, if known.....	.....
4. Wave used (kc/s or m.).....	.....
5. System (<i>Note b</i>).....	.....
<i>Particulars of the station reporting the irregularity.</i>	
6. Name (in block letters).....	.....
7. Call sign (in block letters).....	.....
8. Nationality.....	.....
9. Approximate position (<i>Note c</i>).....	.....
<i>Particulars of the irregularity.</i>	
10. Name (<i>Note d</i>) of station in communication with the station committing the irregularity.....	.....
11. Call sign of station in communication with the station committing the irregularity.....	.....
12. (<i>Note c</i>) and date.....	.....
13. Nature of irregularity (<i>Note f</i>).....	.....

14. Extracts from log and other documents supporting the report (to be continued on the back of the form, if necessary):

Time.....

15. Certificate:

I certify that the above report gives, to the best of my knowledge, a complete and accurate account of what took place.

Date.....19.... (*).....

(*) This report must be signed by the operator who has reported the irregularity and countersigned by the master of the ship or aircraft, or by the officer in charge of the land station.

INDICATIONS POUR REMPLIR CETTE FORMULE.

- Remarque *a*: Chaque rapport ne fera mention que d'un seul navire ou d'une seule station, voir Remarque *d*.
- Remarque *b*: Type A1, A2, A3 ou B.
- Remarque *c*: Applicable seulement aux navires et aéronefs, doit être exprimée en latitude et longitude (Greenwich) ou par un relèvement vrai et distance en milles marins ou en kilomètres de quelque endroit bien connu.
- Remarque *d*: Si les deux stations en communication enfreignent le Règlement, un rapport sera fait séparément pour chacune de ces stations.
- Remarque *e*: Doit être exprimée par un groupe de quatre chiffres (0000 à 2359), temps moyen de Greenwich. Si l'infraction porte sur une période considérable, les heures devront être indiquées dans la marge du No. 14.
- Remarque *f*: Un rapport séparé est requis pour chacune des irrégularités, à moins que les erreurs n'aient évidemment été faites par la même personne et n'aient eu lieu que dans une courte période de temps.
- Tous les rapports doivent être envoyés en deux exemplaires et être établis dans la mesure du possible à la machine à écrire.
(L'emploi du crayon indélébile et du papier carbone est autorisé.)

POUR L'USAGE EXCLUSIF DE L'ADMINISTRATION.

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 1. Compagnie ayant le contrôle de l'installation radiotélégraphique de la station contre laquelle plainte est portée..... | ..... |
| 2. Nom de l'opérateur de la station tenu responsable de l'infraction au Règlement..... | ..... |
| 3. Mesure prise..... | ..... |

APPENDICE 3.

Documents de service

(Voir l'art. 13 du Règlement général.)

TOME I.—STATIONS FIXES ET TERRESTRES.

PARTIE A.—Index alphabétique des stations.

	Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Page dans la partie B.
	1	2	3

PARTIE B.—État signalétique des stations.

(Nom du pays.....)

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Position géographique exacte de l'antenne émettrice.	Onde.		Pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères.	Hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base.	Service.		Taxes.	Observations.
			Type.	Fréquence (longueur).			Na-ture.	Heures d'ouverture.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING UP THIS FORM.

Note *a*: Only one ship or station to be dealt with in each report, *see* Note *d*.

Note *b*: Type A1, A2, A3, or B.

Note *c*: Applicable to ships and aircraft only; must be expressed either in latitude and longitude (Greenwich) or by a true bearing and distance in nautical miles or in kilometres from some well-known place.

Note *d*: If both communicating stations infringe the regulations, a separate report is made for each of the stations.

Note *e*: Must be expressed by a group of four figures (0000 to 2359) Greenwich mean time. If the irregularity covers a considerable period, the times must be shown under No. 14.

Note *f*: A separate report is required for each irregularity unless they are obviously all made by the same person and have occurred within a short time.

All reports must be forwarded in duplicate and when practicable must be typewritten. (Indelible pencil and carbon paper may be used.)

FOR USE OF ADMINISTRATION ONLY.

1. Company controlling the radiotelegraph installation of the station against which complaint is made.....	.....
2. Name of operator of the station held responsible for the infringement of the Regulations.....	.....
3. Action taken.....	.....

APPENDIX 3.

Service Documents

(*See* Art. 13 of the General Regulations.)

VOLUME I.—FIXED AND LAND STATIONS.

PART A.—*Alphabetical index of stations.*

	Name of the station.	Call sign.	Page in Part B.
	1	2	3

PART B.—*Particulars of stations.*

(Name of the country.....)

Name of the station.	Call Sign.	Exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial.	Wave.		Normal power of radiation expressed in metre amperes.	Height of the aerial and intensity of the current at its base.	Service.		Charges.	Remarks.
			Type.	Frequency (length).			Nature.	Hours of service.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11

TOME II.—STATIONS EFFECTUANT DES SERVICES SPÉCIAUX.

A.—Stations radiogoniométriques.

(Nom du pays.....)

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Position géographique exacte de la station.	Ondes types.			Pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères.	Hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base.	Nom et indicatif d'appel de la station avec laquelle la communication doit être établie si la station n'est pas dotée d'un émetteur.	Observations (secteur de relèvement, heures d'ouverture, taxe, etc.).
			Fréquences (longueurs).						
			Pour l'appel de la station radiogoniométrique.	Pour les signaux requis pour faire les relèvements.	Pour la transmission des relèvements.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B.—Stations radiophares.

(Nom du pays.....)

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Position géogra- phique exacte de l'antenne émettrice.	Ondes types.		Pouvoir normal de rayonne- ment exprimé en mètres- ampères.	Hau- teur de l'an- tenne et in- tensité du cou- rant à la base.	Signal caracté- ristique émis par la station.	Nom et indi- catif d'appel de la station avec laquelle on doit se mettre en communication si la station ne peut pas émettre et recevoir des com- munications.	Observations.
			Fréquences (longueurs)						
			Pour la demande de l'émis- sion.	Pour l'émis- sion.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

C.—Stations émettant des signaux horaires.

(Nom du pays.....)

(Instructions générales concernant les signaux horaires.)

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Onde.		Heures d'émission.	Méthode.
		Type.	Fréquence (longueur).		
1	2	3	4	5	6

VOLUME II.—STATIONS PERFORMING SPECIAL SERVICES.

A.—Direction-Finding Stations.

(Name of the country.....)

Name of the station.	Call sign.	Exact geographical position of the station.	Waves types			Normal power of radiation expressed in metre amperes.	Height of the aerial and intensity of the current at its base.	Name and call sign of the station with which communication must be established if the station is not provided with a transmitter.	Remarks (sector of bearings, hours of service, charges, etc.).
			Frequencies (lengths).						
			For calling the direction-finding station.	For the signals required for taking bearings.	For the transmission of bearings.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

B.—Radiobeacon Stations.

(Name of the country.....)

Name of the station.	Call sign.	Exact geo-graphical position of the transmitting aerial.	Waves types.		Normal power of radiation expressed in metre am-peres	Height of the aerial and intensity of the current at its base.	Char-acteristic signal emitted by the sta-tion.	Name and call sign of the station with which communi-cation must be established if the station can-not send and receive communi-cations.	Remarks.
			Frequencies (lengths).						
			For re-questing emis-sion.	For the emis-sion.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10

C.—Stations sending out Time Signals.

(Name of the country.....)

(General instructions concerning time signals.)

	Name of the station.	Call sign.	Wave.		Times of emission.	Method.	
			Type	Frequency (length).			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	

D.—Stations émettant des bulletins météorologiques réguliers.

(Nom du pays.....)

(Instructions générales concernant les bulletins météorologiques.)

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Onde.		Heures d'émission.	Observations.
		Type.	Fréquence (longueur).		
1	2	3	4	5	6

E.—Stations émettant des avis aux navigateurs.

(Noms des stations par pays avec les indications nécessaires.)

F.—Stations émettant des messages de presse adressés à tous (CQ).

(Nom du pays.....)

(Nom de la station avec les indications nécessaires.)

TOME III.—STATIONS DE BORD.

Etat signalétique des stations.

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Pays.	Onde.		Pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères.	Hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base.	Service.		Taxes	Administration ou entreprise privée à laquelle doivent être adressés les comptes de taxes.	Observations.
			Type.	Fréquence (longueur).			Nature.	Heures d'ouverture.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

TOME IV.—STATIONS D'AÉRONEF.

Etat signalétique des stations.

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Pays.	Onde.		Fréquence (longueur).	Service.		Observations.
			Type.			Nature.	Heures d'ouverture.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

TOME V.—STATIONS DE RADIODIFFUSION.

PARTIE A.—Index alphabétique des stations.

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Page dans la Partie B.
1	2	3

D.—Stations sending out regular meteorological bulletins.

(Name of the country.....)

(General instructions concerning meteorological bulletins.)

	Name of the station.	Call sign.	Wave.		Times of emission.	Remarks.	
			Type.	Frequency (length).			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	

E.—Stations sending out notices to mariners.

(Names of stations by countries with the necessary particulars.)

F.—Stations sending out press messages addressed to all (C.Q.)

(Name of the country.....)

(Name of the station with the necessary particulars.)

VOLUME III.—SHIP STATIONS.

Particulars of stations.

Name of the station.	Call sign.	Country.	Wave.		Normal power of radiation expressed in metre amperes.	Height of the aerial and intensity of the current at its base.	Service.		Charges.	Administration or private enterprise to which accounts must be addressed.	Remarks.
			Type.	Frequency (length).			Nature.	Hours of service.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12

VOLUME IV.—AIRCRAFT STATIONS.

Particulars of Stations.

	Name of the station.	Call sign.	Country.	Wave.		Service.		Remarks.	
				Type.	Frequency (length).	Nature.	Hours of service.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	

VOLUME V.—BROADCASTING STATIONS.

PART A.—*Alphabetical index of stations.*

	Name of the station.	Call sign.	Page in Part B.	
	1	2	3	

PARTIE B.—*Etat signalétique des stations.*

Nom de la station.	Indicatif d'appel.	Position géographique exacte de l'antenne émettrice.	Fréquence (longueur d'onde).	Pouvoir normal de rayonnement exprimé en mètres-ampères.	Hauteur de l'antenne et intensité du courant à la base.	Nom de l'Administration ou de l'entreprise privée effectuant l'émission.	Observations.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDICE 4.

Echelle employée pour exprimer la force des signaux.

(Voir l'Art. 9 du Règlement général.)

- 1—à peine perceptible; illisible.
 2—faible; lisible par instants.
 3—assez bon; lisible, mais difficilement.
 4—bon; lisible.
 5—très bon; parfaitement lisible.

APPENDICE 5.

Heures de service des navires classés dans la deuxième catégorie.

(Voir tableau et carte, Appendice 6, ainsi que les Art. 13 et 20 du Règlement général.)

Zones.	Limites Ouest.	Limites Est.	Durée des heures de service (temps moyen de Greenwich).	
			8 heures.	16 heures.
A. Océan Atlantique Est, Méditerranée, Mer du Nord, Baltique.	Méridien 30° W. Côte du Groenland.	Méridien 30° E. au sud de la côte d'Afrique, Limites Est de la Méditerranée, de la Mer Noire et de la Baltique, Méridien 30° E au Nord de la Norvège.	de 8h à 10h de 12 à 14h de 16h à 18h de 20h à 22h	de 0h à 6h de 8h à 14h de 16h à 18h de 20h à 22h
B. Océan Indien, Océan Arctique Est.	Limite Est de la Zone A.	Méridien 80° E. Côte Ouest de Ceylan au Pont d'Adam, de là à l'Ouest, le long des Côtes de l'Inde.	de 4h à 6h de 8h à 10h de 12h à 14h de 16h à 18h	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 10h de 12h à 14h de 16h à 18h de 20h à 24h
C. Mer de Chine, Océan Pacifique Ouest.	Limite Est de la Zone B.	Méridien 160° E.	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 6h de 8h à 10h de 12h à 14h	de 0h à 6h de 8h à 10h de 12h à 14h de 16h à 22h
D. Océan Pacifique Central.	Limite Est de la Zone C.	Méridien 140° W.	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 6h de 8h à 10h de 20h à 22h	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 6h de 8h à 10h de 12h à 18h de 20h à 24h
E. Océan Pacifique Est.	Limite Est de la Zone D.	Méridien 70° W. au Sud de la Côte américaine, Côte Ouest d'Amérique.	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 6h de 16h à 18h de 20h à 22h	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 6h de 8h à 14h de 16h à 22h
F. Océan Atlantique Ouest et Golfe du Mexique.	Méridien 70° W. au Sud de la Côte américaine, Côte Est d'Amérique.	Méridien 30° W. Côte du Groenland.	de 0h à 2h de 12h à 14h de 16h à 18h de 20h à 22h	de 0h à 2h de 4h à 10h de 12h à 18h de 20h à 22h

PART B.—Particulars of stations.

Name of the station.	Call sign.	Exact geographical position of the transmitting aerial.	Frequency (wave length).	Normal power of radiation expressed in metre amperes.	Height of the aerial and intensity of the current at its base.	Name of the Administration or private enterprise effecting the emission.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

APPENDIX 4.

Scale used to express Strength of Signals.

(See Art. 9 of the General Regulations.)

1. Hardly perceptible; unreadable.
2. Weak; readable now and then.
3. Fairly good; readable, but with difficulty.
4. Good; readable.
5. Very good; perfectly readable.

APPENDIX 5.

Hours of service for ships in the second class.

(See Diagram and Map, Appendix 6 and also Arts. 13 and 20 of the General Regulations.)

Zones.	Western limits.	Eastern limits.	Hours of service (Greenwich mean time).	
			8 hours.	16 hours.
A. Eastern Atlantic Ocean, Mediterranean, North Sea, Baltic.	Meridian 30° W. Coast of Greenland.	Meridian of 30° E., to the south of the coast of Africa, eastern limits of the Mediterranean, of the Black Sea, and of the Baltic, Meridian of 30° E. to the north of Norway.	From 8h to 10h From 12h to 14h From 16h to 18h From 20h to 22h	From 0h to 6h From 8h to 14h From 16h to 18h From 20h to 22h
B. Indian Ocean, Eastern Arctic Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone A.	Meridian of 80° E., western coast of Ceylon to Adam's Bridge, thence westward round the coast of India.	From 4h to 6h From 8h to 10h From 12h to 14h From 16h to 18h	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 10h From 12h to 14h From 16h to 18h From 20h to 24h
C. China Sea, Western Pacific Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone B.	Meridian of 160° E.	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 6h From 8h to 10h From 12h to 14h	From 0h to 6h From 8h to 10h From 12h to 14h From 16h to 22h
D. Central Pacific Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone C.	Meridian of 140° W.	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 6h From 8h to 10h From 20h to 22h	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 6h From 8h to 10h From 12h to 18h From 20h to 24h
E. Eastern Pacific Ocean.	Eastern limit of Zone D.	Meridian of 70° W., south of the coast of America, west coast of America.	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 6h From 16h to 18h From 20h to 22h	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 6h From 8h to 14h From 16h to 22h
F. Western Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico.	Meridian of 70° W., south of the coast of America, east coast of America.	Meridian of 30° W., coast of Greenland.	From 0h to 2h From 12h to 14h From 16h to 18h From 20h to 22h	From 0h to 2h From 4h to 10h From 12h to 18h From 20h to 22h

APPENDICE 6.

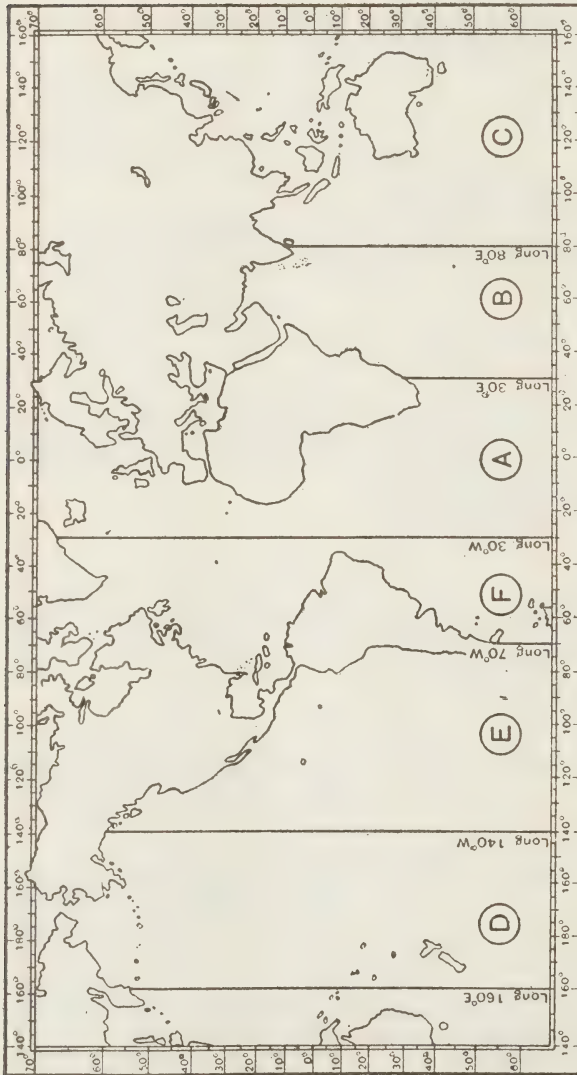
**Heures de service internationales pour les
navires ayant moins de 3
opérateurs de T.S.F.**

(Voir l'Appendice 5, ainsi que les Art. 13 et 20
du Règlement Général.)

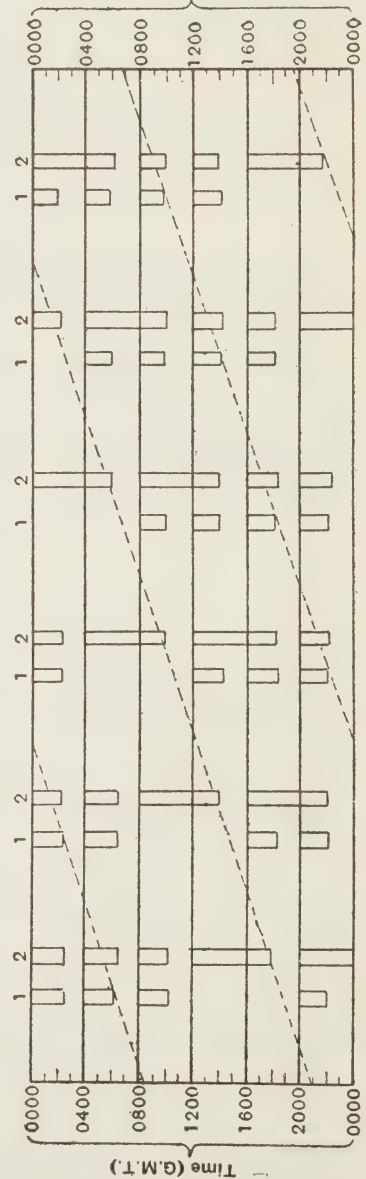
APPENDIX 6.

**International Periods of Service for
Ships with less than 3 Wireless
Operators**

(See Appendix 5 and also Arts. 13 and 20 of
the General Regulations.)



**HEURE MOYENNE DE GREENWICH
Time (G.M.T.)**



APPENDICE 7

(Voir les Art. 2, 15, 13, 7 du Règlement général et l'Appendice 3.)

Documents dont les stations de bord doivent être pourvues

- La Licence radioélectrique.
- La Nomenclature des stations de bord.
- La Nomenclature des stations fixes et terrestres.
- La Nomenclature des stations d'aéronef.
- La Convention et les Règlements y annexés.
- Les tarifs télégraphiques des Pays à destination desquels la station accepte le plus fréquemment des radiotélégrammes.
- Le certificat du ou des opérateurs.

Documents dont les stations d'aéronefs doivent être pourvue

- La licence radioélectrique.
- Le certificat du ou des opérateurs.
- Tels documents que les Organismes compétents de l'Aéronautique du Pays intéressé jugeront, éventuellement, nécessaires à la station pour l'exécution de son service.

APPENDICE 8

Obtention des relèvements radiogoniométriques

(Voir l'Art. 31 du Règlement général.)

I. Instructions générales

A. Avant d'appeler une ou plusieurs stations radiogoniométriques, la station mobile, pour demander son relèvement, doit rechercher dans la Nomenclature :

1° Les indicatifs d'appel des stations à appeler pour obtenir les relèvements radiogoniométriques qui l'intéressent.

2° L'onde sur laquelle les stations radiogoniométriques veillent, et l'onde ou les ondes sur lesquelles elles prennent les relèvements.

3° Les stations radiogoniométriques qui, grâce à des liaisons par fils spéciaux, peuvent être groupées avec la station radiogoniométrique à appeler.

B. La procédure à suivre par la station mobile dépend de diverses circonstances. D'une façon générale, elle doit tenir compte de ce qui suit :

1° Si les stations radiogoniométriques ne veillent pas sur la même onde, que ce soit l'onde pour l'opération du relèvement ou une autre onde, les relèvements doivent être demandés séparément à chaque station ou groupe de stations utilisant une onde donnée.

2° Si toutes les stations radiogoniométriques intéressées veillent sur une même onde, et si elles sont en mesure de prendre des relèvements sur une onde commune—qui peut être une autre onde que l'onde de veille—il y a lieu de les appeler ensemble, afin que les relèvements soient pris par toutes ces stations à la fois, sur une seule et même émission.

3° Si plusieurs stations radiogoniométriques sont groupées à l'aide de fils spéciaux, une seule d'entre elles doit être appelée, même si toutes sont munies d'appareils émetteurs. Dans ce cas, la station mobile doit cependant, s'il est nécessaire, mentionner dans l'appel, au moyen des indicatifs d'appel, les stations radiogoniométriques dont elle désire obtenir des relèvements.

II. Règles de procédure

A. La station mobile appelle la ou les stations radiogoniométriques sur l'onde indiquée à la Nomenclature comme étant leur onde de veille. Elle transmet l'abréviation Qte, qui signifie :

“Je désire connaître mon relèvement radiogoniométrique par rapport à la station radiogoniométrique à laquelle je m'adresse ”

ou

“Je désire connaître mon relèvement radiogoniométrique par rapport à la ou les stations dont les indicatifs d'appel suivent ”

ou

“Je désire connaître mon relèvement radiogoniométrique par rapport aux stations radiogoniométriques groupées sous votre contrôle.”
le ou les indicatifs d'appel nécessaires, et finit en indiquant, si besoin est, l'onde qu'elle va employer pour faire établir son relèvement. Après cela, elle attend des instructions.

APPENDIX 7.

(See Arts, 2, 15, 13, 7 of the General Regulations and Appendix 3.)

Documents with which Ship Stations must be provided

The Radioelectric licence.
 List of Ship Stations.
 List of Land and Fixed Stations.
 List of Aircraft Stations.
 The Convention and the Regulations annexed thereto.
 The Telegraph tariffs of the countries for which the station most frequently accepts radiotelegrams.
 Certificate(s) of operator(s).

Documents with which Aircraft Stations must be provided

The radioelectric licence.
 Certificate(s) of operator(s).
 Such documents as the competent authority for air service of the country concerned, according to the circumstances, thinks to be necessary for the station to carry on its service.

APPENDIX 8

Procedure for obtaining Direction-Finding Bearings

(See Art. 31 of the General Regulations.)

I. General Instructions

A. Before calling one or more direction-finding stations, for the purpose of asking for a bearing, the mobile station must ascertain from the List of Stations:

1. The call signs of the stations to be called to obtain the bearings desired.
2. The wave on which the direction-finding stations keep watch, and the wave or waves on which they take bearings.
3. The direction-finding stations which, being linked with it by special wires, are grouped with the direction-finding station to be called.

B. The procedure to be followed by the mobile station depends on varying circumstances. Generally, the following must be taken into account:

1. If the direction-finding stations do not keep watch on the same wave, whether it be the wave on which bearings are taken or another wave, a separate request for the bearings must be made to each station or group of stations using a given wave.
2. If all the direction-finding stations concerned keep watch on the same wave, and if they are able to take bearings on a common wave— which may be a wave other than the listening wave—they should all be called together, in order that the bearings may be taken by all the stations at the same time, on one and the same transmission.
3. If several direction-finding stations are grouped by means of special wires, only one of them must be called even if all are furnished with transmitting apparatus. In this case, the mobile station must, however, if it is necessary, specify in the call, by means of the call signs, the direction-finding stations from which it wishes to obtain bearings.

II. Rules of Procedure

A. The mobile station calls the direction-finding station or stations on the wave indicated in the List of Stations as their listening wave. It transmits the abbreviation QTE, which means:

“I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding station which I am calling”

or

“I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding station or stations whose call signs follow”

or

“I wish to know my bearing in relation to the direction-finding stations grouped under your control”
 and the call sign or signs necessary, and concludes by indicating, if necessary, the wave which it is going to use to enable its bearings to be taken. It then awaits instructions.

B. Là où les stations radiogoniométriques appelés se préparent à prendre le relèvement; elles avertissent, si nécessaire, les stations radiogoniométriques avec lesquelles elles sont conjuguées. Aussitôt que les stations radiogoniométriques sont prêtes, celles parmi ces stations qui sont pourvues d'appareils émetteurs répondent à l'adresse de la station mobile, dans l'ordre alphabétique de leurs indicatifs d'appel, en donnant leur indicatif d'appel suivi de la lettre K.

Dans le cas où il s'agit de stations radiogoniométriques groupées, la station appelée prévient les autres stations du groupement et informe la station mobile dès que les stations du groupement sont prêtes à prendre le relèvement.

C. Après avoir, si nécessaire, préparé sa nouvelle onde de transmission, la station mobile répond en transmettant son indicatif d'appel, combiné éventuellement avec un autre signal, pendant un temps suffisamment prolongé pour permettre le relèvement.

D. Là où les stations radiogoniométriques qui sont satisfaites de l'opération transmettent le signal QTE ("Votre relèvement par rapport à moi était dedegrés), précédé de l'heure de l'observation, et suivi d'un groupe de trois chiffres (000 à 359) indiquant, en degrés, le relèvement vrai de la station mobile par rapport à la station radiogoniométrique.

Si une station radiogoniométrique n'est pas satisfaite de l'opération, elle demande à la station mobile de répéter l'émission indiquée en C.

E. Dès que la station mobile a reçu le résultat de l'observation, elle répète le message à la station radiogoniométrique qui, alors, annonce que la répétition est exacte ou, le cas échéant, rectifie en répétant le message. Quand la station radiogoniométrique a la certitude que la station mobile a correctement reçu le message, elle transmet le signal "fin de travail." Ce signal est alors répété par la station mobile, comme indication que l'opération est terminée.

F. Les indications relatives: (a) au signal à employer pour obtenir le relèvement; (b) la durée des émissions à faire par la station mobile et (c) à l'heure utilisée par la station radiogoniométrique considérée, sont données dans la Nomenclature.

B. The direction-finding station or stations called prepare to take the bearing; if necessary, they warn the direction-finding stations with which they are connected. As soon as the direction-finding stations are ready, such of the stations as are provided with transmitting apparatus reply to the mobile station in the alphabetical order of their call signs, by giving their call sign followed by the letter K.

In the case of direction-finding stations which are grouped, the station called warns the other stations of the group and informs the mobile station as soon as the stations of the group are ready to take the bearing.

C. After having, if necessary, changed to its new transmitting wave, the mobile station replies by sending its call sign together with any other signal needed for a period sufficiently prolonged to permit the bearing to be taken.

D. The direction-finding station or stations which are satisfied with the operation transmit the signal QTE ("Your bearing in relation to me was degrees"), preceded by the time of the observation and followed by a group of three figures (000 to 359), indicating in degrees the true bearing of the mobile station in relation to the direction-finding station.

If a direction-finding station is not satisfied with the operation, it requests the mobile station to repeat the transmission indicated under C.

E. As soon as the mobile station has received the result of the observation, it repeats the message to the direction-finding station, which then states that the repetition is correct or, if necessary, corrects it by repeating the message. When the direction-finding station is sure that the mobile station has correctly received the message, it transmits the signal "end of work." This signal is then repeated by the mobile station, as an indication that the operation is finished.

F. The particulars of (a) the signal to be used to obtain the bearing, (b) the duration of the transmission to be made by the mobile station, and (c) the time used by the direction-finding station in question shall be given in the List of Stations.

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Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 2

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(October 2 and December 29, 1928, January 12, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE UNITED STATES of AMERICA

governing

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS
IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 2

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(October 2 and December 29, 1928, January 12, 1929)

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between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS
IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

From the Canadian Minister at Washington, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

No. 147.

2nd October, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have been instructed by the Secretary of State for External Affairs to approach you concerning the negotiation of an Agreement between His Majesty's Government in Canada and the Government of the United States governing radio communications between private experimental stations in the two countries.

The General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed at Washington on November 25th, 1927, and approved by His Majesty's Government in Canada, define the conditions under which communications shall be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations (termed Amateur Stations in Canada) of different countries. The relevant provisions in this connection set down under Article 6 of the General Regulations, read as follows:—

ARTICLE 6

Private Experimental Stations

1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the Administration of one of the interested countries has given notice of its opposition to this exchange.
2. When this exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the interested countries have entered into other agreements among themselves, be carried on in plain language and be limited to messages bearing upon the experiments and to remarks of a private nature for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service might not be warranted.

Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateur) have in the past and are, until the 1st January, 1929, when the new regulations become effective, authorized to exchange certain messages within Canada and with other countries which permit it. Such messages are restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—

1. Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged.
2. Messages from other Radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from Expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.
3. Messages handled by Amateur Stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

Formal application has now been made to His Majesty's Government in Canada by Canadian Amateurs requesting that they be permitted to handle messages coming within the classes above outlined with the United States of

America and that an Agreement be entered into in this connection, as provided for under article 6, paragraph 2 of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927.

It may here be added that the same Agreement is desired with the Philippine Islands, which it is understood will adhere to the Convention through the United States.

I therefore have the honour to request that you may be good enough to inform me whether the competent authorities of the Government of the United States and of the Philippine Islands are prepared to enter into an agreement with His Majesty's Government in Canada as proposed above.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

VINCENT MASSEY.

The Right Honourable FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

*From the Secretary of State of the United States, to the Canadian Minister
at Washington*

December 29, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your note of October 2, 1928, in which you ask whether this Government is prepared to enter into an arrangement with His Majesty's Government in Canada, in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Radio Convention of November 25, 1927, which would permit Canadian private experimental stations in Canada to handle certain classes of radio messages with the United States and the Philippine Islands after January 1, 1929.

I take pleasure in informing you that the Government of the United States accepts the proposal contained in your note of October 2, last, with the understanding that it will be reciprocal and that the messages to be exchanged will be restricted to those coming within the following general headings:—

1. "Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged."
2. "Messages from other radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g., messages from expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc."
3. "Messages handled by amateur stations in cases of emergency, e.g., floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation."

This Government interprets the first stipulation above set forth to mean that tolls shall not be accepted by amateurs for messages handled by them and that they shall not compete with commercial radio stations or telegraph lines.

It is the desire of this Government that the arrangement shall apply to the United States and its territories and possessions, including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands.

This Government considers also that this arrangement should be subject to termination by either Government on sixty days' notice to the other Government, by a further arrangement between the two Governments dealing with the same subject, or by the enactment of legislation in either country inconsistent therewith.

I shall be glad to have you inform me whether these additional provisions are acceptable to your Government. If so, the arrangement will be considered to be effective as of January 1, 1929.

Accept, etc.

FRANK B. KELLOGG.

The Honourable VINCENT MASSEY,

Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

From the Canadian Minister at Washington, to the Secretary of State of the United States.

No. 7.

WASHINGTON, D.C., 12th January, 1929.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note of December 29th, 1928, concerning the proposal of His Majesty's Government in Canada to enter into an Agreement with the Government of the United States in accordance with paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the International Radio Convention of November 25th, 1927, which would permit Canadian private experimental stations in Canada to handle certain classes of radio messages with the United States and the Philippine Islands after January 1st, 1929.

It is noted that the Government of the United States accepts the proposal contained in my note Number 147 of October 2nd, 1928, with the understanding that it will be reciprocal and that the messages to be exchanged will be restricted to those coming within the general headings described in that note.

It is noted also that the Government of the United States interprets the first stipulation set forth in the enumeration of general headings which have just been mentioned to mean that tolls shall not be accepted by amateurs for messages handled by them and that they shall not compete with commercial radio stations or telegraph lines.

His Majesty's Government in Canada observes that it is the desire of the Government of the United States that the arrangement shall apply to the United States and its territories and possessions including Alaska, the Hawaiian Islands, Porto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Panama Canal Zone and the Philippine Islands.

It is observed also that the Government of the United States considers that this arrangement should be subject to termination by either Government on sixty days' notice to the other Government, by a further arrangement between the two Governments dealing with the same subject, or by the enactment of legislation in either country inconsistent therewith.

I have been instructed to inform you that these additional provisions are acceptable to His Majesty's Government in Canada and that, in consequence, the arrangement will be considered to be effective as of January 1st, 1929.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

VINCENT MASSEY,

The Right Honourable FRANK B. KELLOGG,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

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Can.
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Feather

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 3

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 27, December 19, 1928)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

governing

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 3

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 27, December 19, 1928)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

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RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS

IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

*From the Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to
the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, South Africa.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

OTTAWA, 27 September, 1928.

No. 10.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that it is desired to enter into an Agreement with South Africa regarding the following matter.

2. The General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed at Washington on November 25th, 1927, and approved by His Majesty's Government in Canada, define the conditions under which communications shall be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations (termed Amateur Stations in Canada) of different countries.

3. The relevant provisions in this connection set down under Article 6 of the General Regulations, read as follows:—

ARTICLE 6

Private Experimental Stations

1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the Administration of one of the interested countries has given notice of its opposition to this exchange.
2. When this exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the interested countries have entered into other agreements among themselves, be carried on in plain language and be limited to messages bearing upon the experiments and to remarks of a private nature for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service might not be warranted.
4. Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateur) have in the past and are, until the 1st January, 1929, when the new regulations become effective, authorized to exchange certain messages within Canada and with other countries which permit it. Such messages are restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—
 - (1) Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged.
 - (2) Messages from other Radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from Expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.
 - (3) Messages handled by Amateur Stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

5. Formal application has now been made to His Majesty's Government in Canada by Canadian Amateurs requesting that they be permitted to handle messages coming within the classes above outlined with South Africa and that an Agreement be entered into in this connection, as provided for under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927.

6. I should therefore be glad to learn whether it would be acceptable to South Africa to enter into an Agreement with Canada, as proposed above.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

General the Honourable J. B. M. HERTZOG,
Prime Minister of South Africa,
Pretoria, South Africa.

*From the Prime Minister and Minister of External Affairs, South Africa, to the
Prime Minister and Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada.*

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

PRETORIA, 19th December, 1928.

SIR,—With reference to your letter, No. 10 dated 27th September, regarding the request of Canadian Radio Amateurs for an Agreement in connection with the exchange of communications between private experimental stations in different countries, I have the honour to inform you that the South African Government is prepared to enter into an Agreement with the Government of Canada to enable Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateurs) to exchange certain messages with Private Experimental Stations (Amateurs) within the Union of South Africa.

2. Such messages will be restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—

- (1) Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged;
- (2) Messages from other Radio Stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication, such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.;
- (3) Messages handled by Amateur stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

I have, etc.,

J. B. M. HERTZOG,

Minister of External Affairs.

The Right Honourable
Minister of External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 4

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 27, November 15, and December 22, 1928)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE IRISH FREE STATE

governing

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS
IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 4

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 27, November 15, and December 22, 1928)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA and THE IRISH FREE STATE

governing

RADIO COMMUNICATIONS

between

PRIVATE EXPERIMENTAL STATIONS
IN THE TWO COUNTRIES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

*From the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Minister for
External Affairs, Irish Free State.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA,

OTTAWA, September 27, 1928.

No. 12

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that it is desired to enter into an Agreement with the Irish Free State regarding the following matter.

2. The General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention signed at Washington on November 25, 1927, and approved by His Majesty's Government in Canada, define the conditions under which communications shall be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations (termed Amateur Stations in Canada) of different countries.

3. The relevant provisions in this connection set down under Article 6 of the General Regulations read as follows:—

ARTICLE 6

Private Experimental Stations

1. The exchange of communications between private experimental stations of different countries shall be forbidden if the Administration of one of the interested countries has given notice of its opposition to this exchange.
2. When this exchange is permitted the communications must, unless the interested countries have entered into other agreements among themselves, be carried on in plain language and be limited to messages bearing upon the experiments and to remarks of a private nature for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service might not be warranted.
4. Canadian Private Experimental Stations (Amateur) have in the past and are, until the 1st January, 1929, when the new regulations become effective, authorized to exchange certain messages within Canada and with other countries which permit it. Such messages are restricted to those coming within the following general headings, viz:—
 - (1) Messages that would not normally be sent by any existing means of electrical communication and on which no tolls must be charged.
 - (2) Messages from other Radio stations in isolated points not connected by any regular means of electrical communication; such messages to be handed to the local office of the Telegraph Company by the Amateur receiving station for transmission to final destination, e.g. messages from Expeditions in remote points such as the Arctic, etc.
 - (3) Messages handled by Amateur Stations in cases of emergency, e.g. floods, etc., where the regular electrical communication systems become interrupted; such messages to be handed to the nearest point on the established commercial telegraph system remaining in operation.

5. Formal application has now been made to His Majesty's Government in Canada by Canadian Amateurs requesting that they be permitted to handle messages coming within the classes above outlined with the Irish Free State and that an Agreement be entered into in this connection, as provided for under Article 6, paragraph 2, of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927.

6. I should therefore be glad to learn whether it would be acceptable to the Irish Free State to enter into an Agreement with Canada, as proposed above.

I have, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Minister for External Affairs,
Dublin, Irish Free State.

*From the Minister for External Affairs, Irish Free State, to the Secretary of
State for External Affairs, Canada.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,
IRISH FREE STATE,

November 15, 1928.

Despatch No. 19.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 12 of the 27th September inquiring if His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State would be willing to enter into an agreement with His Majesty's Government in Canada, as provided for under paragraph 2 of Article 6 of the General Regulations annexed to the Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington, 1927, regarding the conditions under which communications may be exchanged between Private Experimental Stations in the two countries.

2. The Government of the Irish Free State will be very pleased to enter into such an agreement with the Government of Canada.

3. They do not, however, consider that the category of restrictions mentioned in paragraph 4 of your despatch of the 27th September is suitable for this country. They suggest that the authorization should be subject to the general conditions indicated in Article 6 (2) of the Regulations annexed to the Washington Convention by which the exchange of communications would be limited to "messages relating to the experiments and to remarks of a personal character for which, by reason of their unimportance, recourse to the public telegraph service would not enter into consideration."

4. I shall be glad to learn if this will meet the wishes of His Majesty's Government in Canada.

I have, etc.,

P. MCGILLIGAN,
Minister of External Affairs.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa, Canada,

*From the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Minister for
External Affairs, Irish Free State.*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA,

OTTAWA, December 22, 1928.

No. 18.

SIR,—I have the honour to refer to your despatch No. 19 of November 15, 1928, relative to the exchange of communications between Private Experimental Radio Stations in the two countries.

It is noted that His Majesty's Government in the Irish Free State is prepared to allow the private experimental stations under its control to communicate with similar stations in Canada in accordance with the provisions of Article 6 (2) of the General Regulations annexed to the International Radiotelegraph Convention of Washington which will come into force on January 1, 1929.

I have the honour to state that this arrangement will be satisfactory to His Majesty's Government in Canada.

I have, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Minister for External Affairs,
Dublin, Irish Free State.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 5

EXCHANGE¹ OF NOTES

(December 20, 1928)

relative to

THE RENUNCIATION OF THE RIGHTS OF
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
IN CANADA

to benefit

BY THE PROVISIONS OF EXISTING TREATIES
LIMITING THE RIGHT OF CHINA
TO SETTLE HER NATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFFS
OR TO IMPOSE TONNAGE DUES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 5

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(December 20, 1928)

relative to

THE RENUNCIATION OF THE RIGHTS OF
HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
IN CANADA

to benefit

BY THE PROVISIONS OF EXISTING TREATIES
LIMITING THE RIGHT OF CHINA
TO SETTLE HER NATIONAL CUSTOMS TARIFFS
OR TO IMPOSE TONNAGE DUES



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

Exchange of Notes (December 20, 1928) Relative to the Renunciation of the Rights of His Majesty's Government in Canada to Benefit by the Provisions of Existing Treaties Limiting the Right of China to Settle Her National Customs Tariffs or to Impose Tonnage Dues as She May Think Fit.

His Majesty's Minister to China to the Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs

NANKING, December 20, 1928.

SIR,—With reference to the treaty* concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to assure Your Excellency, on behalf of His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, and the Government of India, that the rights of those Governments to benefit by those provisions of existing treaties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her customs tariff or to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit are renounced by His Majesty as from the entry into force of the treaty.

I have also the honour to assure Your Excellency that His Majesty similarly renounces His rights in respect of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and all His non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates.

I shall be glad to receive the assurance of the National Government of the Republic of China that goods produced or manufactured in any of the parts of His Majesty's territories mentioned above or in any of the territories under their administration or in any territory under His Majesty's suzerainty or in any territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa will be accorded most-favoured-nation treatment in China, so long as goods produced or manufactured in China receive in such territory treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

I shall also be glad to receive the assurance of the National Government of the Republic of China that articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to any of the territories mentioned above will receive most-favoured-nation treatment as regards export duties, internal taxation or transit dues, levied before export, or matters connected therewith, so long as goods produced or manufactured in such territory and exported to China receive in corresponding matters treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail, &c.,

MILES W. LAMPSON.

* Canada is not a party to this treaty which, however, is printed below for information.

The Chinese Minister for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Minister to China

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
NANKING, December 20, 1928.

EXCELLENCY,—I hereby take note of the renunciation by His Britannic Majesty of the rights of His Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State, and of the Government of India, as from the entry into force of the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China to benefit by the provisions of existing treaties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her customs tariff or to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit. I also take note of the renunciation by His Majesty of His rights in respect of Newfoundland, Southern Rhodesia and all His non-self-governing Colonies and Protectorates.

I have the honour, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, to assure you that goods produced or manufactured in any of the parts of His Majesty's territories mentioned above or in any of the territories under their administration or in any territory under His Majesty's suzerainty or in any territory in respect of which a mandate is exercised by His Majesty's Government in Great Britain, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand or the Union of South Africa will receive most-favoured-nation treatment in China, so long as goods produced or manufactured in China receive in such territory treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods produced or manufactured in any other foreign country.

I have also to assure you, on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China, that articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to any of the territories mentioned above will receive most-favoured-nation treatment as regards export duties, internal taxation or transit dues, levied before export, or matters connected therewith, so long as goods produced or manufactured in such territory and exported to China receive in corresponding matters treatment as favourable as that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail, &c.,

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Treaty between His Majesty and the President of the Chinese Republic Relating to the Chinese Customs Tariff, &c., with the Annexes thereto.

Nanking, December 20, 1928

[*Ratifications exchanged at London, March 14, 1929*]

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, and

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China,

Desiring to strengthen the good relations which happily exist between them and to facilitate and extend trade and commerce between their respective countries,

Have resolved to conclude a treaty for this purpose and have appointed as their plenipotentiaries:

His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India:

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland,

Sir Miles Wedderburn Lampson, K.C.M.G., C.B., M.V.O., His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of China;

His Excellency the President of the National Government of the Republic of China:

His Excellency Doctor Chengting T. Wang, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the National Government of the Republic of China;

who, having communicated their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed as follows:—

ARTICLE 1

It is agreed that all provisions of the existing treaties between the High Contracting Parties which limit in any way the right of China to settle her national customs tariff in such way as she may think fit are hereby abrogated, and that the principle of complete national tariff autonomy shall apply.

ARTICLE 2

The nationals of either of the High Contracting Parties shall not be compelled under any pretext whatsoever to pay in China and the territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies respectively any duties, internal charges or taxes upon goods imported or exported by them other than or higher than those paid on goods of the same origin by Chinese and British nationals respectively, or by nationals of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 3

His Britannic Majesty agrees to the abrogation of all provisions of the existing treaties between the High Contracting Parties which limit the right of China to impose tonnage dues at such rates as she may think fit.

In regard to tonnage dues and all matters connected therewith, British ships in China and Chinese ships in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, shall receive treatment not less favourable than that accorded to the ships of any other foreign country.

ARTICLE 4

The present treaty shall be ratified and the ratifications shall be exchanged in London as soon as possible. It shall come into force on the date on which the two Parties shall have notified each other that ratification has been effected.*

The English and Chinese texts of the present treaty have been carefully compared and verified; but in the event of there being a difference of meaning between the two the sense as expressed in the English text shall be held to prevail.

In witness whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present treaty in duplicate, and have affixed thereunto their seals.

Done at Nanking, the twentieth day of December, nineteen hundred and twenty-eight, corresponding to the twentieth day of the twelfth month of the seventeenth year of the Republic of China.

(Seal) MILES W. LAMPSON.

(Seal) CHENGTING T. WANG.

* By a protocol dated the 1st February, 1929, the treaty came into force on that date.

Sir M. Lampson to Dr. Wang

NANKING, December 20, 1928.

SIR,—With reference to the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm my understanding that:

1. Articles produced or manufactured in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and imported into China, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in China and imported into the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, as regards import duties, internal taxation, transit dues and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

2. Articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in the said territories of His Britannic Majesty and exported to China, shall receive, as regards export duties, internal taxation and transit dues, levied before export, and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country.

I avail, &c.,

MILES W. LAMPSON.

Dr. Wang to Sir M. Lampson

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
NANKING, December 20, 1928.

EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Excellency's note of to-day's date, reading as follows:—

"With reference to the Treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to request that Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm my understanding that:

"1. Articles produced or manufactured in those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and imported into China, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in China and imported into the said territories of His Britannic Majesty, from whatever place arriving, shall receive, as regards import duties, internal taxation, transit dues and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to goods the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country.

"2. Articles produced or manufactured in China and exported to those territories of His Britannic Majesty to which the present treaty applies, and reciprocally articles produced or manufactured in the said territories of His Britannic Majesty and exported to China, shall receive, as regards export duties, internal taxation and transit dues, levied before export, and all matters connected therewith, treatment not less favourable than that accorded to goods exported to any other foreign country."

I hereby confirm that your understanding is correct.

I avail, &c.,

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Sir M. Lampson to Dr. Wang

NANKING, December 20, 1928.

SIR,—With reference to the treaty concluded this day between His Britannic Majesty and the President of the National Government of the Republic of China, I have the honour to state that it is my understanding that the *ad valorem* rates of duty or the specific rates based thereon in the National Customs Tariff to be adopted by the National Government are the same as the rates which were discussed and provisionally agreed upon at the Tariff Conference of 1926, and that these are the maximum rates to be levied on British goods: furthermore, that these will remain the maximum rates on such goods for the period of at least one year from the date of enforcement of the tariff: and that two months' notice will be given of the coming into force of the said tariff.

I shall be glad if Your Excellency will be good enough to confirm the correctness of the above.

In view of the doubt and anxiety that may arise amongst my nationals in regard to the effect which the new tariff may have on their trade if the various levies other than customs duties now being collected remain in force after the coming into operation of the national tariff rates, I would remind Your Excellency of the proclamation issued by the National Government of the Republic of China at Nanking on the 20th July, 1927, announcing their intention to take as soon as possible the necessary steps effectively to abolish *li-kin*, native customs dues, coast-trade duties and all other taxes on imported goods whether levied in transit or on arrival at destination, and I should welcome some assurance on behalf of the National Government that it is their intention that goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs in accordance with the rates imposed in the new or any subsequent national tariff will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above-mentioned proclamation.

I avail, &c.,

MILES W. LAMPSON.

Dr. Wang to Sir M. Lampson

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,

NANKING, December 20, 1928.

EXCELLENCY,—With reference to Your Excellency's note of to-day's date, I have the honour to confirm the correctness of your understanding that the *ad valorem* rates of duty or the specific rates based thereon in the national customs tariff to be adopted by the National Government are the same as the rates which were discussed and provisionally agreed upon at the Tariff Conference in 1926 and that these are the maximum rates to be levied on British goods: furthermore, that these will remain the maximum rates on such goods for a period of at least one year from the date of enforcement of the tariff: and that two months' notice will be given of the coming into force of the said tariff.

Furthermore, I am glad to be able to confirm, on behalf of the National Government, the terms of their proclamation of the 20th July, 1927, and to give you the assurance which you request that it is their intention that goods having once paid import duty to the Maritime Customs in accordance with the rates imposed in the new or any subsequent national tariff will be freed as soon as possible from any levies of the nature specified in the above-mentioned proclamation.

I avail, &c.,

CHENGTING T. WANG.

Dr. Wang to Sir M. Lampson

MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS,
NANKING, December 20, 1928.

EXCELLENCY,—With reference to the Treaty signed this day, I hereby declare on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China that it is their intention to apply the new customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China and that, as from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff, the preferential rates at present levied on goods imported or exported by land frontier will accordingly be abolished.

I avail, &c.,
CHENGTING T. WANG.

Sir M. Lampson to Dr. Wang

NANKING, December 20, 1928.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of the note of to-day's date in which Your Excellency declares on behalf of the National Government of the Republic of China that it is their intention to apply the new customs tariff uniformly on all land and sea frontiers of China and that, as from the date of the coming into force of the new tariff, the preferential rates at present levied on goods imported or exported by land frontier will accordingly be abolished.

I have taken due note of this declaration, with which His Majesty's Government in Great Britain are in full agreement.

I avail, &c.,
MILES M. LAMPSON.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 6

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(February 26 and 28, 1929, and subsequent dates)

Constituting an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA, THE UNITED STATES, CUBA
and NEWFOUNDLAND

relative to the

ASSIGNMENT OF HIGH FREQUENCIES

to

RADIO STATIONS

on the

NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930



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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

**AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA, UNITED STATES, NEWFOUND-
LAND, CUBA AND OTHER NORTH AMERICAN NATIONS RELATIVE
TO THE ASSIGNMENT OF FREQUENCIES ON THE NORTH
AMERICAN CONTINENT**

(1) The sovereign right of all nations to the use of every radio channel is recognized.

Nevertheless, until technical development progresses to the stage where radio interference can be eliminated, it is agreed that special administrative arrangements are essential in order to promote standardization and to minimize radio interference.

(2) The Governments agree that each country shall be free to assign any frequency to any radio station within its jurisdiction upon the sole condition that no interference with any service of another country will result therefrom.

(3) It is agreed that each Government shall use Appendix I attached hereto, as a general guide in allocating channels to the various services specified therein.

(4) Channels are divided into two classes (1) common channels which are primarily assigned to particular services in all countries, and (2) general communication channels which are assigned for use in specific areas.

(5) With regard to the general communication channels, it is considered that at the present stage of the art, the use of radio channels below 3,500 K/C will not normally cause interference at distances greater than 1,000 miles and such channels may, therefore, be used with freedom from interference by stations separated by such distance. It is further recognized that stations operating on frequencies above 3,500 K/C may become sources of interference at distances in excess of 1,000 miles, particularly at night.

(6) The Governments agree to take advantage of the physical facts just explained, and by suitable geographical distribution of these two classes of channels throughout North America and the West Indies, to make available for general communication services, the total number of channels set forth in Appendix 2 attached hereto.

(7) Each Government shall have the right to assign to stations under its jurisdiction, in the manner it deems best, such general communication channels as are allocated to that Government under this agreement, as set forth in Appendix No. 2. The Governments agree not to assign to stations within their respective jurisdiction any of the general communication channels allocated to other Governments, unless it can be accomplished without causing interference.

(8) The marine calling frequency of 5,525 K/C shall be used until superseded by an international assignment.

(9) In addition to the frequencies assigned specially for experiments (1,604, 2,398 and 4,596 K/C) the Governments agree that experimentation by particularly qualified experimenters, may be authorized on any other channel provided no interference is caused with established services, as provided in Regulation No. 11 of the International Radio Convention of Washington 1927.

(10) The Governments agree to adopt a radio frequency standard based on the unit of time, and to compare at least once every six months, the actual radio frequency measuring standards.

(11) The Governments agree to require all stations, other than mobile and amateur stations, under their jurisdiction, to tune their transmitters with an accuracy of 0·025 per cent, or better, of their national frequency standard.

(12) The Governments agree to require all stations likely to cause international interference, other than mobile and amateur stations, to maintain their frequency with an accuracy of 0·05 per cent, or better, at all times.

(13) For the purpose of this agreement a channel shall be regarded as a band of frequencies the width of which varies with its position in the range of frequencies under consideration, but which progresses numerically from the lower to the higher frequencies, as shown in the following table:—

Frequency (K/C)	Channel Width (K/C)
1,500-2,198	4
2,200-3,313	6
3,316-4,400	8
4,405-5,490	10
5,495-6,000	15

(14) The Governments agree to adopt for the present in their national plan of allocation a separation of 0·2 per cent between radio frequency channels; and to permit stations under their respective jurisdiction to occupy the assigned frequency and the adjacent frequencies to the limit permitted by the frequency maintenance tolerances and necessitated by the type of emission the station may be authorized to use. For commercial telephony a band width of six kilocycles shall be permitted. For the present, a 100 kilocycle band width shall be considered standard for television.

(15) The Governments agree to require stations under their jurisdiction to use transmitters which are as free as practicable from all emissions (such as those due to harmonics, decrement, spacing waves, frequency modulation, key clicks, type of keying, mush, etc.) not essential to the type of communication carried on, and which would be detrimental to communication being carried on by stations in other countries.

(16) Appendices Numbers 1 and 2, together with the chart showing graphically the distribution of the frequencies, which are attached hereto, shall constitute a part of this agreement.

(17) This agreement shall go into effect on March 1, 1929, and shall remain in force until January 1, 1932, and thereafter for an indeterminate period and until one year from the day on which a denunciation thereof shall have been made by any one of the contracting parties.

NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE, 1929

APPENDIX No. 1

Allocation of Channels to Services (Arranged in order of Kilocycles)

(1) Channels	Service	No. of Channels
1504 to 1600	Maritime Mobile Services (2)	25
1600 to 1648	Air Mobile Services (3)	12
1648 to 1712	Mobile Services	16
1712 to 2000	Amateurs	72
2000 to 2200	Experimental Visual Broadcasting . .	50
2200 to 2296	General Communication Services (4) .	16 (32)
2296 to 2398	Maritime and Air Mobile Services (3) .	17
2398 to 2470	Mobile Services	12
2470 to 2506	Air Mobile Services	6
2506 to 2602	Maritime Mobile Services	16
2602 to 2650	Air Mobile Services	8
2650 to 2746	Maritime and Air Mobile Services .	16
2746 to 2950	Experimental Visual Broadcasting . .	34
2950 to 3004	Maritime and Air Mobile Services . .	9
3004 to 3058	General Communication Services (4) .	9 (18)
3058 to 3106	Air Mobile Services	8
3106 to 3148	Maritime Mobile Services	7
3148 to 3412	General Communication Services (4) .	40 (80)
3412 to 3500	Maritime and Air Mobile Services . .	11
3500 to 3996	Amateurs	62
3996 to 4100	General Communication Services (4) .	13
4100 to 4196	Maritime and Air Mobile Services . .	12
4196 to 4745	General Communication Services (4) .	60
4745 to 4795	Maritime and Air Mobile Services (3) .	5
4795 to 5495	General Communication Services (4) .	70
5495 to 5690	Maritime and Air Mobile Services . .	13
5690 to 6000	General Communication Services (4) .	20
		(5) 639 (704)

Notes

- (1) The last channel in each group is assigned to the service indicated immediately abreast the group except as specially noted to the contrary.
- (2) The channel 1600 Kc/s is assigned to Mobile Services.
- (3) The channels 1604, 2398 and 4795 Kc/s are assigned to Experimental Services.
- (4) For details regarding General Communication Services, see Appendix II.
- (5) Taking into account Articles 5 and 6 of the Agreement, this total is increased by 65.

NORTH AMERICAN RADIO CONFERENCE, 1929

APPENDIX No. 2

*Distribution of General Communication Channels**United States:*

3154	4252	4995
3160	4260	5005
3166	4268	5015
3172	4276	5025
3178	4284	5035
3184	4292	5045
3190	4300	5055
3202	4308	5065
3238	4316	5075
3244	4364	5085
3250	4372	5095
3256	4380	5105
3262	4388	5115
3268	4396	5125
3274	4405	5135
3280	4415	5145
3286	4425	5155
3292	4435	5165
3298	4445	5175
3304	4525	5185
3310	4535	5195
3316	4545	5205
3324	4555	5215
3332	4565	5225
3340	4575	5235
3348	4585	5245
3356	4595	5255
3364	4605	5265
3372	4615	5275
3380	4625	5285
3388	4635	5295
3396	4645	5305
3404	4655	5315
3412	4665	5325
4012	4675	5335
4020	4685	5345
4028	4695	5355
4036	4705	5365
4044	4715	5855
4052	4725	5870
4060	4735	5885
4068	4745	5900
4076	4925	5915
4084	4935	5930
4092	4945	5945
4100	4955	5960
4204	4965	5975
4236	4975	5990
4244	4985	

*Distribution of General Communication Channels—Continued**Canada and Newfoundland:*

2206	3214	4475
2212	3220	4485
2218	3226	4495
2224	3232	4815
2230	3238	4825
2236	3244	4835
2242	3250	4845
2248	3256	4855
2254	3262	4865
2260	3268	4875
2266	3274	4885
2272	3280	4895
2278	3286	4905
2284	3292	5385
2290	3298	5395
2296	3304	5405
3010	3310	5415
3016	3316	5425
3022	3324	5435
3028	3332	5445
3034	x 3340	5455
3040	x 3348	5465
3046	x 3356	5475
3052	x 3364	5485
3058	x 3372	5495
x 3154	x 3380	5705
x 3160	x 3388	5720
x 3166	x 3396	5735
x 3172	x 3404	5750
x 3178	x 3412	5765
x 3184	4324	5780
x 3190	4332	5795
3196	4340	5810
3202	4348	
3208	4465	

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Note.—x Used for Newfoundland.

Cuba:

2206	2248	3208
2212	3010	4004
2218	3016	4212
2224	3022	4505
2230	3028	5375
2236	3196	5825
2242	3202	

20

*Distribution of General Communication Channels—Concluded**Other Nations:*

2254	3034	4220
2260	3040	4228
2266	3046	4356
2272	3052	4455
2278	3058	4515
2284	3214	4805
2290	3220	4915
2296	3226	5840
		24

SUMMARY

Services	No. of Channels
Maritime Mobile Services exclusively.. . . .	47
Air Mobile Service exclusively.. . . .	33
Amateurs.. . . .	134
Experimental Visual Broadcasting.. . . .	84
Air and Maritime Mobile Services.. . . .	81
Experimental.. . . .	3
Mobile Services.. . . .	29
General Communication Services.. . . .	228
Total.. . . .	639
Grand Total.. . . .	704

Note.—The grand total is obtained by adding on 65 channels made available through the application of Articles 5 and 6 of the Agreement.

The Chairman of the Canadian Delegation to the Chairman of the United States Delegation

OTTAWA, February 1, 1929.

JUDGE E. O. SYKES,
Federal Radio Commission,
Washington, D.C.

"In accordance with the undertaking given by the Canadian delegation at the closing session of the Conference on Friday last, I now have the honour to advise that the proposals for the distribution of channels as set forth in detail in appendices Numbers One and Two and graphic chart attached to draft of document headed "Suggestions for an agreement between United States, Canada, Cuba, Mexico and other North American nations relative to the assignment of frequencies on the North American continent", as per copy transmitted to you by Commander Craven, are approved and accepted by the Canadian delegation. The United States delegation, having already by majority vote approved of these proposals as generally outlined at the final session of the Conference, it is our understanding that there but remains for approval the Articles of Agreement as suggested in draft document in question. As soon as we are advised that this is confirmed by the United States delegation and that these Articles of Agreement are approved and accepted by them, the whole may be considered as approved and accepted by the Canadian authorities".

A. JOHNSTON.

The United States Minister to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada

OTTAWA, CANADA, February 26, 1929.

No. 315.

SIR,—With regard to the recent short wave length radio conference at Ottawa, I am instructed by my Government to inform you that it approves the recommendations of the delegates at the conference and will announce the agreement effective March 1, 1929.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

The Right Honourable,
WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., LL.B., LL.D.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the United States Minister

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

OTTAWA, February 28, 1929.

No. 16.

SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Note of February 26, 1929, regarding the recent Short Wave Radio Conference at Ottawa.

It is gratifying to the Government of the Dominion of Canada to learn that the Government of the United States approve the recommendations of the delegates at the Conference. The Canadian Government have pleasure in stating that they also accept these recommendations.

It is noted that your Government will announce the agreement effective March 1, 1929. I have the honour to request that you be good enough to inform them that we will accordingly announce the agreement as effective on the same day.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

O. D. SKELTON,
For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Hon. WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Minister of the United States of America,
United States Legation, Ottawa.

*The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Prime Minister of
Newfoundland, St. John's, Newfoundland*

(Telegram)

OTTAWA, February 28, 1929.

With reference to recent Short Wave Radio Conference at Ottawa the Canadian Government are now informed that the United States Government approve the recommendations of the delegates at Conference. These recommendations have also been accepted by the Canadian Government. It has been arranged between the two Governments to have the agreement announced as effective March 1, 1929.

SECRETARY OF STATE FOR EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

*The Newfoundland Delegate to the Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Canada*

(Telegram)

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND, March 4, 1929.

External,
Ottawa, Ont.

Your cable to Prime Minister reference Radio Conference at Ottawa. Government of Newfoundland have notified Chairman accepting recommendations made by United States and Canadian Government to be effective as from March 1, 1929.

Lemessurier
NEWFOUNDLAND DELEGATE.

The Consul General of Cuba to the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada

No. 40.

OTTAWA, March 14, 1929.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State of the Republic has been notified by the Department of Communications, in charge of our Radio Services, that the agreement relative to the Ottawa Radio Conference is accepted by Cuba.

I have the honour to be,
With the highest consideration, sir,
Your obedient servant,

GABRIEL DE LA CAMPA,
Consul General for Cuba.

The Honourable Doctor O. D. SKELTON,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

The Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Consul General of Cuba

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

OTTAWA, June 22, 1929.

SIR,—With further reference to your Note of the 14th March regarding the Short Wave Radio Conference held at Ottawa in January last, I have the honour to state, for the purpose of completing your records, that the Government of Canada approve the recommendations of the delegates at the Conference and consider the Agreement to be effective as from the 1st March, 1929.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. D. SKELTON,
Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs.

GABRIEL DE LA CAMPA, Esquire,
Consul General of Cuba,
Ottawa.

The Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS, CANADA

No. 10.

OTTAWA, June 22, 1929.

SIR,—With reference to our telegram of the 28th February to your Prime Minister and the telegram of the 4th March from Mr. W. H. Le Messurier regarding the Short Wave Radio Conference held at Ottawa in January last, I have the honour to state, for the purpose of completing your records, that the Government of Canada accept the recommendations of the delegates at the Conference and consider the Agreement to be effective as from the 1st March, 1929

I should be grateful if you would be good enough to state, for the purpose of completing our records, whether the Government of Newfoundland accept the recommendations of the delegates at the Conference and consider the Agreement to be effective as from the 1st March, 1929.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

O. D. SKELTON,
For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Honourable,
The Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland,
St. John's, Newfoundland.

The Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland to the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND

September 26, 1929.

SIR,—Referring to your letter No. 10 of the 22nd June last regarding the Short Wave Radio Conference held in Ottawa in January last, I have the honour to intimate, for the purpose of completing your records, that the Government of Newfoundland accept the recommendation of the Delegates at the Conference and consider the Agreement to be effective as from the 1st March, 1929.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

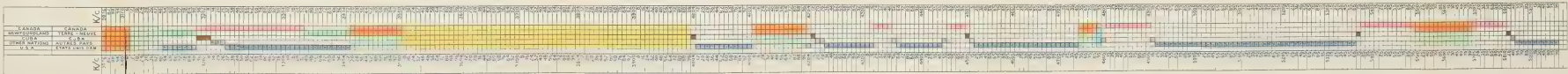
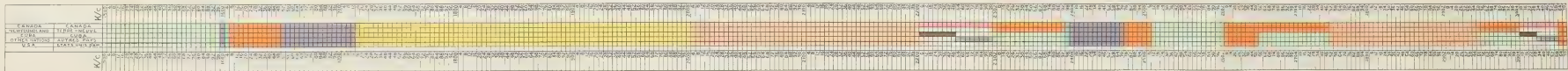
A. BAINES,
Colonial Secretary.

The Honourable,
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Mobile Maritime
- Air Mobile
Mobile Aérien
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- Amateurs
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Broadcasting
Diffusion Visuelle
- Experimentale
Experimental
- Experimentale

- Canada
- Newfoundland
Terre-Neuve
- Cuba
- Other Nations
Autres Pays
- U.S.A.
Etats Unis d'Amérique



DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 7

GENERAL TREATY

for the

RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928,
Canada's Ratification deposited at Washington,
March 2, 1929.

Final Ratification deposited
and
Treaty came into force
July 24, 1929.



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

GENERAL TREATY
FOR THE
RENUNCIATION OF WAR

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1929

Text of the General Treaty for the Renunciation of War

SIGNED IN PARIS, AUGUST 27, 1928

The President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Deeply sensible of their solemn duty to promote the welfare of mankind;

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made to the end that the peaceful and friendly relations now existing between their peoples may be perpetuated;

Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means and be the result of a peaceful and orderly process, and that any signatory Power which shall hereafter seek to promote its national interests by resort to war should be denied the benefits furnished by this Treaty;

Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavour and by adhering to the present Treaty as soon as it comes into force bring their peoples within the scope of its beneficent provisions, thus uniting the civilized nations of the world in a common renunciation of war as an instrument of their national policy;

Have decided to conclude a Treaty and for that purpose have appointed as their respective Plenipotentiaries:

THE PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN REICH:

Dr. GUSTAV STRESEMAN, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

The Honourable FRANK B. KELLOGG, Secretary of State;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF THE BELGIANS:

Mr. PAUL HYMANS, Minister for Foreign Affairs, Minister of State;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC:

Mr. ARISTIDE BRIAND, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN, IRELAND AND THE BRITISH DOMINIONS BEYOND THE SEAS, EMPEROR OF INDIA:

For GREAT BRITAIN and NORTHERN IRELAND and all parts of the British Empire which are not separate Members of the League of Nations:

The Right Honourable Lord CUSHENDUN, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

For the DOMINION OF CANADA:

The Right Honourable WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister and Minister for External Affairs;

For the COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA:

The Honourable ALEXANDER JOHN McLACHLAN, Member of the Executive Federal Council;

For the DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND:

The Honourable Sir CHRISTOPHER JAMES PARR, High Commissioner for New Zealand in Great Britain;

For the UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA:

The Honourable JACOBUS STEPHANUS SMIT, High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa in Great Britain;

For the IRISH FREE STATE:

Mr. WILLIAM THOMAS COSGRAVE, President of the Executive Council;

For INDIA:

The Right Honourable Lord CUSHENDUN, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Acting Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs;

HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF ITALY:

Count GAETANO MANZONI, His Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary at Paris;

HIS MAJESTY THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN:

Count UCHIDA, Privy Councillor;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF POLAND:

Mr. A. ZALESKI, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

THE PRESIDENT OF THE CZECHOSLOVAK REPUBLIC:

Dr. EDOUARD BENES, Minister for Foreign Affairs;

who, having communicated to one another their full powers found in good and due form have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the names of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

ARTICLE II

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ARTICLE III

The present Treaty shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties named in the Preamble in accordance with their respective constitutional requirements, and shall take effect as between them as soon as all their several instruments of ratification shall have been deposited at Washington.

This Treaty shall, when it has come into effect as prescribed in the preceding paragraph, remain open as long as may be necessary for adherence by all the other Powers of the world. Every instrument evidencing the adherence

of a Power shall be deposited at Washington and the Treaty shall immediately upon such deposit become effective as between the Power thus adhering and the other Powers parties hereto.

It shall be the duty of the Government of the United States to furnish each Government named in the Preamble and every Government subsequently adhering to this Treaty with a certified copy of the Treaty and of every instrument of ratification or adherence. It shall also be the duty of the Government of the United States telegraphically to notify such Governments immediately upon the deposit with it of each instrument of ratification or adherence.

IN FAITH WHEREOF the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed this Treaty in the French and English languages both texts having equal force, and hereunto affix their seals.

DONE at Paris the twenty-seventh day of August in the year one thousand nine hundred and twenty-eight.

[Seal] GUSTAV STRESEMANN

[Seal] FRANK B. KELLOGG

[Seal] PAUL HYMANS

[Seal] ARI BRIAND

[Seal] CUSHENDUN

[Seal] W. L. MACKENZIE KING

[Seal] A. J. McLACHLAN

[Seal] C. J. PARR

[Seal] J. S. SMIT

[Seal] LIAM T. MACCOSAIR

[Seal] CUSHENDUN

[Seal] G. MANZONI

[Seal] UCHIDA

[Seal] AUGUST ZALESKI

[Seal] DR. EDUARD BENES

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Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 8

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(May 2, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND NORWAY

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

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OTTAWA
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1930

From the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Consul-General of Norway for Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, May 2, 1929.

SIR,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government agrees to the following undertaking:

1. In respect of the Dominion of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Norway shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Norway the Norwegian Government undertakes that in accordance with the Norwegian Taxation Acts the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON.

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Consul-General of Norway,
p.t. Ottawa.

*From the Consul-General of Norway for Canada to the Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada*

ROYAL NORWEGIAN CONSULATE GENERAL

p.t. OTTAWA, 2nd May, 1929.

SIR,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of Income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Norway agrees to the following undertaking:—

1. In respect of Norway the Norwegian Government undertakes that in accordance with the Norwegian Taxation Acts the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of the Dominion of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Norway shall in like manner be exempt from Taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

LUDWIG AUBERT,
Consul-General of Norway.

The Honourable

The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929
No. 9

EXCHANGE OF NOTES
(June 18, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND DENMARK

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



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(June 18, 1929)

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BETWEEN

CANADA AND DENMARK

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RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
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1930

From the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Consul General of Denmark for Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, 18th June, 1929.

SIR,—It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada agrees to the following undertaking:—

1. In respect of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Denmark shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Denmark the Danish Government undertakes that in accordance with the Danish law the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,
For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Consul-General of Denmark,
p.t. Ottawa.

*From the Consul General of Denmark for Canada to the Secretary of State
for External Affairs of Canada*

p.t. OTTAWA, 18th June, 1929.

SIR,—It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Denmark agrees to the following undertaking:—

1. In respect of Denmark the Danish Government undertakes that in accordance with the Danish law the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Denmark shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

J. E. BOGGILD,

Consul-General of Denmark.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

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Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 10

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 21, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND JAPAN

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



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*From the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires at Ottawa to the Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada*

JAPANESE LEGATION,
OTTAWA.

September 21, 1929.

SIR,—

With reference to our previous correspondence regarding the reciprocal exemption, as between Japan and the Dominion of Canada, from income tax on profits accruing from the operation of ships, the Japanese Government, entertaining the belief that the Japanese Laws and Ordinances with regard to the reciprocal exemption from income tax are identical on certain points with the Laws and Regulations of the Dominion of Canada, have instructed me to inform you as follows:

(1) The Japanese Government declare that they will take the necessary steps in conformity with Law No. 6, 1924, as amended by Law No. 6, 1928, and the Ordinance relating thereto, upon condition of reciprocity, to exempt from income tax and business profits tax chargeable in Japan all incomes and net profits which accrue from the business of shipping carried on by means of ships whose port of registry is in the Dominion of Canada, by an individual, whether Canadian or other who is resident in the Dominion of Canada but not in Japan, or by a corporate body, whether Canadian or other, whose principal office or centre of actual control and management is in the Dominion of Canada but not in Japan. The Japanese Government further declare that a similar exemption will also be accorded to all incomes and net profits which arise from the business of shipping carried on by an individual or a corporate body, Canadian or other, resident in the Dominion of Canada but not in Japan by means of ships whose port of registry is in a third country, provided the said third country grants reciprocal exemption from income tax on all incomes and net profits accruing from the business of shipping carried on by means of ships whose port of registry is in Japan. It is understood that the aforesaid exemption shall be applied to such incomes and net profits, prescribed in the foregoing provisions, as have accrued or will accrue on and after the 12th day of the month of May, 1928.

(2) It is understood that the terms "Japan" and "the Dominion of Canada" include all regions under the rule of the respective countries.

(3) It is understood that the term "the business of shipping" as used in the foregoing paragraphs, means the business carried on by an owner of a ship or ships, and for the purpose of this definition the term "owner" includes any charterer.

(4) It is understood that if and so soon as such exemption as is prescribed under head (1) ceases to be practicable in Japan because of any revision or repeal of the Laws and Ordinances concerned, the said exemption shall immediately cease to have effect.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

YOSHIO IWATE,
Chargé d'Affaires of Japan.

The Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, C.M.G.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

*From the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Japanese
Chargé d'Affaires at Ottawa*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, September 21, 1929.

SIR,—

Acknowledging the receipt of your note dated 21st September, 1929, regarding the reciprocal exemption, as between the Dominion of Canada and Japan, from income tax on profits accruing from the operation of ships, I have the honour to inform you as follows:

(1) The Canadian Government declare that they will take the necessary steps in conformity with Section 4 (*m*), of the Canadian Income War Tax Act, 1917, as amended by the Statute 18 and 19 George V, c. 12, and the Regulations relating thereto, upon condition of reciprocity, to exempt from income tax chargeable in the Dominion of Canada all incomes which accrue from the business of shipping carried on by means of ships whose port of registry is in Japan, by an individual, whether Japanese or other, who is resident in Japan but not in the Dominion of Canada, or by a corporate body, whether Japanese or other, whose principal office or centre of actual control and management is in Japan but not in the Dominion of Canada. The Canadian Government further declare that a similar exemption will also be accorded to all incomes and net profits which arise from the business of shipping carried on by an individual or a corporate body, Japanese or other, resident in Japan but not in the Dominion of Canada by means of ships whose port of registry is in a third country, provided the said third country grants reciprocal exemption from income tax on all incomes and net profits accruing from the business of shipping carried on by means of ships whose port of registry is in the Dominion of Canada. It is understood that the aforesaid exemption shall be applied to such incomes, prescribed in the foregoing provisions, as have accrued or will accrue on and after the 12th day of the month of May, 1928.

(2) It is understood that the terms "the Dominion of Canada" and "Japan" include all regions under the rule of the respective countries.

(3) It is understood that the term "the business of shipping" as used in the foregoing paragraphs, means the business carried on by an owner of a ship or ships, and for the purpose of this definition the term "Owner" includes any charterer.

(4) It is understood that if and so soon as such exemption as is prescribed under head (1) ceases to be practicable in the Dominion of Canada because of any revision or repeal of the Laws and Regulations concerned, the said exemption shall immediately cease to have effect.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

O. D. SKELTON,

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Mr. Yoshio Iwate,
Chargé d'Affaires, Japanese Legation,
Ottawa.

Dr. Doc.
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DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 11

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 23, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE NETHERLANDS

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

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OF EARNINGS

DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

From the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Consul-General of the Netherlands for Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS.

OTTAWA, Sept. 23, 1929.

SIR,—It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Canadian Government agrees to the following undertaking:

1. In respect of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act 1917, revised Statutes of Canada 1927, Chapter 97 as amended, the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in the Netherlands shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of the Netherlands the Netherland Government undertakes that in accordance with the laws of the Netherlands relating to income tax (Wet op de inkomstenbelasting van 19 December, 1914, Staatsblad No. 563; wet op de verdedigingsbelasting II van 28 December, 1926, Staatsblad No. 430) the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada, shall in like manner be exempt from taxation and that in accordance with the laws of the Netherlands relating to dividend and tantième tax (Wet op de dividend-en tantièmebelasting van 11 Januari 1918, Staatsblad No. 4) the profits from the operation of ships owned or operated by corporations resident in Canada, shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods effected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

O. D. SKELTON,
For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Consul-General of the Netherlands,
p.t. Ottawa.

*From the Consul-General of the Netherlands for Canada to the Secretary of
State for External Affairs of Canada*

OTTAWA, 23 September, 1929.

No. 3206.

Mynheer de Secretaris van Staat,

Vermits het de wensch onzer Regeeringen is, cene overeenkomst te sluiten tot wederzydsche vrystelling van belastingen naar de inkomsten in zekere gevallen, waarby winsten voortvloeien uit het scheepvaartbedryf, heb ik de eer, U mede te deelen, dat de Regeering van Hare Majesteit de Koningin der Nederlanden zich vereenigt met de volgende overeenkomst:

1. Net betrekking tot Nederland verklaart de Nederlandsche Regeering: dat overeenkomstig de wetten van Nederland betreffende de belastingen naar het inkomen (Wet op de inkomstenbelasting van 19 December 1914, Staatsblad No. 563, wet op de verdediginsbelasting II van 28 December 1926, Staatsblad No. 430) de inkomsten verkregen met de exploitatie van schepen die het eigendom zyn of gebezigd worden door personen of lichamen, wonende of gevestigd in Canada, zullen zyn vrygesteld van belasting, en dat overeenkomstig de wet van Nederland betreffende de dividend-en tantiëmbelasting (Wet op de dividend- en tantiëmbelasting van 11 Januari 1918, Staatsblad No. 4) de voordeelen verkregen met de exploitatie van schepen die het eigendom zyn van of gebezigd worden door lichamen gevestigd in Canada, op gelyke wyze zullen zyn vrygesteld van belasting.

2. Met betrekking tot de Dominion Canada verklaart de Canadeesche Regeering, dat overeenkomstig de bepalingen van de wet op de inkomstenbelasting 1917 (oorlogsbelasting) Hoofdstuk 97 van de Canadeesche wetten 1927 zooals deze gewyzigd is, de inkomsten verkregen met de exploitatie van schepen die het eigendom zyn van of gebezigd worden door personen of lichamen wonende of gevestigd in Nederland niet aan belasting zullen worden onderworpen.

3. Het is wel te verstaan, dat de uitdrukking "exploitatie van schepen" beteekent het bedryf uitgeoefend door een eigenaar van schepen en dat by de toepassing van deze omschryving, de uitdrukking "eigenaar" iederen bevrachter omvat.

4. Er is overeengekomen, dat de vrystelling van belasting van de inkomsten, verkregen met de exploitatie van de vorenbedoelde schepen, geacht wordt te werken met betrekking tot de inkomsten van belastingjaren, eindigende in het jaar 1929 en in ieder jaar daarna, tenzy zy herroepen is door een der partyen die daarvan aan de andere zal moeten kennisgeven een jaar voor den aanvang van het betreffend belastingjaar of tenzy zy op andere wyze is herroepen door de intrekking van de wetten op de belastingen naar de inkomsten in een van beide landen.

5. Verder is overeengekomen, dat belastingen, die door personen of lichamen, wonende of gevestigd op het gebied van de andere party betaald zyn meer dan een jaar vóór de dagteekening van deze overeenkomst niet zullen worden terugbetaald.

Ik heb de eer te zyn, Mynheer de Secretaris van Staat,

de Consul Generaal der Nederlanden,

J. A. SCHURMAN.

Den Heere Secretaris van Staat
voor Buitenlandsche Zaken,
Ottawa.

(Translation)

OTTAWA, 23rd September, 1929.

No. 3206.

MR. SECRETARY OF STATE:

Inasmuch as it is the desire of our Governments to conclude an agreement for the mutual exemption of taxes on the revenue in some cases where profits accrue from the shipping business, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Her Majesty, the Queen of the Netherlands, concurs in the following agreement:—

1. With respect to the Netherlands the Netherlands Government declares: that in accordance with the provisions of the Acts of the Netherlands governing the income (Act governing the income tax of the 19th of December, 1914, *Official Gazette*, No. 563, Act governing the defence tax II of the 28th of December, 1926, *Official Gazette* No. 430), the revenue accruing from the exploitation of vessels the property of, or used by persons or bodies, residing, or domiciled in Canada, shall be exempt from taxes,

and that in accordance with the Netherlands Act governing the tax on dividends and percentages (Act governing the tax on dividends and percentages of the 11th of January, 1918, *Official Gazette* No. 4) the profits accruing from the exploitation of vessels, the property of or used by bodies domiciled in Canada, likewise shall be exempt from duty.

2. With respect to the Dominion of Canada, the Dominion Government declares that in accordance with the provisions of the Act governing the income tax of the year 1917 (war tax) Chapter 97 of the Canadian Acts of the year 1927 as amended, the revenue accruing from the exploitation of vessels, the property of, or used by persons or bodies residing, or domiciled in the Netherlands, shall be exempt from taxes.

3. It must be understood that by the expression "exploitation of vessels" is meant the business carried on by an owner of vessels and that in the application of this interpretation, the expression "owner" includes every freighter.

4. It has been agreed that the exemption from the tax on revenue accruing from the exploitation of the aforementioned vessels shall be considered to apply to the revenues of fiscal years ending with the year 1929, and of every subsequent year unless it is revoked by one of the parties who is required to give notice thereof to the other one year prior to the commencement of the respective fiscal year, or unless it is revoked in another manner by the repeal of the Acts governing the taxes on the revenues in either of the two countries.

5. It has further been agreed that taxes, paid by persons, or bodies residing or domiciled in the territory of the other party, more than a year prior to the date of the present agreement, will not be repaid.

Your obedient servant,

J. A. SCHUURMAN,
Consul General for the Netherlands.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 12

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(September 30, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND GREECE

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

*From the High Commissioner for Canada, London, to the Greek Minister,
London*

LONDON, 30th September, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada agrees to the following undertaking:

1. In respect of the Dominion of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Greece shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Greece the Greek Government undertakes that in accordance with the Greek law the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

PETER LARKIN,
High Commissioner for Canada in London.

His Excellency
MONSIEUR D. CACLAMANOS,
Greek Legation,
51, Upper Brook Street, W.1.

*From the Greek Minister, London, to The High Commissioner for Canada,
London*

LÉGATION DE GRECE, 51, UPPER BROOK STREET, W.1

LONDON, 30th September, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Greece agrees to the following undertaking:—

1. In respect of Greece the Greek Government undertakes that in accordance with the Greek law the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of the Dominion of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Greece shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income of fiscal periods ending in the year 1929 and each year thereafter until rescinded by either party giving to the other notice of one year in advance of the fiscal periods affected, or until otherwise rescinded by the repeal of the income tax laws of either country.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

D. CACLAMANOS,
Greek Minister in London.

His Excellency
PETER LARKIN,
High Commissioner for Canada,
The Canadian Building,
Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 13

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(August 29, and October 22, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

regarding

THE ADMISSION OF CIVIL AIRCRAFT,
THE ISSUANCE OF PILOTS' LICENCES AND THE
ACCEPTANCE OF CERTIFICATES OF AIRWORTHINESS
FOR AIRCRAFT IMPORTED AS MERCHANDISE



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

*From the United States Secretary of State, to the Canadian Chargé d'Affaires,
Washington, D.C.*

August 29, 1929.

SIR,

The Department refers to the negotiations which have been conducted between this Department and your Legation for the conclusion of a reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licences, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise.

It is my understanding that it has been agreed in the course of these negotiations that this arrangement shall be as follows:

(1) All state aircraft other than military, naval, customs and police aircraft, shall be treated as civil aircraft and as such shall be subject to the requirements hereinafter provided for civil aircraft.

(2) Subject to the conditions and limitations hereinafter contained and set forth, Canadian civil aircraft shall be permitted to operate in the United States and, in like manner, civil aircraft of the United States shall be permitted to operate in the Dominion of Canada.

(3) Canadian aircraft, before entering the United States, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the Canadian Department of National Defence and must bear the registration markings allotted to it by that Department. Aircraft of the United States, before entering Canada, must be registered and passed as airworthy by the United States Department of Commerce, and must bear the registration markings allotted to it by that Department, preceded by the letter "N," placed on it in accordance with the Air Commerce Regulations of the Department of Commerce.

(4) Canadian aircraft making flights into the United States must carry aircraft, engine and journey logbooks, and the certificates of registration and airworthiness, issued by the Canadian Department of National Defence. The pilots shall bear licences issued by said Department of National Defence. Like requirements shall be applicable in Canada with respect to aircraft of the United States and American pilots making flights into Canada. The certificates and licences in the latter case shall be those issued by the United States Department of Commerce; provided, however, that pilots who are nationals of the one country shall be licensed by the other country under the following conditions:—

(a) The Department of National Defence of the Dominion of Canada will issue pilots' licences to American nationals upon a showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that Department covering the licensing of pilots; and the United States Department of Commerce will issue pilots' licences to Canadian nationals upon a showing that they are qualified under the regulations of that Department covering the licensing of pilots.

(b) Pilots' licences issued by the United States Department of Commerce to Canadian nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licences issued to American nationals, and pilots' licences issued by the Department of National Defence of the Dominion of Canada to American nationals shall entitle them to the same privileges as are granted by pilots' licences issued to Canadian nationals.

(c) Pilots' licences granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord them the right to register aircraft in such other country.

(d) Pilots' licences granted to nationals of the one country by the other country shall not be construed to accord to them the right to operate aircraft in air commerce unless the aircraft is registered in such other country in accordance with its registration requirements except as provided for in Paragraphs (a) and (b) of Clause 6, with respect to discharging and taking on through passengers and/or cargo.

(5) No Canadian aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed shall be permitted to operate in the United States, nor shall any photographs be taken from Canadian aircraft while operating in or over United States territory, except in cases where the entrance of such aircraft or the taking of photographs is specifically authorized by the Department of Commerce of the United States. Like restrictions shall be applicable to aircraft of the United States desiring to operate in or over Canadian territory, and in such cases the entrance of aircraft in which photographic apparatus has been installed, and the taking of photographs shall not be permissible without the specific authorization of the Department of National Defence of Canada.

(6) (a) If the Canadian aircraft and pilot are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in the Dominion of Canada, they may do so between Canada and the United States, but not between points in the United States, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine and immigration requirements, such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge through passengers and/or cargo destined to the United States at one airport in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in the United States, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on passengers and/or cargo destined to Canada at different airports in the United States on the return trip to Canada.

(b) If the United States aircraft and pilot are licensed to carry passengers and/or cargo in the United States, they may do so between the United States and Canada, but not between points in Canada, except that subject to compliance with customs, quarantine and immigration requirements such aircraft shall be permitted to discharge through passengers and/or cargo destined to Canada at one airport in Canada, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, and to proceed with the remaining passengers and/or cargo to any other airports in Canada, according landing facilities to foreign aircraft, for the purpose of discharging the remaining passengers and/or cargo; and they shall in like manner be permitted to take on passengers and/or cargo destined to the United States at different airports in Canada on the return trip to the United States.

(7) The right accorded to Canadian pilots and aircraft to make flights over United States territory under the conditions provided for in the present arrangement shall be accorded, subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in the United States governing the operation of civil aircraft. The right accorded to American pilots and aircraft of the United States to make flights over Canadian territory, under the conditions herein provided for, shall be accorded, subject to compliance with the laws, rules and regulations in effect in Canada governing the operation of civil aircraft.

(8) Certificates of airworthiness for export issued in connection with aircraft built in Canada imported into the United States from Canada as merchandise will be accepted by the Department of Commerce of the United States if issued by the Department of National Defence of the Dominion of Canada in accordance with its requirements as to airworthiness. Certificates of airworthiness for export issued in connection with aircraft built in the United States imported into Canada from the United States as merchandise will, in like manner, be accepted by the Department of National Defence of Canada, if issued by the Department of Commerce of the United States in accordance with the requirements as to airworthiness.

(9) It shall be understood that this arrangement shall be subject to termination by either Government on sixty days' notice given to the other Government, by a further arrangement between the two Governments dealing with the same subject, or by the enactment of legislation in either country inconsistent therewith.

I shall be glad to have you inform me whether it is the understanding of your Government that the arrangement agreed upon is as herein set forth. If so, the arrangement will be considered to be operative from the date of the receipt of your note so advising me.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

H. L. STIMSON.

Mr. HUME WRONG,

Chargé d'Affaires ad interim of
the Dominion of Canada.

From the Canadian Minister to the United States, Washington, to the Secretary of State of the United States

No. 207.

October 22nd, 1929.

SIR,

I have the honour to refer to your note of August 29th, 1929, concerning the proposed reciprocal arrangement between the United States and Canada for the admission of civil aircraft, the issuance of pilots' licences, and the acceptance of certificates of airworthiness for aircraft imported as merchandise. I have been instructed to inform you that His Majesty's Government in Canada concur in the terms of the agreement as set forth in your note, and will, therefore, consider it to be operative from this date.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

VINCENT MASSEY.

The Hon. HENRY L. STIMSON,

Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D.C.

Notes

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 14

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(October 10 and 23, 1929)

recording an Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA

concerning

QUARANTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS

entering

PUGET SOUND AND WATERS ADJACENT THERETO

OR

THE GREAT LAKES VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 14

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(October 10 and 23, 1929)

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CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES
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QUARANTINE INSPECTION OF VESSELS

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or

THE GREAT LAKES VIA THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

*From the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to the United States
Minister to Canada*

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

No. 132.

OTTAWA, 10th October, 1929.

SIR,

With reference to your note No. 480 of the 30th September, intimating that the Public Health authorities of your Government were agreeable to an exchange of notes for the purpose of establishing an arrangement between our Governments to provide for the acceptance by each Government of the quarantine inspection of the other in respect of vessels from foreign ports entering Puget Sound and adjacent waters or the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River, in the terms suggested in my note No. 45 of the 2nd May last, I have the honour to state that His Majesty's Government in Canada is prepared, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 56 and 57 of the International Sanitary Convention signed at Paris the 21st June, 1926, to agree with the Government of the United States of America that vessels from foreign ports destined for both Canadian and United States ports located on the Straits of Juan de Fuca, Haro, Rosario, Georgia, Puget Sound, or their tributaries or connected waters, or so destined to ports on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River shall undergo quarantine inspection by the quarantine officers of that Government having jurisdiction over the primary port of arrival, and when cleared from quarantine in accordance with the provisions of the said International Sanitary Convention shall receive free pratique, the document granting such pratique to be issued in duplicate, that the original shall be presented upon entry at the primary port of arrival, and that the duplicate shall be presented to the proper quarantine officers upon secondary arrival and entry at the first port under the jurisdiction of the other Government, and shall be accepted by that Government without the formality of quarantine re-inspection, provided that cases of quarantinable disease have not been prevalent in the ports visited and have not occurred on board the vessel since the granting of the original pratique, and provided further that the observance of the provisions of Article 28 of the said Convention shall not be modified by such agreement.

It will be understood that on the receipt of a note from you expressing your Government's concurrence in this agreement, it shall become effective and the necessary administrative steps in connection with its operation shall be taken.

Accept, Sir, the renewed assurances of my highest consideration.

W. H. WALKER.

for Secretary of State for External Affairs.

The Honourable WILLIAM PHILLIPS,
Minister of the United States of America,
United States Legation,
OTTAWA.

*From the United States Minister to Canada to the Secretary of State for
External Affairs, Canada*

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

OTTAWA, CANADA, October 23, 1929.

No. 302.

SIR,

I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your note No. 132 of October 10th, last, in regard to the proposed establishment of an arrangement between our Governments to provide for the acceptance by each Government of the quarantine inspection of the other in respect of vessels from foreign ports entering Puget Sound and adjacent waters or the Great Lakes via the St. Lawrence River.

It gives me pleasure to inform you that my Government accepts the terms of the agreement as set forth in your note No. 132 of October 10, 1929.

I avail myself of the occasion to renew to you, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS.

The Right Honourable

WILLIAM LYON MACKENZIE KING, C.M.G., LL.B., LL.D.,
Secretary of State for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

Gov. Doc.
Can.
Misc.
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Treaties

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 15



UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

Signed at London

28th June, 1929

Ratified 6th November, 1929



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

Price, 25 cents

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TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 15

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Signed at London

28th June, 1929

Ratified 6th November, 1929



OTTAWA

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1931

UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

(Translation)

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UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION
UNIVERSAL POSTAL CONVENTION

CONCLUDED BETWEEN

AFGHANISTAN, THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA, ALBANIA, GERMANY, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, THE WHOLE OF THE ISLAND POSSESSIONS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA OTHER THAN THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS, ARGENTINE REPUBLIC, THE COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA, AUSTRIA, BELGIUM, THE COLONY OF THE BELGIAN CONGO, BOLIVIA, BRAZIL, BULGARIA, CANADA, CHILE, CHINA, REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA, REPUBLIC OF COSTA RICA, REPUBLIC OF CUBA, DENMARK, THE FREE CITY OF DANZIG, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC, EGYPT, ECUADOR, SPAIN, THE WHOLE OF THE SPANISH COLONIES, ESTONIA, ETHIOPIA, FINLAND, FRANCE, ALGERIA, THE FRENCH COLONIES AND PROTECTORATES OF INDO-CHINA, THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER FRENCH COLONIES, THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND, GREECE, GUATEMALA, REPUBLIC OF HAITI, THE KINGDOM OF HEJAZ AND NEJD AND DEPENDENCIES, REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS, HUNGARY, BRITISH INDIA, IRAQ, THE IRISH FREE STATE, ICELAND, ITALY, THE WHOLE OF THE ITALIAN COLONIES, JAPAN, CHOSEN (KOREA), THE WHOLE OF THE OTHER JAPANESE DEPENDENCIES, LATVIA, REPUBLIC OF LIBERIA, LITHUANIA, LUXEMBURG, MOROCCO (EXCEPT THE SPANISH ZONE), MOROCCO (SPANISH ZONE), MEXICO, NICARAGUA, NORWAY, NEW ZEALAND, REPUBLIC OF PANAMA, PARAGUAY, NETHERLANDS, DUTCH EAST INDIES, DUTCH COLONIES IN AMERICA, PERU, PERSIA, POLAND, PORTUGAL, PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN AFRICA, PORTUGUESE COLONIES IN ASIA AND OCEANIA, ROUMANIA, REPUBLIC OF SAN MARINO, THE REPUBLIC OF SALVADOR, TERRITORY OF THE SARRE, KINGDOM OF THE SERBS, CROATS AND SLOVENES, SIAM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, TUNIS, TURKEY, THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS, URUGUAY, THE STATE OF THE CITY OF THE VATICAN, AND UNITED STATES OF VENEZUELA.

The undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries, being assembled in Congress at London, by virtue of Article 12 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at Stockholm on the 28th of August, 1924, have, by mutual consent and subject to ratification, revised the said Convention to read as follows:—

PART I

Universal Postal Union

CHAPTER I

Organization and Extent of the Union

ARTICLE 1

Constitution of the Union

The countries between which the present Convention is concluded form, under the title of the Universal Postal Union, a single postal territory for the reciprocal exchange of correspondence. It is also the object of the Postal Union to secure the organization and improvement of the various international postal services.

ARTICLE 2

New Adhesions. Procedure

Any country is allowed at any time to adhere to the Convention.

A request for adhesion must be notified diplomatically to the Government of the Swiss Confederation, and by the latter to the Governments of all the countries of the Union.

ARTICLE 3

Convention and Agreements of the Union

The letter post is governed by the provisions of the Convention.

Other services, such as those relating to insured letters and boxes, postal parcels, money orders, transfers to and from postal cheque accounts, collection of bills, drafts, etc., and subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, form the subject of Agreements between countries of the Union.

These Agreements are binding only upon the countries which have adhered to them.

Adhesion to one or more of these Agreements is subject to the provisions of the foregoing Article.

ARTICLE 4

Detailed Regulations

The Administrations of the Union draw up, by mutual agreement, in the form of Detailed Regulations, the detailed rules necessary for the carrying out of the Convention and the Agreements.

ARTICLE 5

Special Treaties and Agreements. Restricted Unions

1. Countries of the Union have the right to maintain and to conclude treaties, as well as to maintain and to establish restricted Unions, with a view to the reduction of postage rates or to any other improvement of postal relations.

2. Moreover, Administrations are authorized to make with one another any necessary agreements on the subject of questions which do not concern the Union generally, provided that conditions less favourable than those laid down by the Acts of the Union are not introduced. In the letter post, for example, they may conclude mutual arrangements for the adoption of lower rates of postage within a zone on either side of their frontiers.

ARTICLE 6

Internal Laws

The provisions of the Convention and of the Agreements of the Union do not override the legislation of any country as regards anything which is not expressly covered by these Acts.

ARTICLE 7

Exceptional Relations

Administrations which provide a service with certain territories not included in the Union will be required to be the intermediaries of the other Administrations. The provisions of the Convention and its Detailed Regulations apply to these exceptional relations.

ARTICLE 8

Colonies, Protectorates, &c.

The following are considered as forming a single country or Administration of the Union as the case may be, within the meaning of the Convention or of the Agreements so far as concerns, in particular, their right to vote at a Congress or Conference, and in the interval between meetings, as well as their contribution to the expenses of the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union:—

1. The whole of the island possessions of the United States of America, except the Philippine Islands, and comprising Hawaii, Porto-Rico, Guam, and the Virgin Islands of the United States of America;
2. The Philippine Islands;
3. The Colony of the Belgian Congo;
4. The whole of the Spanish Colonies;
5. Algeria;
6. The French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China;
7. The whole of the other French Colonies;
8. The whole of the Italian Colonies;
9. Chosen (Korea);
10. The whole of the other Japanese Dependencies;
11. The Dutch East Indies;
12. The Dutch Colonies in America;
13. The Portuguese Colonies in Africa;
14. The Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania.

ARTICLE 9

Extent of the Union

1. The following are considered as belonging to the Universal Postal Union:
 - (a) Post offices established by Union countries in countries outside the Union;
 - (b) The Principality of Lichtenstein, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of Switzerland;

- (c) The Faröe Islands and Greenland, as forming part of Denmark;
- (d) The Spanish possessions on the North Coast of Africa, as forming part of Spain;
- (e) The Valleys of Andorra, as served by the Postal Administrations of Spain and France;
- (f) The Principality of Monaco, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of France;
- (g) Walvisch Bay, as forming part of the Union of South Africa; Basutoland, as subordinate to the Postal Administration of the Union of South Africa.

ARTICLE 10

Arbitration

1. In case of disagreement between two or more members of the Union as to the interpretation of the Convention and the Agreements, or as to the responsibility imposed on an Administration by the application of these Acts, the question in dispute is decided by arbitration. To that end, each of the Administrations concerned chooses another member of the Union not directly interested in the matter.

If one of the Offices in disagreement does not take any action on a proposal for arbitration within a period of six months, or of nine months in the case of distant countries, the International Bureau, on a request to that effect, may call on the defaulting Administration to appoint an arbitrator, or may appoint one officially.

2. The decision of the arbitrators is given on an absolute majority of votes.

3. In case of an equality of votes, the arbitrators choose, with the view of settling the difference, another Administration with no interest in the question in dispute.

Failing an agreement in the choice, this Administration is appointed by the International Bureau from among the members of the Union not proposed by the arbitrators.

4. The arbitrators may not be appointed from among Administrations which do not participate in the Agreement concerning which the dispute has arisen.

ARTICLE 11

Withdrawal from the Union. Cessation of Participation in the Agreements

Each contracting party is free to withdraw from the Union or to cease to participate in the Agreements by notice given one year in advance by its Government to the Government of the Swiss Confederation.

CHAPTER II

Congresses. Conferences. Committees

ARTICLE 12

Congresses

1. Delegates of the countries of the Union meet in Congress not later than five years after the date of the entry into force of the Acts of the preceding Congress with the view of revising or of completing them as necessary.

Each country is represented at the Congress by one or several plenipotentiary delegates furnished by their Government with the necessary powers. It may, if it so desires, be represented by the delegation of another country. But it is understood that one delegation can undertake the representation of two countries only, including the country it primarily represents.

In the deliberations each country has one vote only.

2. Each Congress settles the place of meeting of the next Congress. The Government of the country in which it is to take place is responsible, in consultation with the International Bureau, for convening the Congress, and also for notifying to all the Governments of the countries of the Union the decisions taken by the Congress.

ARTICLE 13

Ratifications. Entry into Force and Duration of the Acts of Congresses

The Acts of Congresses shall be ratified as soon as possible and the ratifications shall be communicated to the Government of the country in which the Congress was held, and by that Government to the Governments of the contracting countries.

If one or more of the contracting parties do not ratify one or other of the Acts signed by them, these Acts are not less binding on the States which have ratified them.

These Acts come into force simultaneously and have the same duration.

From the date fixed for the entry into force of the Acts adopted by a Congress, all the Acts of the preceding Congress are repealed.

ARTICLE 14

Extraordinary Congresses

When a request to that effect is made or approved by at least two-thirds of the contracting countries, an extraordinary Congress is held, after arrangement with the International Bureau.

The regulations laid down by Articles 12 and 13 apply equally to the delegations, to the deliberations and to the Acts of Extraordinary Congresses.

ARTICLE 15

Standing Orders of Congresses

Each Congress draws up the standing orders for its work and deliberations.

ARTICLE 16

Conferences

Conferences for the consideration of purely administrative questions may be held at the request of at least two-thirds of the Administrations of the Union. They are convened after arrangement with the International Bureau. Conferences draw up their own standing orders.

ARTICLE 17

Committees

Committees charged by a Congress or a Conference with the examination of one or more particular questions are convened by the International Bureau after arrangement with the Administration of the country where these Committees are to sit.

CHAPTER III

Proposals Made Between Meetings

ARTICLE 18

Introduction of Proposals

In the interval between meetings, any Administration has the right to address to the other Administrations, through the medium of the International Bureau, proposals concerning the Convention, its Detailed Regulations, and the Final Protocols of both.

The same right is accorded to the Administrations of the countries participating in the Agreements so far as these Agreements, their Detailed Regulations and the Final Protocols are concerned.

In order to be considered, every proposal introduced by an Administration in the interval between meetings must be supported by at least two other Administrations. A proposal lapses when the International Bureau does not receive, at the same time as the proposal, the necessary number of declarations of support.

ARTICLE 19

Examination of Proposals

Every proposal is subject to the following procedure:

A period of six months is allowed to Administrations to examine the proposal and to communicate their observations, if any, to the International Bureau. Amendments are not admitted. The answers are collected by the International Bureau, and communicated to the Administrations, with an invitation to declare themselves for or against. Administrations which have not notified their vote within a period of six months are considered as abstaining. The periods quoted above are calculated from the date of the circulars from the International Bureau.

If the proposal concerns an Agreement, its Detailed Regulations or the Final Protocol of either, only the Administrations which have adhered to that Agreement may take part in the procedure indicated above.

ARTICLE 20

Conditions of Approval

1. In order to become binding, the proposals must obtain

- (a) a unanimous vote if they involve the addition of new provisions or the modification of the provisions of Parts I and II, or of Articles 32 to 36, 52 to 57, 59 to 61, 63 to 66, 68 to 81 of the Convention, of any of the articles of its Final Protocol or of Articles 1, 5, 16, 60, 72 and 93 of its Detailed Regulations or of any of the articles of their Final Protocol;
- (b) a two-thirds vote if they involve a modification of the provisions other than those mentioned in the preceding paragraph;
- (c) a simple majority if they affect the interpretation of the provisions of the Convention, of its Detailed Regulations, or of the Final Protocol of either, except in the case of disagreement to be submitted to arbitration as provided for by Article 10.

2. The conditions to be fulfilled for the approval of proposals concerning the Agreements are fixed by the Agreements themselves.

ARTICLE 21

Notification of Decisions

Additions to and modifications of the Convention, the Agreements and the Final Protocols of these Acts are sanctioned by a diplomatic declaration, which the Government of the Swiss Confederation undertakes to prepare and forward at the request of the International Bureau to the Governments of the contracting countries.

Additions to and modifications of the Detailed Regulations and their Final Protocols are drawn up and notified to the Administrations by the International Bureau. The same applies to the interpretations referred to under (c) in the preceding Article.

ARTICLE 22

Execution of Decisions

No addition or modification adopted comes into force until at least three months after its notification.

CHAPTER IV

International Bureau

ARTICLE 23

General Functions

1. A central Office, situated at Berne, knows as the International Bureau of the Universal Postal Union, and placed under the supervision of the Swiss Postal Administration, serves as a medium of liaison, information and consultation for the countries of the Union.

This Office is entrusted especially with the duty of collecting, collating, publishing and distributing information of every kind which concerns the international postal service; of giving, at the request of the parties concerned, an opinion upon questions in dispute; of making known proposals for modifying the Acts of the Congress; of notifying alterations adopted, and, in general, of taking up such enquiries and work in connection with editing and arranging material as the Convention, the Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations shall assign to it, or as may be entrusted to it in the interest of the Union.

2. It acts as clearing-house for the settlement of accounts of every description relative to the international postal service between the Administrations which claim its assistance.

ARTICLE 24

Expenses of the International Bureau

1. Each Congress fixes the maximum figure for the ordinary annual expenditure of the International Bureau.

These expenses, as well as the special expenditure occasioned by the meetings of a Congress, Conference, or Committee, and the costs which may arise out of special work entrusted to the International Bureau, are borne in common by all the countries of the Union.

2. To this end, the latter are divided into seven classes, each contributing to the payment of the expenses in the following proportion:—

1st class	25 units	5th class	5 units
2nd "	20 "	6th "	3 "
3rd "	15 "	7th "	1 unit
4th "	10 "		

3. In the case of a new adhesion, the Government of the Swiss Confederation settles, by agreement with the Government of the country concerned, the class in which the country is to be placed for the apportionment of the expenses of the International Bureau.

PART II

General Regulations

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 25

Freedom of Transit

1. Freedom of transit is guaranteed throughout the entire territory of the Union.

2. Freedom of transit for postal parcels is limited to the territory of the countries taking part in this service.

Insured articles may be forwarded in closed mails through the territory of countries which do not undertake the insured letter and box service or by the sea services in respect of which responsibility for insured articles is not accepted by

the countries concerned, but the responsibility of these countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

The transit of small packets through the territory of countries which do not accept those articles is optional.

ARTICLE 26

Prohibition of Unauthorized Charges

It is forbidden to impose any postal charge whatever except those prescribed by the Convention and the Agreements.

ARTICLE 27

Temporary Suspension of Service

When an Administration finds itself obliged, owing to exceptional circumstances, temporarily to suspend its services, either wholly or in part, it must at once notify the fact, if necessary by telegraph, to the Administration or Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 28

Monetary Standard

The franc regarded as the monetary unit in the provisions of the Convention and the Agreements is the gold franc of 100 centimes of a weight of 10/31 of a gramme and of a fineness of 0.900.

ARTICLE 29

Equivalents

In each country of the Union, postage rates are fixed at the closest possible equivalent of the value of the franc in the actual currency of the country.

ARTICLE 30

Forms. Language

1. The forms used by the Administrations in their mutual relations must be drawn up in French, with or without an interlinear translation in another language, unless the Administrations concerned arrange otherwise by direct agreement.

2. The forms used by the public which are not printed in French must include an interlinear translation in that language.

3. So far as the forms referred to in §§1 and 2 are concerned, the wording, colours, and, as far as possible, the dimensions must be those prescribed by the Detailed Regulations of the Convention and of the Agreements.

4. Administrations may by common consent decide upon the language to be used in official correspondence in their reciprocal relations.

ARTICLE 31

Identity Cards

1. Each Administration may issue, to persons who apply for them, identity cards to serve as evidence of identity for all kinds of post office business in the countries which have not notified their refusal to admit them.

2. The Administration which issues an identity card is authorized to make, on this account, a charge which may not exceed 1 franc.

3. Administrations are relieved from all responsibility when it is established that a postal packet was delivered or a money order was paid on presentation of a valid identity card.

Administrations are not responsible for the consequences of the loss, abstraction or fraudulent use of a valid identity card.

4. The identity card is valid for three years from the date of issue.

PART III

Provisions Regarding Correspondence

CHAPTER I

General Provisions

ARTICLE 32

Definition of Correspondence

The term correspondence covers letters, postcards, both single and reply-paid, commercial papers, printed papers of every kind, including articles printed in relief for the use of the blind, samples of merchandise and small packets.

The small packet service is limited to those countries which agree to maintain it in their reciprocal relations or in one direction only.

ARTICLE 33. (See Protocol II and IV.)

Rates of Postage and General Conditions

1. The prepaid rates of postage for the conveyance of correspondence throughout the entire extent of the Union, including delivery at the residence of the addressees in the countries where a delivery is or shall be organized, as well as the limits of weight and dimensions, are fixed as indicated in the following table:—

Articles 1	Units of weight 2	Rates 3	Limits	
			of weight 4	of size 5
Letters....	gr. 20	c. 25	2 kilos.....	45 cm. in each direction. In roll form:
{ first unit of weight... }		15		75 cm. in length, and 10 cm. in diameter.
{ each succeeding unit }				
Post cards { Single.....		15		maximum— 15 cm. in length. 10.5 cm. in breadth.
{ Reply-paid.....		30		minimum— 10 cm. in length. 7 cm. in breadth.
Commercial papers.....	50	5	2 kilos.....	45 cm. in each direction. In roll form:
Minimum charge.....		25		75 cm. in length, and 10 cm. in diameter.
Printed papers.....	50	5	2 kilos.....	Printed papers sent unenclosed in the form of cards, whether folded or not, are subject to the same minimum dimensions as post cards.
			(3 kilos for volumes sent singly)	
Blind literature.....	1,000	5	5 kilos.....	
Samples of merchandise.....	50	5	500 gr.....	45 cm. in length. 20 cm. in breadth. 10 cm. in depth.
Minimum charge.....		10		
Small packets.....	50	15	1 kilo.....	In roll form:
Minimum charge.....		50		45 cm. in length and 15 cm. in diameter.

As an exception to paragraph 1 above, Administrations may collect, for the delivery of small packets to the addressees, a special delivery fee which must not exceed 25 centimes per article.

2. The limits of weight and size fixed by § 1 of the present Article do not apply to correspondence relating to the postal service, as specified in § 1 of Article 47.

3. Each Administration has the right, in its relations with those Administrations which have so agreed, to allow a reduction of 50 per cent of the ordinary rate for printed papers or newspapers and periodicals posted directly by the publishers or their agents; but commercial printed papers such as catalogues, prospectuses, price lists, etc., however regularly they are issued, are excluded from this reduction.

Administrations may, in their relations with the same Administrations, allow a similar reduction to books including pamphlets or sheets of music, no matter who is the sender, provided they contain no publicity matter or advertisements other than that appearing on the cover or the fly leaves.

4. Letters must not contain any letter, note or document which has the character of actual and personal correspondence, addressed to persons other than the addressee or persons living with him.

5. Commercial papers, printed papers of every kind, samples of merchandise, and small packets must not contain any letter, note or document which has the character of actual and personal correspondence; they must be made up in such a manner as to admit of their being easily examined, except in the cases specified in the Detailed Regulations.

In small packets an open invoice reduced to its simplest form may be inserted, as well as a simple copy of the address of the article with mention of the sender's address.

6. The enclosure in one and the same packet of correspondence of different categories (articles grouped together) is authorized under the conditions laid down in the Detailed Regulations.

7. Packets of samples of merchandise may not contain any article having a saleable value.

8. Apart from the exceptions prescribed by the Convention and its Detailed Regulations, articles which do not fulfil the conditions laid down in the present Article and the corresponding Articles of the Detailed Regulations are not forwarded.

Articles which have been wrongly accepted may be returned to the Office of origin. But the Office of destination, if its inland regulations so allow, may deliver such articles to the addressees, in which case it must if necessary apply to them the rates of postage and surcharges prescribed for the category of correspondence to which they properly belong. Articles of which the weight exceeds the maximum limits laid down in § 1 of this Article may be taxed according to their actual weight.

ARTICLE 34

Prepayment

As a general rule all the articles mentioned in Article 32 must be fully prepaid by the sender.

Correspondence, other than letters and single post-cards, which is unpaid or insufficiently prepaid, and reply-paid post-cards of which the two halves are not fully prepaid at the time of posting, are not forwarded.

ARTICLE 35

Charge on Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Correspondence

Apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 45, §§ 3, 4 and 5 of the Detailed Regulations for certain classes of redirected articles, letters and single post-cards not prepaid or insufficiently prepaid are liable to a charge equal to double postage or double the amount of the deficiency, to be paid by the addressees; but that charge may not be less than 10 centimes.

The same treatment may be applied in similar circumstances to other articles of correspondence which have been incorrectly forwarded to the country of destination.

ARTICLE 36

Surtaxes

Over and above the rates fixed by Article 33, a surtax proportionate to the expenses incurred may be levied on every article forwarded by extraordinary services which involve special payment.

When the rate of prepayment for the single post-card comprises the surtax authorized by the preceding paragraph, the same rate is applicable to each half of the reply-paid post-card.

ARTICLE 37

Special Charges

1. Administrations are authorized to make an additional charge, in accordance with their own legislation, on articles posted after the ordinary hour of collection.

2. The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to impose a special surcharge, in accordance with its legislation, on articles addressed *poste restante*.

ARTICLE 38

Articles Liable to Customs Duty

Small packets may contain articles liable to customs duty.

The same applies to letters when the country of destination allows the importation of articles liable to customs duty in this manner.

ARTICLE 39

Customs Control

The Administration of the country of destination is authorized to submit to the Customs the correspondence mentioned in the preceding Article, and, if necessary, to open it officially.

ARTICLE 40

Customs Clearance Fee

A customs clearance fee of 50 centimes at most per article may be collected as a postal charge on articles submitted to the Customs in the country of destination.

ARTICLE 41

Customs and other Non-postal Charges

In addition to the postal fees, Administrations are authorized to collect from the addressees the customs charges and any other charges which may be due.

ARTICLE 42

Correspondence for Delivery Free of Charges

1. In the relations between those countries which have notified their agreement to that effect the senders may, by means of a previous declaration at the office of despatch, undertake to pay the whole of the postal and non-postal charges which are due to be collected on the delivery of the articles.

In this case, the senders must undertake to pay the amounts which the office of destination may claim, and, if necessary, pay a sufficient deposit.

The Administration which advances the charges on behalf of the sender is authorized to collect for this service a fee not exceeding 50 centimes per article. This fee is independent of that authorized by Article 40 above for customs clearance.

2. Any Administration is entitled to limit the service of delivery free of charges to registered articles.

ARTICLE 43

Cancellation of Customs Duty

Administrations undertake to request their Customs Administrations to cancel the customs duty on articles returned to the country of origin, destroyed owing to the complete damage of the contents or redirected to a third country.

ARTICLE 44

Express Packets

1. Correspondence is, at the request of the senders, sent out for delivery by special messenger immediately after arrival, in the countries of which the Administrations agree to undertake this service in their reciprocal relations.

2. Such correspondence, which is called "express," is subject, in addition to the ordinary postage, to a special charge amounting as a minimum to double the postage on a single-rate ordinary letter and as a maximum to one franc. This charge must be fully paid in advance by the sender.

3. When the addressee's house is situated outside the local delivery zone of the office of destination, a complementary charge not exceeding that prescribed in the inland service may be collected for express delivery.

In this case, however, express delivery is not obligatory.

4. Express packets, upon which the total amount of the charges payable in advance has not been fully prepaid, are delivered by the ordinary means, unless they have been treated as express by the office of origin. In the latter case they are taxed according to the provisions of Article 35.

ARTICLE 45

Prohibitions

1. It is forbidden to send by post

- (a) articles which, from their nature or by their packing, may expose postal officials to danger, or soil or damage correspondence;
- (b) explosive, inflammable, or dangerous substances;
- (c) living animals, except bees, leeches and silk-worms;
- (d) articles liable to Customs duty, apart from the exceptions laid down in Article 38, as well as samples sent in quantities with the intention of avoiding the payment of this duty.

This prohibition does not, however, apply to printed papers liable to Customs duty;

- (e) opium, morphine, cocaine, and other narcotics;
- (f) obscene or immoral articles;
- (g) any articles whatever of which the importation or circulation is forbidden in the country of origin or of destination.

In addition, it is forbidden to send unregistered, or to enclose in small packets even if registered, coin, bank-notes, currency notes, negotiable instruments payable to bearer, platinum, gold or silver, manufactured or not, precious stones, jewels and other valuable articles.

The transmission of postage stamps, whether obliterated or not, in open packets is forbidden.

2. Packets falling within the prohibitions mentioned above which have been wrongly admitted to the post must be treated as follows:—

- (a) The articles enumerated in § 1 above, under *a*, *d*, *e* and *g* are treated as prescribed by the inland regulations of the Administration which discovers them. Nevertheless, articles containing opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics must in no case be delivered to the addressees or returned to origin;
- (b) The articles enumerated under *b* and *f* must be destroyed on the spot by the first Administration which discovers them;
- (c) The articles enumerated under *c*, and in the two last sections of § 1, must be returned to origin, unless the Administration of the country of destination is prepared to deliver them exceptionally to the addressees.

If packets wrongly admitted to the post are neither returned to origin nor delivered to the addressee, the despatching Office must be advised exactly how the packets have been treated in order that it may take such steps as are necessary.

3. The right is, moreover, reserved to every country to refuse to convey à *découvert* over its territory articles other than letters and post-cards in regard to which the laws, ordinances, or decrees which regulate the conditions of their publication or circulation in that country have not been complied with.

These articles must be returned to the Office of origin.

ARTICLE 46

Methods of Prepayment

1. Prepayment of postage is effected either by means of postage stamps valid in the country of origin for the correspondence of private individuals, or by means of impressions of stamping machines, officially adopted and working under the immediate control of the Administration, or, in the case of printed papers, by means of printed impressions or by any other process when such a system is authorized by the inland regulations of the Administration of origin.

2. The following are considered as duly prepaid: reply post-cards bearing postage stamps, impressed or affixed, of the country of issue, articles properly prepaid for their first transmission and on which complementary postage has been paid before their redirection, as well as newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals with the words "*Abonnement-poste*" which are sent in virtue of the Agreement for subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals.

3. Correspondence posted on the high seas in the letter box on board a ship or handed to postal officials on board or to the commanders of ships may, in the absence of different arrangements between the Administrations concerned, be prepaid by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country to which the said ship belongs or by which it is maintained. If the

posting on board takes place during the stay at one of the two terminal points of the voyage or at any intermediate port of call, prepayment is valid only if it is effected by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country in the waters of which the ship happens to be.

ARTICLE 47

Exemptions from Postage

1. The following are exempt from all postal charges:

Correspondence on Postal Service exchanged between Postal Administrations, between these Administrations and the International Bureau, between post offices of Union countries, and between these offices and Administrations, as well as correspondence of which the free transmission is expressly provided for in the Convention, the Agreements, and their Detailed Regulations.

2. With the exception of articles marked with a trade charge, correspondence intended for prisoners of war or despatched by them is also exempt from all postal charges, not only in the countries of origin and destination, but in intermediate countries.

The same privilege is accorded to correspondence concerning prisoners of war, despatched or received, either directly by, or through the agency of, Information Bureaux established on behalf of such persons in belligerent countries or in neutral countries which have received belligerents on their territories.

Belligerents received and interned in a neutral country are treated like prisoners of war, properly so-called, in so far as the application of the above-mentioned rules is concerned.

ARTICLE 48. (See Protocol V.)

Reply Coupons

Reply coupons are on sale in the countries of the Union.

The selling price of a reply coupon is fixed by the Administrations concerned, but may not be less than $37\frac{1}{2}$ centimes, or the equivalent of this sum in the money of the country of issue.

Each coupon is exchangeable in any country for a stamp or stamps representing the postage on a single-rate letter for abroad originating in that country.

Moreover, any country has the right to demand that reply coupons and the correspondence to be prepaid by means of the stamps received in exchange for these coupons shall be presented at the same time.

ARTICLE 49. (See Protocol I.)

Withdrawal of Correspondence. Alteration of Address

1. The sender of a postal packet can have it withdrawn from the post or have its address altered, so long as the article has not been delivered to the addressee.

2. The request to this effect is sent by post or by telegraph at the expense of the sender, who must pay, for every request by post, the charge for a registered single-rate letter, and for every request by telegraph, the charge for the telegram.

ARTICLE 50

Redirection. Undelivered Correspondence

1. If the addressee changes his address, the correspondence is redirected to him, unless the sender has forbidden redirection, by means of a note to that effect on the address side of the correspondence.

2. Correspondence which is not delivered, from whatever cause, must be returned immediately to the country of origin.

3. The period of retention for correspondence held at the disposal of the addressees or addressed "*poste restante*" is fixed by the rules of the country of destination. This period may not, however, exceed two months as a general rule, except in particular cases when the Administration of destination considers it necessary to prolong the period exceptionally up to a maximum of four months. The return to the country of origin must take place within a shorter period if the sender has requested it by a note on the address side in a language known in the country of destination.

4. Printed papers of no value are not returned to origin, unless the sender, by means of a note on the outside of the article, has asked for their return. Registered printed papers must always be returned.

5. No supplementary postage is charged for the redirection of correspondence from country to country or its return to the country of origin, apart from the exceptions provided for in the Detailed Regulations.

6. Correspondence which is redirected or which is undeliverable is delivered to the addressees or senders, against payment of the charges raised on departure or arrival or in course of transmission in consequence of redirection after the first transmission, without prejudice to the repayment of customs duty or other special charges which the country of destination does not cancel.

7. In case of redirection to another country or of non-delivery, the "*poste restante*" fee, the customs clearance fee, the complementary express fee, and the special fee for delivery of small packets to the addressees are cancelled.

ARTICLE 51

Enquiries

1. For an enquiry in respect of any postal packet a fixed fee not exceeding one franc may be charged.

As regards registered articles, no fee is charged if the sender has already paid the special fee for an advice of delivery.

2. An application is only entertained if made within a year, counting from the day following the posting of the article.

3. Every Office is obliged to accept enquiries concerning articles posted on the territory of other Offices. The whole of the enquiry fee is retained by the Office which accepts the enquiry.

4. When an enquiry has arisen through a service error, the enquiry fee is repaid.

CHAPTER II

Registered Articles

ARTICLE 52. (*See Protocol VI.*)

Charges

1. The articles specified in Article 32 may be registered.

The registration fee on the reply half of a reply-paid post-card cannot, however, be validly prepaid by the original sender of the card.

2. The charge on any registered article must be paid in advance. It is made up of

- (a) the postage ordinarily prepayable on the packet according to its class;
- (b) a fixed registration fee of 40 centimes at most.

3. A receipt must be issued free of charge to the sender of a registered article at the time of posting.

4. Countries prepared to undertake risks arising from causes beyond control are authorized to collect a special charge of 40 centimes at most for each registered article.

5. Unpaid or insufficiently prepaid registered articles which have been incorrectly forwarded to the country of destination are, in case of delivery, charged in accordance with the rules laid down for unregistered articles unpaid or insufficiently prepaid.

ARTICLE 53

Advice of Delivery

The sender of a registered article may obtain an advice of delivery by paying, at the time of posting, a fixed fee of 40 centimes at most.

An advice of delivery may be applied for after the posting of the article within the period and on payment of the fee prescribed for enquiries by Article 51.

ARTICLE 54

Responsibility

Except in the cases provided for in the following Article, Administrations are responsible for the loss of registered articles.

The sender is entitled, in respect of the loss, to compensation, of which the amount is fixed at 50 francs per article.

ARTICLE 55

Exceptions in Respect of Responsibility

Administrations are relieved from all responsibility for the loss of registered articles

- (a) in circumstances beyond control; the responsibility, however, still attaches to the Administration of origin if it has undertaken to cover risks arising from causes beyond control (Article 52, § 4). The country responsible for the loss must decide, according to its internal legislation, if the loss is due to circumstances constituting causes beyond control;
- (b) which they cannot account for in consequence of the destruction of official documents through a cause beyond control;
- (c) of which the contents fall within the prohibitions specified in Article 45, § 1;
- (d) when the sender has not made any application within the period prescribed by Article 51.

ARTICLE 56

Cessation of Responsibility

Administrations cease to be responsible for registered articles which have been delivered under the conditions prescribed by their internal regulations.

For articles addressed "*poste restante*," or held at the disposal of the addressees, responsibility ceases on delivery to a person who has proved his identity according to the rules in force in the country of destination, and whose name and description correspond to those indicated in the address.

ARTICLE 57

Payment of Compensation

The payment of the compensation must be undertaken by the Office to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to its right to make a claim on the Office responsible.

ARTICLE 58

Period for Payment

1. The payment of compensation must take place as soon as possible, and at the latest within six months from the day following the date of the application. This period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

The despatching Office may exceptionally postpone settlement of the compensation beyond the period mentioned in the preceding paragraph, when the question whether the loss of the article is due to a cause beyond control has not been decided.

2. The Office of origin is authorized to settle with the sender on account of the Office, whether intermediate or of destination, which, duly informed of the application, has let three months pass without settling the matter; this period is extended to six months in relations with distant countries.

ARTICLE 59

Fixing of Responsibility

1. Until the contrary is proved, responsibility for the loss of a registered article rests with the Administration which, having received the article without making any observation, and being furnished with all the materials for inquiry prescribed by the regulations, cannot establish delivery to the addressee or regular transfer to the following Office, as the case may be.

Nevertheless, an intermediate Office or Office of destination is relieved of all responsibility when it can prove that it has not received the inquiry until after the destruction of its service documents relating to the article inquired for, the period of retention prescribed by Article 78 of the Detailed Regulations having expired. This reservation does not affect the rights of the claimant.

If the loss has occurred in course of conveyance without its being possible to ascertain on the territory or in the service of which country the loss took place, the Administrations concerned bear the loss in equal shares. Nevertheless, the whole of the compensation due must be paid to the Office of origin by the first Administration which is unable to establish the regular transfer of the article in question to the next Office. It is left to this Administration to recover from the other responsible Offices the share borne by each in compensating the sender.

2. When a registered article has been lost in circumstances beyond control, the Office on the territory or in the service of which the loss has occurred is responsible to the Office of origin only when both countries undertake risks arising from causes beyond control.

3. The customs and other charges which cannot be cancelled are borne by the Administrations responsible for the loss.

4. By paying compensation the responsible Administration takes over the rights of the person who has received it, up to the amount of this compensation, in any action which may be taken against the sender, the addressee, or third parties.

5. If a registered article considered as lost is subsequently found, the person to whom the compensation has been paid must be advised that he may take possession of the article against repayment of the amount of the compensation.

ARTICLE 60

Repayment of Compensation to the Despatching Office

1. The Office responsible or on whose account payment is made in accordance with Article 58 is bound to repay to the despatching Office within a period of three months after notice of payment the amount of the compensation actually paid to the sender.

This repayment is made free of cost to the creditor Office, by means of either a money order, a cheque or a draft payable at sight in the capital or a commercial centre in the creditor country, or in coin current in that country. After the period of three months, the sum due to the despatching Office bears interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, counting from the day of expiry of the said period.

2. The Office of origin may only claim repayment from the Office responsible within a period of two years counting from the date of notification of the loss, or, if the case arises, from the date of expiry of the period prescribed by Article 58, § 2.

3. The Office whose responsibility is duly proved and which has at first declined to pay the compensation must bear all additional charges resulting from the unwarranted delay in payment.

4. Administrations may come to an agreement to liquidate periodically the compensation which they have paid to the senders and which they have agreed to be justified.

CHAPTER III

Cash on Delivery Packets

ARTICLE 61

Charges and Conditions. Settlement

1. Registered correspondence marked with trade charges to be collected on delivery may be exchanged between countries of which the Administrations agree to provide this service.

In the absence of any contrary arrangement the amount of the trade charge is expressed in the money of the country in which the packet originated.

The maximum trade charge is equal to the maximum amount fixed for money orders addressed to the country in which the article originated.

Packets marked with trade charges are subject to the same regulations and rates as registered articles.

The sender pays, in addition, a fixed charge which must not exceed 50 centimes per packet and a proportional charge not exceeding $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the amount of the trade charge.

Each Administration may adopt, for the collection of the proportional charge, the scale which best suits its service.

2. The amount collected from the addressee is transmitted to the sender by means of a trade charge money order, which is issued free of commission.

3. Administrations may agree upon another method of liquidating the sums collected. They may, for example, undertake to pay them into a postal cheque account in the country of destination of the packet.

In that case, in the absence of arrangement to the contrary, the amount of the trade charge must be indicated in the money of the country of destination. A fixed charge not exceeding 25 centimes is collected from the sender, in addition to the charges for a registered article. The Office of destination pays into the postal cheque account, by means of an inland transfer note, the amount collected from the addressee, after deduction of a fixed charge not exceeding 25 centimes and the ordinary charge for payments applicable in its internal service.

ARTICLE 62

Cancellation or Reduction of the Amount of the Trade Charge

The sender of a registered article marked with a trade charge can demand the total or partial cancellation of the amount of the trade charge.

Requests of this nature are subject to the same conditions as requests for the withdrawal of correspondence from the post or alteration of address.

If the request for total or partial cancellation of the amount of the trade charge has to be sent by telegraph, the charge for the telegram is added to the charge for a single rate registered letter.

ARTICLE 63

Responsibility in Case of Loss of the Packet

The loss of a registered article marked with a trade charge involves the responsibility of the postal service under the conditions laid down in Articles 54 and 55.

ARTICLE 64

Sums Duly Collected: Guarantee

The sums duly collected from the addressee, whether or not they have been converted into money orders or paid into a postal cheque account, are guaranteed to the sender under the conditions laid down by the Agreement concerning the Money Order service or by the regulations governing the postal cheque and transfer service.

ARTICLE 65

Compensation in Case of Failure to Collect, or of Insufficient or Fraudulent Collection

1. If the packet has been delivered to the addressee without the collection of the trade charge, the sender is entitled to compensation, provided that application has been made within the period prescribed by Article 51, § 2, and unless the failure to collect the charge is due to fault or negligence on his part, or unless the contents of the packet fall within the prohibitions prescribed by Article 45.

The same rule applies if the amount collected from the addressee is less than the amount of the trade charge indicated or if it has been collected fraudulently.

The compensation may not, in any case, exceed the amount of the trade charge.

2. By paying compensation, the responsible Administration takes over the rights of the person who has received it up to the amount of the compensation in any action which may be taken against the addressee, the sender or third parties.

ARTICLE 66

Sums Duly Collected. Compensation. Payments and Claims

Payment of the sums duly collected as well as of the compensation referred to in the preceding Article must be undertaken by the Administration to which the despatching office is subordinate, subject to its rights to make a claim on the Administration responsible.

ARTICLE 67

Period for Payment

The provisions of Article 58 concerning the periods for payment of compensation for the loss of a registered article apply also to the payment of sums collected or of the compensation in respect of packets marked with trade charges.

ARTICLE 68

Fixing of Responsibility

The payment by the Office of origin of sums duly collected, as well as of the compensation prescribed by Article 65, is made on behalf of the Office of destination. The latter is responsible unless it can prove that the fault is due to a breach of the regulations by the Office of origin.

In the case of fraudulent collection following upon the disappearance in the postal service of a trade charge packet, the responsibility of the Offices concerned is fixed in accordance with the provisions of Article 59 for the loss of an ordinary registered article.

Nevertheless, the responsibility of an intermediate Office which does not participate in the cash on delivery service is limited to that prescribed by Articles 54 and 55 for registered articles.

The other Administrations bear in equal shares the amount not covered by that Administration.

ARTICLE 69

Repayment of Sums Advanced

The Administration of destination is bound to repay to the despatching Administration, under the conditions prescribed by Article 60, the sums which have been advanced on its behalf.

ARTICLE 70

Trade Charge Money Orders and Transfer Notes

1. The amount of a trade charge money order which has not been paid to the payee for any reason whatever is not repaid to the Office of issue. It is held at the disposal of the payee by the Office which despatched the trade charge packet and accrues definitely to that Office after the expiry of the legal period of validity.

In all other respects, and with the reservations prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, trade charge money orders are subject to the provisions of the Agreement concerning the Money Order service.

2. When, for any reason, a transfer note, issued in accordance with the provisions of Article 61, § 3, cannot be carried to the credit of the beneficiary indicated by the sender of the trade charge packet, the amount of this note must be placed, by the Office which has collected it, at the disposal of the Office of origin to be paid to the sender of the packet.

If this payment cannot be effected, the procedure prescribed by § 1 of the present Article is followed.

ARTICLE 71

Division of the Cash on Delivery Charge and Fee

The Administration of origin credits to the Administration of destination, in the conditions prescribed by the Detailed Regulations, a fixed share of 20 centimes for each trade charge packet, plus $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the total amount of the trade charge money orders paid.

The charges prescribed by § 3 of Article 61 are wholly retained by the Office which has collected them.

CHAPTER IV

Allocation of Postage Collections. Transit and Warehousing Charges

ARTICLE 72

Allocation of Postage Collections

Except in the cases expressly provided for by the Convention, each Administration keeps the whole of the sums which it collects.

ARTICLE 73

Transit Rates

1. Correspondence exchanged in closed mails between two Administrations, by means of the service of one or more other Administrations (third services), is subject to transit charges to be paid to each of the countries traversed or whose services take part in the conveyance, as indicated in the following table:—

	Per kilogramme	
	of letters and post-cards	of other articles
	Fr. c.	Fr. c.
<i>1. Land transits:</i>		
Up to 1,000 kilometres.....	0.75	0.10
Above 1,000 up to 2,000 km.....	1.00	0.15
Above 2,000 up to 3,000 km.....	1.50	0.20
Above 3,000 up to 6,000 km.....	2.50	0.30
Above 6,000 up to 9,000 km.....	3. 0	0.40
Above 9,000 kilometres.....	4.50	0.50
<i>2. Sea transits:</i>		
Up to 300 nautical miles.....	0.75	0.10
Above 300 up to 1,500 nautical miles.....	2.00	0.25
Between Europe and North America.....	3.00	0.40
Above 1,500 up to 6,000 nautical miles.....	4.00	0.50
Above 6,000 nautical miles.....	6.00	0.75

2. The transit charges for sea conveyance over a distance not exceeding 300 nautical miles are fixed at one-third of the amounts specified in the foregoing paragraph if the Administration concerned already receives, on account of the mails conveyed, the payment applicable to land transit.

3. In the case of sea conveyance performed by two or more Administrations, the charges paid for the entire transit may not exceed 6 francs per kilogramme of letters and post-cards, and 75 centimes per kilogramme of other articles. When the totals of these charges exceed respectively 6 francs and 75 centimes they are shared between the Administrations participating in the service, in proportion to the distances traversed, without prejudice to any other arrangement which may be made between the parties interested.

4. In the absence of any other arrangement, the direct sea conveyance between two countries by means of vessels maintained by one of them is considered as a third service, as well as conveyance between two offices of the same country, by means of services maintained by another country.

5. The transit charges on correspondence exchanged *à découvert* between two Administrations are fixed, irrespective of weight or destination, at 5 centimes per article, whatever its category.

6. Small packets, newspapers or packets of newspapers and periodicals sent in virtue of the Agreement concerning subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals, as well as insured boxes despatched under the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes, are considered as "other articles" as regards transit in closed mails, and as units as regards transit *à découvert*.

ARTICLE 74. (See Protocol X.)

Warehousing Charges

For the warehousing, in a port, of closed mails brought by one Packet and intended to be taken on by another, a fixed payment of 50 centimes per bag is made to the Postal Administration of the place where the mails are warehoused, provided that that Office does not receive payment for a land or sea transit.

ARTICLE 75

Exemption from Transit Charges

The correspondence exempt from postage mentioned in Article 47, reply post-cards returned to the country of origin, redirected articles, undelivered articles, advices of delivery, postal money orders, and all other documents relative to the postal service, *e.g.*, communications concerning the postal cheque service, are exempt from all charges for land or sea transit.

Mis-sent mails are regarded, in respect of transit and warehousing charges, as if they had followed their normal route.

ARTICLE 76

Extraordinary Services

The transit rates specified in Article 73 do not apply to conveyance by means of extraordinary services specially established or maintained by one Administration at the request of one or more other Administrations. The conditions of this class of conveyance are regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 77

Payment and Accounting

1. The cost of transit and warehousing is borne by the Administration of the country of origin.

2. The general accounting for these expenses is based on data obtained from statistics taken once in every three years, during a period of 14 days. This period is extended to 28 days for mails exchanged less than six times a week by the services maintained by any one country.

The Detailed Regulations fix the period of the statistics and the duration of their application.

3. An Office is authorized to submit for the consideration of a Committee of arbitrators the results of statistics which, in its opinion, differ too much from reality. The arrangements for arbitration are as laid down in Article 10.

The arbitrators are empowered to fix the transit charges proper to be paid.

ARTICLE 78

Exchange of Closed Mails with Ships of War

1. Closed mails may be exchanged between the post offices of any one of the contracting countries and the commanding officers of naval divisions or ships of war of the same country stationed abroad, or between the commanding officer of one of those naval divisions or ships of war and the commanding officer of another division or ship of the same country, through the medium of the land or sea services maintained by other countries.

2. Correspondence of every description enclosed in these mails must consist exclusively of such as is addressed to or sent by the officers and crews of

the ships to or from which the mails are forwarded; the rates and conditions of despatch applicable to them are settled, according to its internal regulations, by the Postal Administration of the country to which the ships belong.

3. In the absence of any contrary arrangement between the Offices concerned, the Post Office which despatches or receives the mails in question is accountable to the intermediate Offices for transit charges calculated in accordance with the provisions of Article 73.

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 79

Freedom of Transit: Non-observance

When a country does not observe the provisions of Article 25, relating to freedom of transit, Administrations have the right to suppress the postal service with that country. They must give previous notice of this measure, by telegraph, to the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 80

Undertakings

The contracting countries undertake to adopt, or to propose to their respective legislatures, the necessary measures,

- (a) for punishing the counterfeiting and the fraudulent use of international reply coupons, the fraudulent use, for the prepayment of correspondence, of counterfeit or used postage stamps as well as of counterfeit impressions of stamping or printing machines or of impressions already used;
- (b) for prohibiting and suppressing the fraudulent manufacture, sale, hawking, or distribution of impressed and adhesive stamps in use in the postal service, forged or imitated in such a manner that they could be mistaken for the impressed and adhesive stamps issued by the Administration of any one of the contracting countries;
- (c) for punishing the fraudulent manufacture and circulation of postal identity cards, as well as the fraudulent use of these cards;
- (d) for preventing and, if necessary, for punishing the insertion of opium, morphine, cocaine and other narcotics in postal packets, unless their insertion is expressly authorized by the Convention and agreements of the Union.

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 81

Entry into Force and Duration of the Convention

The present Convention shall come into force on the 1st of July, 1930, and shall remain in operation for an indefinite period.

In faith whereof the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the above-named countries have signed the present Convention in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of which a copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

- For Afghanistan:*
- For the Union of South Africa:*
J. N. REDELINGHUYS
D. J. O'KELLY
- For Albania:*
M. LIBOHOVA
- For Germany:*
DR. K. SAUTTER
DR. W. KUSGEN
K. ZIEGLER
- For the United States of America:*
FOR JOSEPH STEWART
E. R. WHITE
EUGENE R. WHITE
- For the whole of the Island Possessions
of the United States of
America other than The Phi-
lippine Islands:*
EUGENE R. WHITE
- For the Philippine Islands:*
C. E. UNSON
JOSÉ TOPACIO
- For the Argentine Republic:*
- For the Commonwealth of Australia:*
M. B. HARRY
- For Austria:*
WALTHER STOECKL
- For Belgium:*
O. SCHOCKAERT
HUB. KRAINS
- For the Colony of the Belgian Congo:*
HALEWYCK DE HEUSCH
F. G. TONDEUR
JAMAR
- For Bolivia:*
ZAC. BENAVIDES
- For Brazil:*
JM. EULALIO
- For Bulgaria:*
M. SAVOFF
N. BOSCHNACOFF
- For Canada:*
L. J. GABOURY
ARTHUR WEBSTER
- For Chile:*
ANTONIO HUNEEUS
MIGUEL A. PARRA
C. VERNEUIL
- For China:*
LIU SHU-FAN
- For the Republic of Colombia:*
JORGE GARCÉS B.
- For the Republic of Costa Rica:*
PERCY G. HARRISON
- For the Republic of Cuba:*
GUILLERMO PATTERSON
- For Denmark:*
V. HOLMBLAD
- For the Free City of Danzig:*
STANISLAW LOS
VICTOR ZANDER
ALFRED NORDMANN
- For the Dominican Republic:*
DR. E. R. LLUBERES
- For Egypt:*
H. MAZLOUM
R. SIDHOM
- For Ecuador:*
E. CHACÓN Q.
E. L. ANDRADE
- For Spain:*
A. CAMACHO
- For the whole of the Spanish Colonies:*
A. RAMOS GARCIA
- For Estonia:*
G. JALLAJAS
- For Ethiopia:*
B. MARCOS
A. BOUSSON
- For Finland:*
G. E. F. ALBRECHT

- For France:*
 M. LEBON
 L. GENTHON
 BOUSQUIE
 MAINGUET
 GRANDSIMON
 DUSSERRE
- For Algeria:*
 E. HUGUENIN
- For the French Colonies and Protectorates of Indo-China:*
 For M. RÉGISMANSET
 J. CASSAGNAC
- For the whole of the other French Colonies:*
 J. CASSAGNAC
- For the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland:*
 F. H. WILLIAMSON
 W. G. GILBERT
 F. C. G. TWINN
 F. R. RADICE
 D. O. LUMLEY
- For Greece:*
 TH. PENTHEROUDAKIS
 D. BERNARDOS
- For Guatemala:*
 JOSÉ MATOS
- For the Republic of Haiti:*
 J. G. DALZELL
- For the Kingdom of Hedjaz and Nejd and Dependencies:*
 CHEIK HAFIZ WAHBA
- For the Republic of Honduras:*
 HUMBERTO BLANCO-FOMBONA
- For Hungary:*
 G. BARON SZALAY
 CHARLES DE FORSTER
- For British India:*
 H. A. SAMS
 G. V. BEWOOR
 L. P. KULKARNI
 P. N. MUKERJI
- For Iraq:*
 DOUGLAS W. GUMBLEY
- For the Irish Free State:*
 P. S. Ó. H. ÉIGEARTAIGH
 R. S. O'CRUIMÍN
 S. S. PUIRSÉAL
- For Iceland:*
 V. HOLMBLAD
- For Italy:*
 BIAGIO BORRIELLO
 PIETRO TOSTI
 MICHELE GALDI
- For the Whole of the Italian Colonies:*
 RICCARDO ASTUTO
- For Japan:*
 H. KAWAI
 NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
 J. SHIMIDZU
- For Korea:*
 NAOTARO YAMAMOTO
 JINGORO HIRAO
- For the whole of the other Japanese Dependencies:*
 H. KAWAI
 NOBORU TOMIZU
- For Latvia:*
 A. AUZINS
- For the Republic of Liberia:*
 C. W. DRESSELHUYS
- For Lithuania:*
 A. SRUOGA
 G. KROLIS
- For Luxembourg:*
 JAAQUES
- For Morocco (except the Spanish Zone):*
 JACQUES TRUELLE
- For Morocco (Spanish Zone):*
 A. CAMACHO
- For Mexico:*
 LINO B. ROCHÍN
 JOSÉ V. CHÁVEZ
- For Nicaragua:*
 EDUARDO PÉREZ-TRIANA
- For Norway:*
 KLAUS HELSING
 OSKAR HOMME

For New Zealand:

G. McNAMARA

For the Republic of Panama:

CARLOS A. LÓPEZ G.

For Paraguay:

For the Netherlands:

DAMME

DUYNSTEE

For the Dutch East Indies:

J. VAN DER WERF

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK

DOMMISSE

HOOGWOONING

For the Dutch Colonies in America:

W. F. GERDES OOSTERBEEK

HOOGWOONING

For Peru:

M. DE FREYRE Y S.

A. S. SALAZAR

For Persia:

HOOGHANNES KHAN MOSSAED

R. ARDJOMENDE

For Poland:

LOS

DR. MARJAN BLACHIER

For Portugal:

JOSE VASCO DE CARVALHO

ADALBERTO DA COSTA VEIGA

For Portuguese Colonies in Africa:

MARIO CORRÊA BARATA DA CRUZ

For Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania:

LUCIANO BOTELHO DA COSTA MARTINS

For Roumania:

GÉNÉRAL MIHAIL I. MANEA

For Republic of San Marino:

M. A. JAMIESON

GIOVANNI SOVRANI

For the Republic of Salvador:

ANTONIO REYES-GUERRA

For the Territory of the Sarre:

P. COURTILET

A. AREND

For the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes:

G. DIOURITCH

For Siam:

PHYA PRAKIT KOLASASTRA

LUANG BAHIDDHA NUKARA

For Sweden:

ANDERS ÖRNE

GUNNAR LAGER

FR. SANDBERG

For Switzerland:

P. DUBOIS

C. ROCHES

L. ROULET

For Czechoslovakia:

DR. OTOKAR RUŽIČKA

JOSEF ZÁBRODSKÝ

For Tunis:

JACQUES DUMAINE

DUPONT

For Turkey:

ALI RAANA

YUSUF ARIFI

For the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

DR. EUGÈNE HIRSCHFELD

M. KHODEEFF

E. SYREVITCH

For Uruguay:

F. A. COSTANZO

For the State of the City of the Vatican:

W. A. S. HEWINS

For the United States of Venezuela:

LUIS ALEJANDRO AGUILAR

E. ARROYO LAMEDA

Final Protocol of the Convention

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Universal Postal Convention concluded this day, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:—

I

Withdrawal of Correspondence. Modification of Address

The provisions of Article 49 of the Convention do not apply to Great Britain and to the British Dominions, Colonies and Protectorates, whose internal legislation does not permit the withdrawal or the modification of the address of correspondence at the request of the sender.

II

Equivalents: Maximum and Minimum Limits

1. Each country has the right to increase up to 50 per cent or to reduce by as much as 20 per cent the postage rates prescribed by Article 33, § 1, as indicated in the following table:—

	Lower limit (gold value) Centimes	Higher limit (gold value). Centimes
Letters—		
first unit.....	20	37·5
each succeeding unit.....	12	22·5
Post-cards—		
single.....	12	22·5
reply-pa d.....	24	45·0
Commercial papers (per 50 grammes).....	4	7·5
minimum charge.....	20	37·5
Printed papers (per 50 grammes).....	4	7·5
Blind literature (per 1,000 grammes).....	4	7·5
Samples of merchandise (per 50 grammes).....	4	7·5
minimum charge.....	8	15·0
Small packets (per 50 grammes).....	12	22·5
minimum charge.....	40	75·0

The rates adopted must, as far as possible, maintain the same proportions to one another as the basic rates, each Office being empowered to round up its rates to suit its currency.

2. It is open to any country to reduce to 10 centimes the postage on a single post-card and to 20 centimes that on a reply-paid post-card.

3. The rates adopted by a country apply to the charges to be collected on unpaid or insufficiently prepaid inward correspondence.

III

Posting of Correspondence Abroad

No country is bound to despatch, nor to deliver to the addressees, correspondence which the senders domiciled in its territory post or cause to be posted in a foreign country with the object of profiting by the lower rates in force there. The rule is applied without distinction both to correspondence made up in the country where the sender resides and then carried across the frontier, and to correspondence made up in a foreign country. The Administration concerned is empowered either to return to origin the articles in question, or to tax them at its inland rates. The method of collecting the charges is left to its discretion.

IV

Ounce Avoirdupois

As an exceptional measure, it is agreed that countries which, by reason of their internal regulations, are unable to adopt the decimal-metric system of weight, are empowered to substitute for it the ounce avoirdupois (28·3465 grammes), taking one ounce as equivalent to 20 grammes for letters, and two ounces as equivalent to 50 grammes for commercial papers, printed papers and small packets.

V

Reply Coupons

Administrations have the right not to undertake the sale of reply coupons.

VI

Registration Fee

Countries which cannot fix at 40 centimes the registration fee prescribed by Article 52, § 2, of the Convention are authorized to charge a fee which may amount to 50 centimes or to the charge fixed for their inland service.

VII

Air Services

The provisions regarding the conveyance of letter mails by air are annexed to the Universal Postal Convention and are considered as forming an integral part of it and of its Detailed Regulations.

But, notwithstanding the general rules of the Convention, the modification of these provisions may be considered from time to time by a Conference composed of the representatives of the Administrations directly concerned.

This Conference may be summoned by the intermediary of the International Bureau at the request of at least three of these Administrations.

The whole of the provisions proposed by this Conference must be submitted, by the intermediary of the International Bureau, to the vote of the countries of the Union. The decision will be taken by a majority vote.

VIII

Special Transit Rates by the Trans-Siberian Railway

In modification of the provisions of Article 73, § 1 (Table), the Postal Administration of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is authorized to collect transit rates for the Trans-Siberian Railway for both routes (Manchuria or Vladivostok) at the rate of Fr. 4·50 for L.C. and Fr. 0·50 for A.O. per kilogramme respectively for distances exceeding 6,000 kilometres.

IX

Special Transit Rates for Uruguay

Exceptionally, Uruguay is authorized to collect for all oversea mails landed at Montevideo which it forwards by its own services to countries beyond, the land transit rates prescribed by Article 73 of the Convention, *i.e.*, 75 centimes per kilogramme of letters and post-cards and 10 centimes per kilogramme of other articles.

X

Warehousing Charges

Exceptionally, the Portuguese Administration is authorized to collect on all the mails transhipped at the port of Lisbon the warehousing charges prescribed by Article 74 of the Convention.

XI

Protocol Left Open to the Countries not Represented

As Afghanistan and the Argentine Republic, which form part of the Postal Union, were not represented at the Congress, the Protocol remains open to them in order to adhere to the Convention and the Agreements there concluded, or only to one or other of them.

The Protocol also remains open, with the same object, to Paraguay, of which the delegate was obliged to absent himself before the Acts were signed.

XII

Protocol Left Open to the Countries Represented for Signatures and Adhesions

The Protocol remains open to those countries whose representatives have to-day signed only the Convention, or only a certain number of the Agreements drawn up by the Congress, in order to permit them to adhere to the other Agreements signed this day, or to one or other of them.

XIII

Period for the Notification of Adhesions

The adhesions referred to in Articles XI and XII above must be notified diplomatically to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland by the respective Governments, and by it to the States of the Union. The period allowed for this notification will expire on the 1st of July, 1930.

XIV

Preparatory Committee

1. A Committee, composed of fourteen members representing the Offices elected by the majority of the votes of the Congress, and the Director of the International Bureau, is directed to prepare for the next Congress, in particular to consider the proposals made in view of that Congress, to compare them, to co-ordinate them, and to give its opinion on all the questions, finally to present a draft and a report suitable to serve as the basis of discussion at the Congress.

2. The Preparatory Committee is summoned by the International Bureau at a suitable time before the opening of the next Congress and the draft and report mentioned in the preceding paragraph are distributed to each Administration at least four months before the opening of the Congress.

3. The International Bureau provides for the secretarial work of the Committee.

In faith whereof the undermentioned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if the provisions which it contains were inserted in the text itself of the Convention to which it relates, and they have signed it in a single copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of which a copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Convention.)

Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Universal Postal Convention

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Detailed Regulations for the Execution of the Universal Postal Convention

The undersigned, having regard to Article 4 of the Universal Postal Convention concluded at London on the 28th of June, 1929, have, in the name of their respective Administrations, settled by mutual consent the following measures for ensuring the execution of the said Convention.

PART I

General Provisions

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 1

Transit in Closed Mails and à découvert

Administrations may send reciprocally through the medium of one or more of them, both closed mails and correspondence *à découvert*, according to the needs of the traffic and the requirements of the service. The transmission of correspondence *à découvert* to an intermediate Administration must be strictly limited to cases where the making up of closed mails is not justified.

ARTICLE 2

Exchange in Closed Mails

1. The exchange of correspondence in closed mails is regulated by mutual consent between the Administrations concerned.

The making up of closed mails is obligatory whenever a request to that effect is made by one of the intermediate Administrations on the ground that the amount of correspondence sent *à découvert* is such as to hinder its work.

2. The Administrations through whose services closed mails are to be forwarded must be given suitable notice.

3. In case of alteration in an exchange of closed mails established between two Administrations through the medium of one or more other countries, the Administration which has originated the alteration notifies it to the Administrations of these countries.

ARTICLE 3

Routing of Mails

1. Each Administration is bound to forward, by the most rapid routes that it uses for its own mails, closed mails and correspondence *à découvert* which are delivered to it by another Administration.

When a mail is composed of several bags, these bags must as far as possible be kept together and be forwarded by the same despatch.

Mis-sent correspondence of all kinds is re-forwarded without delay, by the quickest route, to destination.

2. The Administration of the country of origin is entitled to prescribe the route to be followed by the closed mails which it sends, provided that the use of that route does not entail special expense on an intermediate Administration.

Subject to the same reservation, the transmitting Administrations must take account of the route indicated by the sender on articles forwarded to them *à découvert*.

3. Administrations which avail themselves of the power to levy supplementary charges, as representing the extraordinary expenses pertaining to certain routes, are at liberty not to forward unpaid or insufficiently paid correspondence by those routes.

ARTICLE 4

Distant Countries

1. Countries between which the time taken in transmission by the most rapid land or sea route exceeds ten days are considered as distant countries.

2. As regards the fixing of periods, countries of vast extent or those with undeveloped lines of communication in the interior are treated as distinct countries for questions in which these factors play a decisive part. The International Bureau will draw up a list of these countries.

ARTICLE 5

Fixing of Equivalents

1. Administrations fix the equivalents of the postage rates and fees laid down by the Convention and Agreements in agreement with the Swiss Postal Administration whose duty it is to notify the equivalents through the International Bureau.

Each Administration notifies directly to the International Bureau the equivalent which it has fixed of the compensation prescribed by Article 54 of the Convention.

The equivalents can only enter into force on the first day of a month and at the soonest 15 days after their notification by the International Bureau.

The International Bureau draws up a table indicating, for each country, the equivalents of the postage rates and fees mentioned in the first paragraph above and showing, if necessary, the percentage increase or decrease of the rate applied in virtue of Article II of the Final Protocol to the Convention.

2. When an alteration of equivalents is considered necessary, the Administration of the country concerned must follow the procedure indicated in the foregoing paragraph.

The new equivalents can only enter into force on the first day of a month and at the soonest 15 days after their notification by the International Bureau.

3. Monetary fractions resulting from the surcharge on insufficiently paid correspondence may be rounded up by the Administrations which collect the charges. The sum to be added on this account may not exceed the value of one-twentieth of a franc (five centimes).

ARTICLE 6

Postage Stamps and "Postage Paid" Impressions

1. The postage stamps representing the basic rates of the Union or their equivalent in the currency of each country are printed in the following colours:—

In dark blue, the stamp representing the postage on a single-rate letter;

In red, the stamp representing the postage on a post-card;

In green, the stamp representing the postage for a single unit of weight of printed papers.

Impressions produced by postal franking machines must be bright red in colour, whatever the value represented by them.

2. Postage stamps and impressions of postal franking machines must include, as far as possible in Roman characters, an indication of the country of origin and mention their postage value according to the table of equivalents adopted. The number of monetary units or fractions of the unit used to express this value is indicated in Arabic figures. As regards printed papers prepaid by means of impressions obtained from the printing press, the indication of the country of origin and the amount prepaid may be replaced by the name of the office of origin and the mention "*Taxe perçue*" (Charge collected), "*Port payé*" (Postage paid) or a similar expression.

3. Commemorative stamps or charity stamps, for which a supplementary charge is to be paid independently of their postage value, must be produced in such a way as to leave no doubt about the latter.

4. Postage stamps may be specially perforated by means of a punch, subject to the conditions prescribed by the Administration issuing them.

PART II

Conditions of Acceptance of Correspondence

CHAPTER I

Regulations Applicable to all Classes of Articles

ARTICLE 7

Make-Up and Address

1. Administrations must recommend the public

- (a) to address postal packets in Roman characters, parallel to the length of the article in such a manner as to leave the necessary space for the service indications and labels;
- (b) to indicate the address precisely and completely so that transmission and delivery to the addressee can be effected without enquiry;
- (c) to affix postage stamps or the impressions of postal franking machines in the top right-hand corner of the address side;
- (d) to indicate the name and address of the sender either on the back or on the front in such a manner as not to obscure the address nor prevent the application of the service indications or labels;
- (e) as regards articles sent at the reduced rate, to indicate the class to which they belong.

2. Stamps other than postage stamps, stamps in aid of charitable objects, and others which might be mistaken for postage stamps must not be affixed to the address side. The same rule applies to impressions of stamps which might be mistaken for impressions of postal franking machines.

3. Correspondence on postal service sent free of postage must bear on the front the note "*Services des postes*" (Postal Service) or a similar indication.

ARTICLE 8

Poste Restante

The address of articles addressed "*poste restante*" must give the name of the addressee. The use of initials, figures, christian names without surnames, fictitious names or conventional marks of any kind is not admitted for these articles.

ARTICLE 9

Panel Envelopes

1. Articles in envelopes with a transparent panel are admitted under the following conditions:—

- (a) The transparent panel must be parallel to the length of the envelope, so that the address of the addressee appears in the same direction and the application of the date-stamp is not interfered with;
- (b) The panel must be sufficiently transparent for the address to be perfectly legible, even in artificial light, and must take writing;
- (c) Only the name and address of the addressee must show through the panel, and the contents of the envelope must be folded so that the address cannot be obscured, wholly or partly, through slipping;
- (d) The address must be legibly indicated in ink or typewriting. Articles addressed in copying-ink pencil or lead pencil are not admitted.

Panel envelopes of which the transparent portion reflects artificial light are excluded from transmission.

2. Articles in envelopes entirely transparent or in envelopes with an open panel are not admitted.

ARTICLE 10

Articles Subject to Customs Control

1. Articles to be submitted to customs control must bear on the front a green label identical with Form C1 annexed; in the case of small packets, this rule applies to all packets without exception.

The articles referred to in the paragraph above are also accompanied, if the sender prefers or if the country of destination requires, by a separate customs declaration, identical with Form C2 annexed, either securely fastened to the outside of the article by a string tied crosswise or inserted in the article. In the latter case, only the upper part of the label C1 is affixed to the article.

2. The Administrations accept no responsibility for the customs declarations, in whatever form they are prepared.

ARTICLE 11

Articles Free of Charges

1. Articles to be delivered to the addressees free of all charges must bear clearly on the front the heading "*Franc de droits*" (Free of charges) or a similar indication in the language of the country of origin. These articles are provided, on the address side, with a yellow label also bearing in large characters the indication "*Franc de droits.*"

2. Every article sent free of charges is accompanied by a franking note identical with Form C3 annexed, printed on yellow cardboard and of which the front is filled up by the despatching office. The franking note is securely attached to the article.

CHAPTER II

Special Regulations Applicable to Each Class of Article

ARTICLE 12

Letters

In principle, no conditions as to form or make-up are prescribed for letters, except that the regulations specified in Article 9 above must be observed. The space on the front necessary for the prepayment, the address and the service indications or labels must be left entirely free.

ARTICLE 13

Single Post Cards

1. Postcards must be made of card-board or of paper stout enough to be easily handled.

They must bear on the address side the heading "*Carte postale*" in French, or the equivalent of this heading in another language. This heading is not obligatory for post-cards of private manufacture.

2. Post-cards must be sent unenclosed, that is to say, without wrapper or envelope.

3. The right-hand half at least of the address side is reserved for the address, for indications relating to the postal service and for official labels. The sender may make use of the back and of the left-hand half of the address side, subject to the provisions of paragraph 4 below.

Post-cards of which the whole or a part of the address side has been marked off into several divisions intended to receive successive addresses are prohibited.

4. The public is forbidden to join or attach to post-cards samples of merchandise or similar articles. Nevertheless, illustrations, photographs, stamps of any kind, address labels or slips to fold back for address purposes, labels and cuttings of any kind may be affixed to them, provided that these articles are not of such nature as to alter the character of the post-cards, that they consist of paper or other very thin substance and that they adhere completely to the card. These articles may only be affixed to the back or to the left-hand half of the address side of post-cards, with the exception of address labels or slips, which may occupy the whole of the address side. Stamps of all kinds liable to be mistaken for postage stamps may be affixed only to the back.

5. Post-cards which do not comply with the conditions laid down for this class of correspondence are treated as letters.

ARTICLE 14

Reply-Paid Post-Cards

1. Reply-paid post-cards must bear on the face in French, as heading on the first half, the words "*Carte postale avec réponse payée*", on the second half "*Carte postale-réponse*". Each of the two halves must, moreover, comply with the other conditions laid down for single post-cards; one half is doubled over the other so that the fold forms the upper edge and they may not be closed in any way.

2. The address of the reply half must be on the inside.

The sender of a reply-paid post-card may indicate his name and address on the face of the reply half, either in writing, or by affixing a label.

The sender is also allowed to print on the back of the reply half a questionnaire to be filled up by the addressee.

3. The prepayment of the reply half by means of the postage stamp of the country which has issued the card is valid only if the two halves of the reply-paid post-card were attached to each other when received from the country of origin, and if the reply half is despatched from the country where it has been received by post to the said country of origin.

If these conditions are not complied with, it is treated as an unpaid post-card.

ARTICLE 15

Commercial Papers

1. The following are considered as Commercial Papers: all papers and all documents, wholly or partly written or drawn, not having the character of an actual and personal correspondence, such as open letters and out-of-date post-cards which have already fulfilled their original purpose, papers of legal procedure, documents of all kinds drawn up by public functionaries, way bills or bills of lading, invoices, certain documents of insurance companies, copies of or extracts from deeds under private seal, written on stamped or unstamped paper, musical scores or sheets of music in manuscript, the manuscripts of works or of newspapers forwarded separately, pupils' exercises in original or with corrections, but without any note which does not relate directly to the execution of the work.

These documents may be accompanied by reference slips or statements showing the following or similar particulars: list of the papers included in the packet, references to correspondence exchanged between the sender and the addressee, such as:

"Annex to our letter of.....to Mr.....
Our reference.....Your reference....."

2. Commercial Papers are subject, so far as regards form and make-up, to the regulations laid down for Printed Papers (Article 19 below).

ARTICLE 16

Printed Papers

1. The following are considered as Printed Papers:—Newspapers and periodicals, books, sewn or bound, pamphlets, sheets of music (excluding perforated sheets intended to be used with automatic musical instruments), visiting cards, address cards, proofs of printing with or without the relative manuscript, engravings, photographs and albums containing photographs, pictures, drawings, plans, maps, catalogues, prospectuses, advertisements, and notices of various kinds, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed, and, in general, all impressions or copies obtained upon paper, parchment, or cardboard by means of printing, engraving, lithography, mimeography, or any other mechanical process easy to recognize except the copying-press, hand-stamps, with or without movable type, and the typewriter.

2. The Printed Paper rate is not applicable to printed papers which bear any marks whatever capable of constituting a conventional language, nor, save the exceptions specifically authorized by Article 18, to those of which the text has been modified after printing.

3. Articles of stationery, properly so-called, when it is clearly evident that the printed portion is not the essential part of the article, cannot be sent at the Printed Paper rate.

4. Cards bearing the heading "*Carte Postale*" or the equivalent of this heading in any language are admitted at the rate for Printed Papers, provided that they conform to the general conditions applicable to Printed Papers. Those which do not fulfil these conditions are treated as post-cards or letters, as the case may be, under the provisions of Article 13, § 5, of the Detailed Regulations.

ARTICLE 17

Articles Specially Admitted at Printed Paper Rate

Reproductions of a manuscript or typewritten original are treated as Printed Papers, when they are obtained by a mechanical manifolding process such as hectography, &c.; but, in order to pass at the reduced postage, these

reproductions must be handed over the counter of a post office to the number of at least 20 packets containing precisely identical copies. The manuscript additions authorized for Printed Papers may also be made to these reproductions.

ARTICLE 18

Printed Papers. Authorized Annotations

1. It is permissible, outside or inside a packet of Printed Papers,
 - (a) to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, the name, position, profession, style, and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, the postal cheque or banking account of the sender, as well as a serial or identity number referring solely to the article;
 - (b) to correct errors in printing;
 - (c) to strike out, to underline, or to enclose by marks, certain words or certain parts of a printed text, unless this is done with the object of constituting correspondence.
2. It is also allowed to indicate or to add by hand or by a mechanical process
 - (a) in advices of the departures and arrivals of ships: the dates and times of departures and arrivals, as well as the names of the ships and the ports of departure, call and arrival;
 - (b) in travellers' advices: the name of the traveller, the date, time and place of his intended visit, and the address at which he is staying;
 - (c) in forms of order or subscription for publications, books, newspapers, engravings, pieces of music: the works required or offered, the price of these works, the method of payment, the edition and the names of the authors and publishers, as well as the number of the catalogue and the words "*broché*" (paper covers), "*cartonné*" (stiff covers) or "*relié*" (bound);
 - (d) on pictorial cards and printed visiting cards and also on Christmas and New Year cards: good wishes, congratulations, thanks, condolences, or other formulas of courtesy, expressed in five words or by means of five conventional initials at most;
 - (e) in proofs of printing: alterations and additions concerned with corrections, form and printing, and also notes such as "*Bon à tirer*" (Passed for press), "*Vu—Bon à tirer*" (Read—Passed for press) or any similar note concerned with the execution of the work. In case of want of space these additions may be made on separate sheets;
 - (f) in fashion plates, maps, &c.: colours;
 - (g) in price-lists, tenders for advertisements, stock and share lists, market quotations, trade circulars and prospectuses: figures; any other notes representing essential elements of the price;
 - (h) on books, pamphlets, newspapers, photographs, engravings, sheets of music, and in general on all literary or artistic productions, printed, engraved, lithographed or mimeographed: a dedication consisting simply of an expression of regard and, on photographs, a very concise description;
 - (i) on cuttings from newspapers and periodicals: the title, date, number, and address of the publication from which the article is extracted:
3. It is, moreover, allowed to enclose
 - (a) with proofs of printing, whether corrected or not: the "copy";
 - (b) with articles of the categories mentioned under § 2, (h): the relative invoice.

ARTICLE 19

Printed Papers. Make-up

1. Printed Papers must be either placed in wrappers, upon rollers, between boards, in cases open at both sides or at both ends, or in unclosed envelopes, or secured with a string easy to untie.

2. Printed Papers of the form and substance of a card may be sent unclosed without band, envelope or fastening. The same method of despatch is allowed for Printed Papers folded in such a way that they cannot become unfolded during transmission, and that there is no risk of their entrapping other articles.

The right-hand half at least of the address side of Printed Papers sent as cards is reserved for the address of the addressee and the service indications or labels.

ARTICLE 20

Samples. Authorized Annotations

It is permissible to indicate by hand or by a mechanical process, outside or inside packets containing samples, the name, position, profession, firm and address of the sender and of the addressee, as well as the date of despatch, the signature, telephone number, telegraphic address and code, postal cheque or banking account of the sender, a manufacturer's or trade mark, numbers, prices and particulars relating to weight, measurement and size, or to the quantity to be disposed of, and such as are necessary to determine the origin and the character of the goods.

ARTICLE 21

Samples. Make-up

1. Samples of merchandise must be placed in bags, boxes or removable covers.

2. Articles of glass or other fragile materials, packets containing liquids, oils, fatty substances, dry powders, whether dyes or not, as well as packets of live bees, leeches, and of silk-worm eggs are transmissible as samples of merchandise, provided that they are packed in the following manner:—

- (a) Articles of glass or other fragile materials must be securely packed (boxes of metal, wood, or strong corrugated cardboard) so as to prevent all danger to postal officers and to correspondence;
- (b) Liquids, oils, and substances which easily liquefy must be enclosed in receptacles hermetically sealed. Each receptacle must be placed in a special box of metal, strong wood or strong corrugated cardboard containing sawdust, cotton, or spongy material in sufficient quantity to absorb the liquid in the event of the breakage of the receptacle. The lid of the box must be fixed in such a manner that it cannot easily become detached;
- (c) Fatty substances which do not easily liquefy, such as ointments, soft-soap, resin, etc., as well as silk-worms eggs, the transmission of which presents fewer difficulties, must be enclosed in an inner cover (box, bag of linen or parchment, etc.), which must itself be placed in a second box of wood, metal, or stout thick leather.
- (d) Dry colouring powders such as aniline, etc., are not admitted unless enclosed in stout tin boxes, placed inside wooden boxes with sawdust between the two covers. Dry non-colouring powders must be placed in boxes of metal, wood, or cardboard; these boxes must be themselves enclosed in a bag of linen or parchment;
- (e) live bees and leeches must be enclosed in boxes so constructed as to avoid all danger.

3. Articles which would be spoilt if packed according to the general rules may exceptionally be admitted in a cover hermetically sealed. In that case, the Administrations concerned may require the sender or the addressee to assist in the check of the contents, either by opening certain packets indicated by them, or in some other satisfactory manner.

4. Packing is not obligatory for articles consisting of one piece, such as pieces of wood, metal, etc., which it is not the custom of the trade to pack.

5. The address of the addressee must be indicated, as far as possible, on the packing or on the article itself. If the packing or the article is not suitable for the inscription of the address and service indications or for affixing the postage stamps, a tie-on label, preferably of parchment, must be securely attached. The same applies when the date-stamping is likely to injure the article.

ARTICLE 22

Articles Specially Admitted at Sample Rate

Transmission at the sample rate is accorded to printers' blocks, keys sent singly, fresh-cut flowers, articles of natural history (dried or preserved animals and plants, geological specimens, etc.), tubes of serum and pathological objects rendered harmless by their mode of preparation and packing. These articles, except tubes of serum sent in the general interest by laboratories or institutions officially recognized, may not be sent for a commercial purpose. Their packing must be in accordance with the general regulations concerning samples of merchandise.

ARTICLE 23

Articles Grouped Together

1. The enclosure of different classes of correspondence in one and the same packet is limited to Commercial Papers, Printed Papers, except printed papers intended for the blind, and to Samples of merchandise, subject to the following conditions:—

- (a) That each article taken singly does not exceed the limits which are applicable to it as regards weight and size;
- (b) That the total weight does not exceed 2 kilogrammes per packet;
- (c) That the charge is at least the minimum charge for Commercial Papers if the packet contains Commercial Papers, and the minimum charge for Samples if it consists of printed matter and Samples.

2. These regulations are applicable solely to articles subject to the same basic rate of postage. When an Administration observes the enclosure in the same packet of articles subject to different postage rates, the packet is charged on its total weight at the rate applicable to the class subject to the highest tariff.

ARTICLE 24

Small Packets

Small packets are subject to the regulations laid down for samples of merchandise as regards their form, make-up and packing.

In addition, the name and address of the sender must be shown on the outside of the packet.

PART III

Registered Articles. Advice of Delivery

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 25

Registered Articles

1. Registered articles must be conspicuously marked "*Recommandé*" at the head of the address side, or bear a similar indication in the language of the country of origin. Letters to be registered must not show any trace of opening and reclosing before posting. Otherwise, no special condition as to form, make-up or address is prescribed for these articles apart from the exceptions below.

2. Correspondence addressed to initials, or in pencil, is not admitted to registration.

However, the address of articles other than those sent in a transparent envelope may be written in copying-ink pencil.

3. Articles forwarded in transparent envelopes are admitted only if the panel forms an integral part of the envelope.

4. Registered articles must bear in the upper left-hand corner of the address side a label identical with, or similar to, Form C5 annexed, showing in Roman characters the letter R, the name of the office of origin and the serial number under which the article is entered in the records of that office.

Nevertheless, Administrations whose inland regulations do not at present permit of the use of labels may postpone the introduction of this arrangement, and distinguish registered articles by using stamps "*Recommandé*" or "R," by the side of which must appear the name of the office of origin and the serial number. These stamps also must be impressed in the upper left-hand corner of the address side.

No serial number, etc., may be placed on the address side of a registered article by an intermediate Office, in order to avoid confusion with the number given to the article at the office of origin.

ARTICLE 26

Advice of Delivery

1. Articles for which the sender requires an advice of delivery must be marked conspicuously with the words "*Avis de réception*," or be stamped with the letters A.R.

2. They are accompanied by a form of the thickness of a post-card, light red in colour, identical with or similar to Form C6 annexed; this form is made out by the office of origin or by any other office which the despatching office may appoint, and is securely attached to the outside of the article to which it relates. If it does not reach the office of destination, the latter makes out a new advice of delivery.

3. The office of destination, after having duly filled up form C6, returns it in the ordinary mail, unenclosed and free of postage, to the address of the sender of the article.

4. When the sender inquires for an advice of delivery which has not been returned to him after a proper interval, inquiry is instituted in accordance with the rules laid down in the following Article. In this case a second fee is not charged and the office of origin enters at the top of the form C6 the note "*Duplicata de l'avis de réception*, etc."

ARTICLE 27

Advice of Delivery Applied for After Posting

1. When the sender applies for an advice of delivery of a registered article after the article has been posted, the office of origin fills up a form C6.

This form is attached to an inquiry form C13 to which is affixed a postage stamp representing the fee due, and treated as provided in Article 51 hereafter, with the single exception that, in the case of the due delivery of the article, the office of destination withdraws the form C13 and returns to origin form C6 in the manner prescribed by § 3 of the preceding Article.

2. The special arrangements adopted by Administration in virtue of Article 51 hereafter for the transmission of inquiries respecting registered articles are applicable to requests for advices of delivery made after the articles have been posted.

PART IV

Cash on Delivery Packets

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 28

Particulars to be Shown on the Packet

1. Registered articles marked with trade charges must bear on the address side the heading "*Remboursement*," written or printed conspicuously, followed by the amount of the trade charge expressed in words in Roman characters, and in Arabic figures, without erasure or correction, even if certified.

2. The sender must give on the front of the packet, his name and address in Roman characters. When the sum collected is to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination, the packet must bear in addition, on the address side, the following statement in French or in another language known in the country of destination:—

"*A porter au crédit du compte des chèques postaux No. de M. à tenu par le bureau des chèques d.....*" (To be placed to the credit of postal cheque account No. of Mr. at kept by the postal cheque office of).

ARTICLE 29

Label

Articles marked with trade charges must bear on the address side an orange-coloured label corresponding exactly to Form C7 annexed.

ARTICLE 30

Trade Charge Money Order

Except as provided in Article 31 hereafter, every packet marked with a trade charge is accompanied by a trade charge money order form of stout card, light green in colour, identical with or similar to Form C8 annexed. This form must bear a statement of the amount of the trade charge in the currency of the country of origin, and show as a general rule the sender of the packet as payee of the money order. Each Administration is, however, free to have the money orders relating to the packets originating in its service addressed to the offices of origin of the packets or to other of its offices. The counterfoil of the trade charge money order must show the name and address of the addressee of the packet as well as the place and date of posting.

The form is securely attached to the article to which it relates.

ARTICLE 31

Payment into Postal Cheque Account

Every packet on which the amount collected has to be paid into a postal cheque account in the country of destination is accompanied, in the absence of arrangements to the contrary, by a transfer note identical with the form prescribed in the inland service of that country. The note must show the holder of the account to be credited and contain all the other details required by the text of the form, except the amount to be credited which will be entered by the Office of destination after collection of the amount of the trade charge. If the transfer note is provided with a coupon, the sender enters on it his name and address, as well as the other details which he considers necessary.

The transfer note is securely attached to the packet.

ARTICLE 32

Conversion of the Amount of Trade Charges

Unless a different arrangement is made, the amount of the trade charge expressed in the money of the country of origin of the packet is converted into the currency of the country of destination by the Administration of that country, which uses the same rate of conversion as it uses for the conversion of money orders drawn on the country of origin of the packets.

ARTICLE 33

Discrepancies Between the Indications of the Amount of the Trade Charge

In case of discrepancy between the indications of the amount of the trade charge appearing on the packet and on the money order, the higher amount must be collected from the addressee.

If the latter refuses to pay this amount, the packet may be delivered, except as provided hereafter, against payment of the lower amount, but subject to the condition that a complementary payment will be made if necessary on receipt of the information which will be supplied by the despatching Office. If the addressee does not accept this condition, delivery of the packet is suspended.

In any case, a request for information is immediately forwarded to the despatching Office, which must answer as soon as possible stating the exact amount of the trade charge.

When the addressee is travelling or has to go away, payment of the higher amount may be required. In case of refusal, the packet is only delivered on receipt of the answer to the request for information.

ARTICLE 34

Period for Payment

The amount of the trade charge must be paid within a period of 7 days, reckoning from the day after that of the arrival of the packet at the office of destination. This period may be extended to one month at most by Administrations whose legislation so requires. On the expiration of the period of retention, the article is sent back to the office of origin. The sender may, however, request, by a note, the immediate return of the article if the addressee refuses to pay the amount of the trade charge when the article is first tendered to him.

ARTICLE 35

Reduction or Cancellation of Trade Charges

1. Requests for cancellation or reduction of trade charges are subject to the rules and formalities prescribed by Article 48 below.

In the case of a request by telegraph, the request must be confirmed, by first post, by a postal request accompanied by the facsimile referred to in Article 48, § 1, and bearing at the head the note underlined in eccloured pencil "*Confirmation de la demande télégraphique du . . .*" (Confirmation of the telegraphic request of the . . .).

In that case the office of destination simply retains the packet on the receipt of the telegram and awaits the postal confirmation before giving effect to the request.

However, the Office of destination may on its own responsibility give effect to a request by telegraph without awaiting that confirmation.

2. Except as provided in Article 31, every postal request for reduction of the amount of a trade charge must be accompanied by a new trade charge money order form indicating the amended amount.

In case of a request by telegraph, the trade charge money order must be replaced by the office of destination under the conditions laid down by Article 38 hereafter.

ARTICLE 36

Redirection

Registered packets marked with trade charges may be redirected if the new country of destination maintains, with that of origin, an exchange of packets of this category. In that case, the packets are accompanied by trade charge money order forms made out by the service of origin. The new Office of destination acts in the settlement of the trade charges as if the packets had been forwarded to it directly.

Packets on which the amount collected has to be paid into a postal cheque account in the original country of destination cannot be redirected.

ARTICLE 37

Issue of the Trade Charge Money Order or Transfer Note

Immediately after collecting the amount of the trade charge, the office of destination or any other office appointed by the Administration of the country of destination, fills in the portion of the trade charge money order headed "*Indications de service*" and, after impressing it with the date-stamp of the office, returns it free of postage to the address shown.

When a request for information concerning the exact amount of the trade charge has been sent to the Office of origin, the despatch of the money order is suspended until the receipt of the answer to that request.

Trade charge money orders are paid to the senders of the packets under the conditions fixed by each Administration.

The transfer notes relating to trade charge packets of which the amount has to be credited to a postal cheque account in the country of destination are treated according to the inland regulations of that country concerning postal cheques.

ARTICLE 38

Trade Charge Money Order Forms or Transfer Notes Cancelled or Replaced

1. Trade charge money order forms which become useless on account of requests for cancellation or reduction of the amount of the trade charge, as

well as transfer notes become useless in case of cancellation of the amount of the trade charge (Article 35) are destroyed by the Office of destination of the packets.

2. The forms relating to packets marked with trade charges which, for any reason whatsoever, are returned to origin, must be cancelled by the Office which returns the packets.

3. When the forms relating to packets marked with trade charges are mislaid, lost, or destroyed before the collection of the trade charge the office of destination prepares duplicates on forms C 8 or the transfer note as the case may be.

ARTICLE 39

Trade Charge Money Orders Undelivered or Not Cashed

1. Trade charge money orders which it has not been possible to deliver to the payees are, after having been subjected if necessary to the formalities prescribed for extending the period of validity, receipted by the Office of origin of the relative packets and claimed from the Office which has issued them.

The same rule applies to trade charge money orders which have been delivered to the payees and not cashed. These orders must, however, be previously replaced by authorities to pay prepared by the Office which has issued the money orders.

2. Authority to extend the period of validity of trade charge money orders and authorities to pay (*autorisations de paiement*) are accorded under the conditions laid down in the Agreement concerning the Money Order service.

ARTICLE 40

Accounting on Trade Charge Money Orders

1. In the absence of agreement to the contrary, the accounting relative to trade charge money orders paid by each Administration on behalf of another Administration is effected by means of supplements (Form C 9 annexed) to the monthly Money Order accounts.

2. In these supplements, which are accompanied by the paid and receipted trade charge money orders, the orders are entered in alphabetical order of the offices of issue and in numerical sequence of their entry in the records of these offices. The Office which has drawn up the account deducts from the total of its credit the amount of the charges and fees accruing to the corresponding Office in conformity with Article 71 of the Convention.

3. The balance of the account C 9 is added, as far as possible, to that of the monthly Money Order account for the same period. The check and the settlement of these accounts are effected in accordance with the rules fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement.

PART V

Despatch and Receipt of Correspondence

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 41

Date-Stamp Impressions

1. Correspondence is impressed on the front by the office of origin with a stamp indicating, as far as possible in Roman characters, the place of origin and the date of posting.

In localities with several post offices, the obliterating stamp must indicate the office of posting.

The application of the stamp prescribed in the preceding paragraphs is not obligatory for printed papers prepaid by means of printed impressions or by other means prescribed by Article 46 of the Convention.

2. All valid postage stamps must be obliterated.

Postage stamps not cancelled through error or oversight on the part of the office of origin must be struck through with a thick line or cancelled in some other way by the office which detects the irregularity, but they are not stamped with the date-stamp.

3. Mis-sent correspondence must be date-stamped by the office which it has reached by mistake. This obligation is imposed not only on stationary offices, but also on travelling post offices as far as possible.

4. The stamping of correspondence posted on board ships rests with the postal official or the officer on board charged with this duty, or, in their absence, the post office at the port to which the correspondence is handed over *à découvert*. In the latter case this office impresses the correspondence with its date-stamp, and adds the words "*Navire*," "*Paquebot*," or some similar note.

ARTICLE 42

Express Articles

Articles to be delivered by express are provided, as far as possible, beside the indication of the place of destination with a printed label, dark red in colour, bearing in large letters the word "Express."

ARTICLE 43

Articles Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid

1. Correspondence on which any charge whatever has to be collected after posting, either from the addressee, or in the case of undelivered correspondence, from the sender, is impressed with the stamp T (tax to be paid) in the upper right-hand corner of the address side; the indication in francs and centimes of the amount to be collected is entered in very legible figures beside this stamp.

2. The stamp T should be applied and the amount to be collected should be indicated by the Office of origin, or, in the case of redirection or non-delivery, by the re-transmitting Office.

In the case, however, of correspondence originating in countries which apply reduced rates of postage in relations with the re-transmitting country, the amount to be collected is indicated by the Office of delivery.

3. The delivering Office marks the article with the amount to be collected.

4. Every article which does not bear the stamp T is considered as fully paid and treated accordingly, unless there is an obvious error.

5. Postage stamps not available for prepayment are ignored. In this case, the figure nought (0) is placed by the side of these postage stamps, which must be ringed round in pencil.

ARTICLE 44

Return of Franking Notes. Recovery of Sums Advanced

1. After delivery to the addressee of a packet free of charges, the office which has advanced the customs or other charges on account of the sender completes, as far as it is concerned, the indications which figure on the back of the franking note and transmits the latter, together with the vouchers, in a closed envelope, without indication of the contents, to the office of origin of the packet.

Nevertheless, each Administration has the right to have franking notes on which charges are to be collected sent back by offices specially appointed,

and to request that the franking notes be sent to a specified office. In the latter case, the name of the office to which the franking notes must be sent back is entered on the front of the franking note by the office of origin of the packet.

2. When a packet which bears the label "*Franc de droits*" reaches the service of destination without a franking note the office charged with the customs clearance prepares a duplicate note; the name of the country of origin is substituted for that of the Office to which it is itself subordinate and the date of posting is entered if possible. When the franking note is lost after the delivery of the packet, a duplicate is prepared in the same manner.

3. The franking notes relating to packets which, for any reason whatever, are returned to origin and which the Office of destination has not yet cleared through the Customs must be cancelled by that Office.

4. On the receipt of a franking note indicating the charges paid out by the service of destination, the Office of origin converts the total of these charges into its own currency at a rate which must not be higher than the rate fixed for the issue of money orders on the corresponding country. The result of the conversion is indicated in the body of the form and on the coupon at the side; it is supported by the signature of the officer who has made the conversion. After having recovered the amount of the charges, the office of origin delivers to the sender the coupon of the franking note and, if necessary, the vouchers.

ARTICLE 45

Redirected Articles

1. Correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their residence is considered as addressed directly from the place of origin to the place of the new destination.

2. Articles unpaid or insufficiently paid for their first transmission are charged with the rate applicable to articles of the same nature addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

3. Articles properly prepaid for their first transmission, but on which the complementary postage appropriate to the further transmission has not been paid before their redirection, are charged with a rate equal to the difference between the amount of postage already prepaid and that which would have been charged if the articles had been despatched in the first instance to the new destination.

4. Articles originally addressed in the inland service of a country and fully prepaid at the inland rate are considered as articles properly prepaid for their first transmission.

5. Articles which have originally circulated free of postage in the inland service of a country are charged with the rate applicable to prepaid articles of the same nature addressed directly from the place of origin to that of the new destination.

6. Upon redirection, the office of destination in all cases impresses its date-stamp on the address side of letters and post-cards.

7. Correspondence, ordinary or registered, which, being wrongly or insufficiently addressed, is returned to the senders in order that they may correct or complete the address, is, when posted with the address completed or corrected, considered not as redirected correspondence, but as freshly posted correspondence; and it is consequently liable to fresh postage.

8. The customs and other non-postal charges which could not be cancelled on redirection or on return to origin (Article 47) are recovered as trade charges from the Office of new destination. The original Office of destination attaches to the article in that case an explanatory note and a trade charge money order (Form C 8).

If there is no cash on delivery service between the Administrations concerned, the charges in question are recovered by correspondence.

ARTICLE 46

Redirection Envelopes

1. In the services between Administrations which have notified their agreement, unregistered correspondence redirected to the same person at a different address may be enclosed in special envelopes, identical with Form C 10 annexed, supplied by the Administrations and on which only the name and new address of the addressee must be entered.

2. Packets which from their shape, dimensions or weight are likely to cause damage to the envelope must not be enclosed in redirection envelopes; the total weight of an envelope and its contents must in no case exceed 250 grammes.

3. The redirection envelope must be presented open at the redirecting office to enable it to collect, if necessary, the complementary postage to which the articles it contains may be liable or to indicate on these articles the charge to be collected on arrival, when the complementary postage is not paid.

4. On arrival at destination, the contents of the redirection envelopes are verified by the delivering offices, which collect, if necessary, the complementary charges not paid.

ARTICLE 47

Undelivered Correspondence

1. Before returning to the Office of origin correspondence which for any reason has not been delivered, the office of destination must indicate in a clear and concise manner, in the French language, on the back of each article, the cause of the non-delivery in the following form:—"inconnu," "refusé," "en voyage," "parti," "non réclamé," "décédé" ("not known," "refused," "travelling," "gone away," "not claimed," "deceased"), or a similar expression. As regards post-cards and printed papers in the form of cards, the reason for non-delivery is indicated on the right-hand half of the address side.

This indication is made by the impression of a stamp or by affixing a label. Each Office has the option of adding a translation, in its own language, of the cause of non-delivery, and any other useful particulars.

The office of destination must then strike out the name of the place of first destination and add the word "*Retour*" at the side of the date-stamp impression of the office of origin. It must also impress its date-stamp on the back of letters and on the address side of post-cards.

2. Correspondence which is not delivered is returned, either singly, or in a special bundle labelled "*Rebuts*."

Undelivered registered correspondence is returned to the office of exchange of the country of origin as if it were registered correspondence addressed to that country.

As an exception, two corresponding Offices may, by mutual consent, adopt a different method of returning undelivered correspondence.

3. If correspondence posted in one country to an address within that country is sent by persons resident in another country, and has, in consequence of non-delivery, to be sent abroad for return to the senders, it enters into the international system, and is treated in accordance with the regulations concerning redirection.

4. Correspondence for seamen and others addressed to the care of a Consul, and returned by him to the local post office as unclaimed, must be treated in the manner prescribed for undelivered correspondence in general. The amount of the charges paid by the Consul on this correspondence must at the same time be repaid to him by the local post office.

ARTICLE 48

Withdrawal of Correspondence and Alteration of Address

1. For requests to have correspondence withdrawn from the post, or to have addresses altered, the sender must use a form identical with Form C 11 annexed; a single form may be used for several articles posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee. In handing this application to the post office, the sender must prove his identity and produce the certificate of posting, if any. After proof of identity, for which the Administration of the country of origin assumes responsibility, the procedure is as follows:

- (a) If the request is meant to be sent by post, the form, together with an exact facsimile of the envelope or address of the packet, is despatched in a registered cover directly to the office of destination;
- (b) If the request is to be made by telegraph, the form is handed over to the telegraph service, which transmits the message to the office of destination. The telegram is written in French.

2. On receipt of Form C 11 or of the telegram taking its place, the office of destination searches for the correspondence in question and takes such steps as may be necessary.

If the search is fruitless, or if the packet has already been delivered to the addressee, or if the request by telegraph is not sufficiently explicit to admit of identification of the article with certainty, the fact is at once communicated to the office of origin, which informs the applicant accordingly.

3. Any Administration may require, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that so far as it is concerned, requests shall be exchanged through the medium of its central Administration or of an office specially designated.

In cases where requests are exchanged through the medium of the central Administrations, requests sent directly by offices of origin to the offices of destination must be complied with to the extent that the correspondence concerned is withheld from delivery until the arrival of the request from the central Administration.

Administrations which avail themselves of the option accorded by the first paragraph of the present clause bear the charges involved by the transmission, in their inland service, by post or by telegraph, of the communications to be exchanged with the delivering office.

The use of the telegraph service is obligatory when the sender has himself used it and the office of destination cannot be advised in time by post.

ARTICLE 49

Simple Correction of Address

A request for simple correction of address (without modification of the name or description of the addressee) may be addressed directly to the delivery office by the sender, that is to say, without fulfilling the formalities required for an alteration of address properly so called.

ARTICLE 50

Applications for Ordinary Correspondence

1. Every application respecting ordinary correspondence is subject to the following procedure:—

- (a) The applicant must fill up that part which concerns him, of a form identical with Form C12 annexed;

- (b) The office at which the application originates forwards the form directly to the corresponding office. It is forwarded officially without any written communication;
- (c) The corresponding office hands the form to the addressee or sender, as the case may be, in order to obtain the necessary information;
- (d) The form, duly completed, is sent back officially to the office which prepared it;
- (e) If the application proves to be well founded, it is transmitted to the central Administration in order to serve as a basis for further enquiry.

2. Any Administration may demand, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that applications which concern its service shall be transmitted to its central Administration or to an office specially designated.

ARTICLE 51

Applications for Registered Articles

1. Every application relating to a registered article is prepared on a form identical with or similar to Form C 13 annexed, and forwarded as a general rule by the office of origin directly to the office of destination.

A single form may be used for several articles posted at the same time at the same office by the same sender to the same addressee.

2. The Offices of origin and destination may, by mutual agreement, have the form forwarded from office to office, following the same circulation as the article under enquiry.

3. In the case provided for in § 1 above, if the office of destination is in a position to furnish definite information as to the disposal of the article under inquiry, it completes the form and returns it to the office of origin.

When the disposal of the article cannot be established immediately by the office of destination, this office records the fact on the form and returns it to the office of origin, adding to it, as far as possible, a declaration by the addressee stating that he has not received the article. In this case, the Office of origin completes the form by entering thereon particulars of the despatch of the article to the first intermediate Office. It then transmits the form to that Office, which enters its observations and forwards it to the following Office, if any. The application passes thus from Office to Office until the fate of the article inquired for is ascertained. The Office which has effected delivery to the addressee, or which is unable to furnish proof either of delivery or of regular despatch to another Administration, records the fact on the form and returns it to the Office of origin.

4. In the case provided for in § 2 above, the inquiries are pursued from the Office of origin to the Office of destination, following the procedure indicated in the preceding paragraph.

5. The Form C13 must give the full address of the addressee, and be accompanied, as far as possible, by a facsimile of the envelope or of the address of the article. It is forwarded officially without covering letter in a closed envelope.

6. Each Office may request, by notification addressed to the International Bureau, that applications concerning its service shall be forwarded to its central Administration, or to an office specially designated or, if it is only concerned as an intermediary, to the office of exchange to which the article was sent.

The Form C13 and the documents annexed thereto must, in every case, be returned to the Office of origin of the article inquired for within a period which may not exceed six months from the date of the application. This period is extended to nine months in relations with distant countries.

7. The foregoing provisions do not apply to cases of violation of mails, loss of mails, or other similar cases which require a more detailed correspondence between Administrations.

ARTICLE 52

Applications for Articles Posted in Another Country

In the case provided for in Article 51, § 3, of the Convention, the inquiry Form C 12 or C 13 is forwarded to the Administration of origin. The Form C 13 must be accompanied by the certificate of posting.

The Office of origin must be placed in possession of the form within the period prescribed by Article 51, §2, of the Convention.

PART VI

Exchange of Mails

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 53

Letter Bills

1. The letter bills which accompany mails exchanged between two offices are identical with Form C 14 annexed. They are placed in blue envelopes bearing in large type the words "*Feuille d'avis*" ("Letter Bill").

2. At the head of the letter bill must be entered:
the country of origin and the country of destination,
the names of the offices of exchange of origin and of destination,
the date of despatch of the mail.

An impression of the date-stamp must be made in the space appointed.

3. The presence of articles intended for express delivery is indicated by the impression of the stamp "*Exprès*" (Express) in Table No. I.

4. Table No. II is used for the indication of the serial number of the mail, the name of the Packet, the route, and the number of bags composing the mail.

In the absence of other arrangements, the despatching offices number the letter bills in an annual series for each office of destination. Each mail bears a separate number, even if it is a supplementary despatch forwarded by the same route or vessel as the ordinary mail.

In the case of the first despatch of each year, the bill must bear the number of the last despatch of the preceding year, in addition to the serial number of the mail.

The name of the vessel which carries the mail is shown when the despatching office is in a position to know it.

The bags containing returned empty bags must be included in the number of bags composing the mail.

5. Table No. III must indicate

(a) the grand total of registered articles entered in Table No. V, and on special lists, if any.

One or more special lists identical with Form C 15 annexed may be used, either to take the place of Table No. V of the letter bill, or to serve as a supplementary letter bill.

The exclusive use of special lists is obligatory if the Office of destination asks for it.

When two or more lists are used, they must be numbered. The number of registered articles which may be entered on one and the same list is limited to 60;

(b) the total number of the insured articles entered on the despatch-lists;
(c) the numbers, shown separately, of the bags and packets containing registered articles, and the bags and packets containing insured articles;

(d) the number of special lists of registered articles and the number of despatch lists of insured articles.

6. In Table No. IV are entered separately the number of returned bags belonging to the Office of destination, as well as the number used for making up the mail and belonging to the despatching Office, including registered letter bags. If occasion arises, the number of empty bags belonging to an Administration other than that to which the mail is addressed must be shown separately and the name of that Administration indicated.

Open letters on official business and the various communications or notes sent by the despatching office in connexion with the service are also entered in this Table.

7. Table No. V is intended for the entry of registered articles when special lists are not used exclusively.

Registered articles are entered individually with an indication of the name of the office of origin, and the registration number given at that office, unless the Offices concerned have arranged for the bulk advice of the articles on the letter bills.

When the mail does not contain any registered articles the word "*Néant*" is entered in the appropriate space of the letter bill.

8. In Table No. VI are entered, with such details as the Table requires, the closed mails contained in the direct despatch to which the letter bill relates.

9. Administrations may arrange for other tables or headings in the letter bill when it is considered necessary. They may, in particular, modify Tables V and VI to meet their needs.

10. When an office of exchange has nothing to forward to a corresponding office, a mail is not sent unless the Offices concerned have arranged not to number the letter bills in their mutual relations. In that case the office of exchange must send in the usual form a mail consisting simply of a blank letter bill.

11. When closed mails are sent by one Administration to another, to be conveyed by means of private ships, the number or weight of the letters and other articles must be shown on the letter bill and on the address of the mails if the Office of embarkation requires it.

ARTICLE 54

Transmission of Registered Articles

1. Registered articles, and, if necessary, the special lists mentioned in § 5 of the preceding Article, are made up in one or more separate packets or bags, which must be suitably wrapped up or closed and sealed with wax or lead so as to preserve the contents. The registered articles are arranged in each packet in the order of their entry in the list. When several separate lists are used, each of them is tied up with the registered articles to which it relates.

In no case may the registered articles be mixed with ordinary correspondence.

2. The special envelope containing the letter bill is attached to the outside of the packet of registered articles by string tied cross-wise; when the registered articles are enclosed in a bag the envelope is attached to the neck of the bag.

3. If there is more than one packet or bag of registered articles, each of the additional packets or bags bears a label indicating the nature of the contents.

ARTICLE 55

Transmission of Express Articles

1. Ordinary correspondence for express delivery is made up in a special bundle, furnished with a label bearing in large type the indication "*Exprès*" (Express) and placed, by the offices of exchange, in the envelope containing the letter bill which accompanies the mail.

Nevertheless, if this envelope has to be affixed to the neck of the bag of registered articles (§ 2 of the preceding Article), the bundle of express articles is placed in the outer bag. The presence of express correspondence in the mail is then indicated by a label placed in the envelope containing the letter bill. The same procedure is followed when the express articles cannot be attached to the letter bill on account of their number, form or dimensions.

2. Registered correspondence for express delivery is arranged in order among the other registered correspondence, and the note "*Exprès*" (Express) is made in the column of the letter bills or special lists headed "*Observations*," against the relative entry.

ARTICLE 56

Make-up of Mails

1. As a general rule, articles must be sorted and tied up in bundles according to the nature of the correspondence, letters and post-cards being included in the same bundle, and newspapers and periodicals being made up in bundles separate from ordinary printed papers. Letters, post-cards, and printed papers of small size must be arranged with the addresses facing the same way. Prepaid articles are separated from the unpaid and insufficiently paid; and the labels of bundles of unpaid and insufficiently prepaid articles are, so far as possible, to be impressed with the T stamp.

Letters bearing traces of opening, deterioration or damage must have the fact noted on them and be marked with the date-stamp of the office which discovers it.

Money orders sent *à découvert* are made up in a separate packet.

2. Mails are enclosed in bags properly closed, sealed with wax or lead and labelled. When string is used, it must be passed only twice round the neck before being tied. The impressions of the wax or lead seals must reproduce an inscription in Roman characters and be very legible.

The labels of the bags must be of linen, strong cardboard, parchment, or of paper gummed to a wooden block; in relations between neighbouring offices strong paper labels may be used. The labels are made in the following colours:—

(a) light red, for bags containing registered articles;

(b) white for bags containing only unregistered letters and post-cards;

(c) light blue, for bags containing exclusively unregistered other articles.

Bags containing mixed unregistered correspondence (letters, post-cards and other articles) must be furnished with the white label.

Nevertheless, the use of white and light blue labels is obligatory only for Administrations whose internal arrangements are not opposed to it.

The labels bear the name of the despatching office printed in small Roman characters, and the name of the office of destination in large Roman characters, preceded respectively by the words "*de*" and "*pour*." In exchanges by sea at irregular intervals and at the request of the Office concerned these indications are completed by the mention of the date of despatch, the number of the mail, and the port of disembarkation.

The bags must indicate legibly in Roman characters the office or country of origin, and bear the mention "*Postes*" or some similar expression showing them to be mails.

3. In the absence of an arrangement to the contrary, mails of small size or "Nil" mails are simply wrapped in strong paper so as to prevent damage to the contents, then tied with string and sealed with wax or lead.

If sealed with lead seals, these mails must be made up so that the string cannot be detached. When they contain only unregistered correspondence they may be secured by means of gummed seals bearing the printed indication of the despatching office or Administration. The addresses of the packets must comply, as regards the printed indications and the colours, with the rules laid down in the preceding § 2 for the labels of bags of correspondence.

4. When the number or bulk of the mails necessitates the use of more than one bag, separate bags must, as far as possible, be employed,

(a) for letters and post-cards;

(b) for other articles; if necessary separate bags must further be used for small packets; the labels of these bags bear the words "*Petits paquets*."

The packet or bag of registered articles, attached to the letter bill in the manner prescribed by Article 54, § 2, is placed in one of the bags of letters or in a special bag; the outer bag must in every case bear a light red label. When there is more than one bag of registered articles, the supplementary bags containing only registered articles other than letters and post-cards may be forwarded unenclosed, bearing the light red label.

The bag or packet containing the letter bill is in addition distinguished by the letter F marked plainly on the light red label. The label thus marked is used even if the mail is empty.

5. No bag may exceed 30 kilogrammes in weight.

ARTICLE 57

Transmission of Mails

1. The mails are transmitted between two corresponding offices in accordance with the conditions fixed by the Offices concerned.

These Offices may arrange for the delivery in bulk of the bags and packets other than those distinguished by red labels.

2. The mails must be delivered in good condition. Nevertheless, a mail may not be refused because of damage.

At the time of delivery only the bags and packets distinguished by red labels must be completely examined as to their sealing and make-up.

3. When a mail is received in bad condition by an intermediate office, it must be repacked as it is in fresh packing. The office which has repacked the mail must copy the indications of the original label on the new label and date-stamp the label, adding in front of the impression: "*Remballé à . . .*" (Repacked at . . .).

ARTICLE 58

Check of Mails

1. When an intermediate office is obliged to repack a mail, it verifies the contents, if there is reason to think that they are not intact.

It prepares a verification note, Form C 16 annexed, in conformity with the provisions of § 3 below. This note is sent to the office of exchange whence the mail has been received; a copy is forwarded to the office of origin and another is inserted in the repacked mail.

2. The office of destination ascertains whether the mail is complete and whether the entries on the letter bill and on the special lists of registered articles, if any, are in order. In case of loss of a mail, or of one or more bags, of registered articles, of a letter bill, of a special list of registered articles, or in case of any other irregularity, the fact is verified immediately by two officers. These

officers make the necessary corrections on the bill or list, taking care to cross out the incorrect entries in such a way as to leave the original entries legible. Except in the case of an obvious error, the corrections are accepted in preference to the original statement.

3. The facts verified are notified by verification note to the office of origin of the mail, and in case of actual loss to the last intermediate office, by the first available post after the complete check of the mail.

This verification note must specify as exactly as possible which bag, packet, or article is in question.

A duplicate of the verification note is sent in the same conditions as the original to the Administration to which the office of origin of the mail is subordinate, when that Administration so requires. In case of important irregularities giving reason for presuming loss or tampering, the bag or envelope and the seal of the packet or bag of registered articles are attached to the verification note for the office of origin.

If the office of destination has not found the packet or bag of registered articles and if it can point out with certainty the bag of letters which should have contained it, the bag, string, label and seal are attached to the verification note.

In relations with Offices which require the sending of a duplicate, the exhibits mentioned above are sent attached to the duplicate.

The verification notes and the duplicates are sent under registered cover.

In the cases referred to in §§ 1 and 2 of the present Article, the office of origin, and, if necessary, the last intermediate office of exchange may, in addition, be advised by telegram at the expense of the Office which sends the telegram.

An advice must be sent by telegram whenever the mail shows evident traces of having been tampered with, in order that the office of despatch or intermediate office may make inquiry in the matter without delay and, if necessary, advise the preceding Office by telegram for the continuation of the inquiry.

4. When the absence of a mail is the result of a failure of connection or when it is duly explained on the way-bill, the preparation of the verification note prescribed in §§ 1 and 3 is not necessary if the mail reaches the office of destination by the next opportunity.

The sending of the duplicate prescribed by § 3 may be deferred if it may be presumed that the absence of the mail arises from delay or wrong circulation.

As soon as a mail which had been reported as missing to the office of origin and, if occasion arises, to the last intermediate office comes to hand, a second verification note must be addressed to these offices announcing the receipt of this mail.

5. The offices to which the verification notes prescribed by the present Article are addressed return them as promptly as possible, after having examined them and made thereon any observations to which they may give rise.

If, however, these notes are not sent back to the Office of origin within two months counting from the date of despatch, they are considered, in the absence of proof to the contrary, as duly accepted by the offices to which they have been addressed.

This period is extended to four months in relations with distant countries.

6. When a receiving office by which a mail should be checked has not sent to the office of origin, and to the last intermediate office of exchange, if any, by the first available post after the checking of the mail, a verification note reporting irregularities of any kind, it is considered as having received the mail and its contents, until proof of the contrary. The same assumption is made in respect of irregularities to which no reference has been made or which have been incompletely reported in the verification note.

ARTICLE 59

Return of Empty Bags

1. In the absence of other arrangements between the corresponding Offices, bags must be returned empty by the next mail in a direct despatch to the country of origin. The number of bags returned in each mail must be entered under the heading "*Indications de service*" on the letter bill.

The return of empty bags is effected between offices of exchange appointed for this purpose.

The empty bags must be rolled up and tied together in suitable bundles, the label blocks, if any, being placed inside the bags. The bundles must bear a label showing the name of the office of exchange whence the bags have been received whenever they are returned through another office of exchange.

If the bags to be returned are not too numerous, they may be placed in the bags containing correspondence. Otherwise, they must be placed separately in sealed bags, labelled with the names of the respective offices of exchange. The labels must be marked "*Sacs vides*" (Empty bags).

2. With the aid of the particulars entered under the heading "*Indications de service*" on the letter bill, each Administration is able to exercise in its service a check upon the return of bags belonging to it. When this check shows that 10 per cent of the total number of the bags used in one year for the making up of mails have not been returned before the end of that year, the Office which is unable to prove the return of the empty bags is required to reimburse to the Office of despatch the value of the missing bags. Payment must also be made if the number of missing bags does not amount to 10 per cent but exceeds 50 bags.

Each Administration fixes periodically, and uniformly for all kinds of bags used by its offices of exchange, an average value in francs and notifies it to the Administrations concerned through the medium of the International Bureau.

PART VII

Provisions Concerning Transit and Warehousing Charges

CHAPTER I

Statistical Operations

ARTICLE 60

Transit Statistics

1. The transit charges payable in execution of Articles 73 *et seq.*, of the Convention are based on statistics prepared once in every three years during the first 14 or 28 days of the month of May or during the 14 or 28 days which follow the 14th of October, alternately.

Mails made up on board ships are included in the statistics if they are landed during the statistical period.

The statistics will be taken during the second year of each triennial period.

The statistics of May, 1929, and the relative accounts prepared according to the provisions of the Convention of Stockholm will apply to the liquidation of transit charges up to the end of the year 1931.

The statistics of October-November, 1933, will apply to the years 1932, 1933, 1934 and so on.

The annual payments of transit charges to be made under each set of statistics should be continued, subject to adjustment on the basis of the next statistics, until the accounts prepared according to the latter are approved or regarded as fully accepted (Article 70 below).

3. When an important modification takes place in the circulation of correspondence from one country to another, and provided that such modification affects a period or periods amounting to a total of 12 months at least, each Office concerned may demand a revision of its transit accounts. In that case the sums to be paid by the despatching Offices are determined according to the use actually made of the intermediate services; but the total weights which are the basis for the new accounts must normally be the same as those of the mails despatched during the statistical period mentioned in § 1. When an agreement cannot be reached as to the method of division, special statistics must be taken to settle the distribution of these weights among the various services used. No modification in the circulation of correspondence for a particular country is considered important unless it affects by more than 5,000 francs per annum the accounts between the Office of origin and the intermediate Office concerned. The request for a revision of the accounts and, if necessary, for special statistics may be made when the modification in the circulation of the correspondence in question has lasted at least nine months. But the results of these statistics are only taken into consideration if the period of 12 months is actually completed.

If, after special statistics, it is shown that the total weights of the mails exchanged between two Offices and carried by a third Office have undergone an increase of 100 per cent or a reduction of 50 per cent as compared with the results of the last statistical period and that the accounts of the third Office would show on this head a modification of more than 5,000 francs a year, the new ascertained weights will form the basis of the transit charges due to that Office.

In the same way, when an intermediate Administration ascertains, during the six months which follow the statistics, that between the despatches made by another Administration during the statistical period and the normal traffic there is a difference of 20 per cent at least in the total weight conveyed, the Office concerned may demand the taking of new statistics if the accounts between two Offices are affected by a modification of more than 5,000 francs a year.

ARTICLE 61

Make-up and Description of Closed Mails during a Statistical Period

1. During each statistical period, separate bags for "letters and post-cards" and for "other articles" are used for the exchange of correspondence in closed mails between two Offices across the territory or by means of the services of one or more other Offices.

2. By way of exception to the provisions of Articles 54 and 55 above, each Administration has the option, during the statistical period, of enclosing registered or express articles other than letters and post-cards in one of the bags intended for "other articles," mentioning this fact on the letter bill; but if, in conformity with Articles 54 and 55, these articles are enclosed in a bag of letters, they are treated, so far as the statistics are concerned, as forming part of the letter despatch.

3. During the statistical period, all mails sent in transit must be furnished, in addition to the ordinary labels, with a special label bearing in large type the word "*Statistique*," followed by the indication 5 kilogrammes, 15 kilogrammes or 30 kilogrammes according to the category of weight (Article 62, §1, below).

As regards the bags of which the gross weight does not exceed 2 kilogrammes, or which contain only empty bags, correspondence exempt from all transit charges (Article 75 of the Convention) or a blank letter bill, the word "*Statistique*" is followed by the word "*Exempt*."

4. The label "*Statistique*" must bear in addition the mention "L.C." or "A.O." as the case may be.

ARTICLE 62

Establishment of Number of Bags and Weight of Closed Mails

1. As regards mails which involve the payment of transit charges, the despatching office of exchange enters the number of bags on the letter bill for the office of exchange of destination, dividing them if necessary into the following classes:

Description of bag. 1	Number of bags of which the gross weight		
	exceeds 2 kg. but not 5 kg. (light bags). 2	exceeds 5 kg. but not 15 kg. (medium bags). 3	exceeds 15 kg. but not 30 kg. (heavy bags). 4
L.C.			
A.O.			
Exempt from transit charges.	Number of bags:		

The number of bags exempt from transit charges to be entered must be the total of those bearing the inscription "*Statistique—Exempt*," as provided by Article 61, § 3, above.

2. The entries on the letter bills are checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds an error in the numbers entered, it corrects the letter bill and immediately notifies the mistake to the despatching office of exchange by means of a verification note identical with Form C 24 annexed. However, as regards the weight of a bag, the statement of the despatching office of exchange holds good, unless the actual weight exceeds by more than 250 grammes the maximum weight of the class in which this bag was entered.

ARTICLE 63

Preparation of Statements C 17 for Closed Mails

1. As soon as possible after the conclusion of the statistical operations, the offices of destination prepare as many copies of statements, identical with Form C 17 annexed, as there are Offices concerned, including the Office of origin, and forward these statements to the offices of exchange of the Office of origin for acceptance. These offices, after having accepted the statements, forward them, in their turn, to their central Administration for distribution among the Offices concerned.

2. If the statements C 17 have not reached the offices of exchange of the Office of origin, or have not been received in sufficient number, within the period of three months (four months in exchanges with distant countries), from the date of despatch of the last mail to be included in the statistics, these offices themselves prepare the statements in sufficient number, in accordance with their

own records, adding to each of them the note, "*Les relevés C 17 du bureau destinataire ne sont pas parvenus dans le délai réglementaire*" (The statements C 17 of the office of destination have not been received within the prescribed period). They then forward them to their central Administration for distribution among the Offices concerned.

ARTICLE 64

List of Closed Transit Mails

1. As soon as possible and, at latest, within a period of three months after each statistical period, unless it has not been possible within that period to ascertain the route followed, the Administrations which have despatched mails in transit send the list of these mails to the different Administrations whose services they have used.

2. If this list shows mails in transit, which under the provisions of Article 61 above do not require the preparation of a statement C 17, an explanatory note is added to it, e.g., "*Poids ne dépasse pas 2 kilogrammes*" (Weight does not exceed 2 kilogrammes) "*Sacs vides*" (Empty bags), "*Correspondances exemptes*" (Exempt correspondence), "*Feuille d'avis négative*" (Blank letter bill).

ARTICLE 65

Closed Mails Exchanged with Ships of War

It is the duty of the Administrations of countries to which ships of war belong to prepare statements C 17 relative to the mails sent or received by these ships. The mails sent to ships of war during the statistical period must bear on the labels the date of despatch.

In the event of these mails being re-forwarded, the redirecting Office notifies the fact to the Office of the country to which the ship belongs.

ARTICLE 66

"Bulletin de Transit"

1. When the route to be followed and the transport services to be used for the mails despatched during the statistical period are unknown or uncertain, the Office of origin must, at the request of the Administration of destination, prepare for each mail a statement, green in colour, in conformity with Form C 25 annexed. The Office of origin may also forward this statement without formal request on the part of the Administration of destination, if circumstances seem to require this to be done.

The letter bills of the mails which involve the preparation of the statement in question must be clearly noted at the head "*Bulletin de transit.*" The same note underlined in red pencil is made on the special labels "*Statistique*" referred to in Article 61.

2. The *bulletin de transit* must be forwarded unenclosed, with the mails to which it belongs, to the different services which participate in their carriage. In each country concerned, the inward and outward offices of exchange, to the exclusion of every other intermediate office, enter on the statement particulars concerning the transit which they effect. The last intermediate office of exchange must forward the statement C 25 directly to the office of destination. The statement is then returned by the office of destination to the office of origin as a voucher for statement C 17. When a *bulletin de transit* of which the despatch has been requested or is announced at the head of the letter bill is missing, the office of destination must inquire for it without delay.

ARTICLE 67

Statistics of Correspondence Sent à découvert

1. Ordinary and registered correspondence, as well as insured letters and boxes, originating in the country itself or in other countries, forwarded à découvert during a statistical period, are entered on the letter bill by the despatching office of exchange as follows:

Nombre de correspondances à découvert... (Number of articles à découvert).

Correspondence exempt from all transit charges in accordance with the terms of Article 75 of the Convention is not included in these figures.

In order to facilitate checking, the despatching office of exchange must make up the ordinary correspondence entered on the letter bill in special bundles labelled "*Correspondances à découvert.*" (Correspondence à découvert.)

2. When no correspondence is sent à découvert, the despatching office enters at the head of the letter bill the note:

"Pas de correspondances à découvert." (No correspondence à découvert.)

3. The entries on the letter bills are checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds differences of more than five articles, it corrects the entries, and notifies the error immediately to the despatching office, by means of a verification note. If the difference ascertained falls within the limit before-mentioned, the entries of the despatching office are accepted as valid.

4. After the termination of the statistical operations, the office of exchange of destination prepares, in a single copy, statements (Form C 19 annexed) which are forwarded without delay to the central Administration to which it is subordinate.

ARTICLE 68

Statistics of Mails Warehoused

In respect of mails for the warehousing of which in a port payment is due under Article 74 of the Convention to the Office which warehouses the mails, that Office prepares, for each country of origin, a daily return in accordance with statement C 21 annexed, on which are shown the particulars of the mails received by the warehousing Office from the country in question, during the 14 or 28 days of the statistical period, without regard to the dates of despatch and of onward transmission of the mails in question.

The particulars shown on the daily returns are summarized, for each country of origin, in a return in accordance with statement C 22 annexed, which is forwarded to the central Administration of that country, together with the relative statements C 21.

The summary C 22, after acceptance by the Administration of the country of origin, is forwarded with the statements C 21 to the central Administration of the Office which provides the warehousing.

ARTICLE 69

Extraordinary Services

Apart from Air Mail services, the only services considered as extraordinary services giving rise to special transit charges are that maintained for the accelerated conveyance by land of the Indian Mail and the special motor service Palestine or Syria-Iraq.

CHAPTER II

Accounting. Settlement of Accounts

ARTICLE 70

Accounting for Transit Charges

1. For the preparation of the transit accounts, the light, medium and heavy bags, as defined in Article 62 above, are reckoned as being of the average weight of 4, 12 and 24 kilogrammes respectively.

2. The weight of the closed mails, the number of articles forwarded *à découvert* and, if necessary, the number of bags warehoused in a port are multiplied by 26 or 13 as the case may be, and the products thus obtained serve as the basis of special accounts determining in francs the yearly payments due to each Office.

In cases where the multiplier 26 or 13 does not correspond to the normal traffic exchanged by a service, the Administrations concerned come to an agreement for the adoption of another multiplier, which holds good during the years to which the statistics apply.

The duty of preparing the accounts devolves on the creditor Office, which forwards them to the debtor Office.

3. In order to take into account the weight of the bags and packing and of the classes of correspondence exempt from all transit charges in accordance with the terms of Article 75 of the Convention, the total amount of the account for closed mails is reduced by 10 per cent.

4. The detailed accounts are prepared in duplicate on the basis of the statements C 17, C 19 and C 21 on Forms C 18, C 20 and C 22. They are forwarded to the Office of origin as soon as possible, and, at the latest, within a period of 10 months following the close of the statistical period.

5. If the Office which has sent the detailed account has received no notice of amendments within an interval of 4 months, reckoning from the date of despatch, the account is regarded as fully accepted.

ARTICLE 71

General Annual Liquidation Account. Functions of the International Bureau

1. In the absence of any understanding to the contrary between the Administrations concerned, the general liquidation account, consisting of transit and warehousing charges, is prepared annually by the International Bureau.

2. As soon as the detailed accounts between two Administrations are approved or regarded as fully accepted (§ 5 of the preceding Article), each of these Administrations forwards without delay to the International Bureau a statement (Form C 23 annexed) indicating the total amounts of these accounts. On receipt of a statement from an Administration, the International Bureau gives notice of its receipt to the other Administration concerned.

Centimes are ignored in the balance.

In case of difference between the corresponding items furnished by two Administrations, the International Bureau invites them to come to an agreement, and to communicate to it the sums definitely agreed upon.

When one only of the Administrations has furnished the statement C 23, the amounts indicated by this Administration hold good, unless the corresponding statement of the Administration which was in arrear reaches the International Bureau in time for the preparation of the next general annual liquidation account.

In the case provided for in § 5 of the preceding Article, the statements must bear the indication "*Aucune observation de l'Office débiteur n'est parvenue dans le délai réglementaire.*" (No comment has been received from the debtor Office within the prescribed period.)

If two Administrations agree between themselves to effect a special settlement, their statements C 23 bear the note "*Compte réglé à part—à titre d'information*" (Account settled separately—for purposes of information), and are not included in the general annual liquidation account.

3. At the end of each year the International Bureau prepares, on the basis of the statements which it has received up to that time and which are regarded as fully accepted, a general annual liquidation account of transit charges. If necessary, it conforms to the rule laid down by Article 60, § 2, for annual payments.

This account shows:—

- (a) the Debit and Credit of each Office;
- (b) the debit balance or the credit balance of each Office;
- (c) the sums to be paid by the debtor Offices;
- (d) the sums to be received by the creditor Offices.

The International Bureau arranges to limit as far as practicable the number of payments made by the debtor Offices.

4. The general annual liquidation accounts must be forwarded by the International Bureau to the Administrations as early as possible, and, at the latest, before the end of the first quarter of the year following the year of their preparation.

ARTICLE 72. (See PROTOCOL I)

Settlement of Transit Charges

1. Unless otherwise arranged, the balance resulting from the general annual liquidation account of the International Bureau or from the special settlements, including if necessary the adjustment prescribed by Article 60, § 2, is paid by the debtor Office to the creditor Office in gold, or by means of cheques or drafts payable at sight on the capital or on a commercial centre of the creditor country.

If payment is made by means of cheques or drafts, they are drawn in the currency of the creditor country for an amount equivalent, on the day of purchase, to the value of the balance expressed in francs. The costs of the payment are borne by the debtor Office.

These cheques or drafts may also be drawn on another country on condition that they represent the same equivalent and that the discount charges are paid by the debtor Office.

2. The payment above mentioned must be made with as little delay as possible, and, at the latest, before the end of a period of four months from the date of despatch of the liquidation account by the International Bureau, or of the request for payment, addressed by the creditor Office to the debtor Office, in the case of an account settled separately. This period may be extended to five months in relations with distant countries.

If these periods are exceeded, the sums due are chargeable with interest, at the rate of 7 per cent per annum, from the date of the expiration of the periods of grace mentioned.

PART VIII
Miscellaneous Provisions

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 73

Reply Coupons

1. Reply coupons are identical with Form C 26 annexed, and are printed under the supervision of the International Bureau on paper bearing in watermark the letters U P U in large characters.

2. Each Administration has the option

(a) of marking the coupons with a special perforation which does not prevent the reading of the text and is not of such a character as to hinder the checking of the coupons;

(b) of modifying, by hand or by a printing process, the selling price indicated on the coupons.

3. The International Bureau supplies the coupons at cost price.

4. In the absence of other arrangements between the Administrations concerned, the coupons exchanged are sent yearly to the Administrations which issued them, with a statement of their total number and value.

5. As soon as two Administrations have agreed on the number of coupons exchanged between them, a statement (Form C 27 annexed) indicating the debit or credit balance is drawn up by each of the two Administrations and forwarded by them to the International Bureau. If two Administrations cannot reach an agreement within a period of six months, the creditor Office prepares its account and sends it to the International Bureau. For the preparation of this statement the value of the coupon is reckoned at 37½ centimes. The International Bureau includes the balance in a yearly account.

In the event of one only of the Administrations having furnished the statement (Form C 27) the entries of that Administration hold good.

6. When, in the relations between two Offices, the yearly balance does not exceed 25 francs, the debtor Office is exempt from all payments on this head, and the statement is not prepared.

7. If two Administrations have agreed to effect a special settlement, they do not forward a statement to the International Bureau.

8. The payment of the balances is effected under the conditions laid down in Article 72.

ARTICLE 74

Identity Cards

1. Each Administration appoints the post offices or postal services which issue Identity Cards.

2. These cards are made out in the form indicated in Form C 28 attached. These forms are furnished at cost price by the International Bureau.

3. The applicant must at the time of application, hand in his photograph and prove his identity. Administrations take the necessary measures to ensure that cards shall only be issued after careful enquiry into the identity of the applicant.

The official enters the application in a register, fills up in ink and in Roman characters all the particulars required by the Identity Card, affixes to it the photograph in the space indicated, affixes the postage stamp representing the charge, half on this photograph and half on the card, and cancels it by a clear impression of the date-stamp.

He then makes a fresh impression of this stamp or of his official seal in such a way that it appears partly on the upper portion of the photograph and partly on the card, then repeats this impression on the front of the card, signs the card and delivers it to the applicant after having obtained his signature.

4. When the appearance of the holder is so altered that the photograph or the description are no longer accurate, the card must be renewed.

5. Each country retains the right to issue Identity Cards relative to the international service in accordance with the rules applied to the cards in use in its inland service.

ARTICLE 75

Mails Exchanged with Ships of War

1. The establishment of an exchange of closed mails between a Post Office and naval divisions or ships of war of the same nationality, or between one naval division or ship of war and another of the same nationality, must be notified, as far as possible in advance, to the intermediate Offices.

2. Such mails are addressed in the following form:

From the post office of.

For { the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at . . . } (Country)
 { the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at. }

or

From the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at. }
 From the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at. } (Country)
 For the post office of. }

or

From the (nationality) naval division of (name of the division) at. }
 From the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at. } (Country)

For { the (nationality) naval division (name of the division) at. . . } (Country)
 { the (nationality) ship (name of the ship) at. }

3. Mails addressed to or sent from naval divisions or ships of war are forwarded, unless specially addressed as to route, by the most rapid routes, and in the same conditions as mails exchanged between post offices.

The captain of a mail-packet conveying mails for a naval division or a ship of war holds them at the disposal of the commanding officer of the naval division or ship addressed, in case the latter should require delivery *en route*.

4. If the ships are not at the place of destination when mails addressed to them arrive there, the mails are kept at the post office until fetched away by the addressee or redirected to another place. Redirection may be demanded, either by the Post Office of origin, by the commanding officer of the naval division or the ship addressed, or by a Consul of the same nationality.

5. Such of the mails in question as are addressed "*Aux soins du Consul de.....*" (Care of the Consul of.....) are delivered at the Consulate of the country of origin. At the request of the Consul they may afterwards be received back into the postal service and redirected to the place of origin or to another address.

6. Mails addressed to a ship of war are regarded as being in transit up to the time of their delivery to the commanding officer of that ship, even when they have been originally addressed to the care of a post office or to a Consul entrusted with the duty of acting as forwarding agent; they are not, therefore, regarded as having arrived at their address so long as they have not been delivered to the ship of war addressed.

ARTICLE 76

Franking Notes. Settlement of Customs Charges, etc.

1. The settlement concerning customs charges, etc., paid out by each Office on behalf of another is effected by means of special monthly accounts identical with Form C 4 annexed, which are drawn up by the debtor Office in the money of the creditor Office. The franking notes are entered in alphabetical order of the offices which have advanced the amounts and in numerical order.

If the two Administrations concerned also participate in the parcel post service in their mutual relations, they may in the absence of other arrangements include in the settlements relating to parcel post franking notes those relating to the letter post.

2. The special account, accompanied by the franking notes, is forwarded to the creditor Administration not later than the end of the month following that to which it relates. A blank account is not drawn up.

3. The checking of the accounts takes place in accordance with the rules fixed by the Detailed Regulations of the Money Order Agreement.

4. The accounts are settled specially. Each Office may, however, request that these accounts be annexed either to the Money Order accounts or to the accounts C P 14 or C P 15 relating to postal parcels.

ARTICLE 77

Forms for the Use of the Public

For the purpose of applying the provisions of Article 39 § 2, of the Convention, the following are considered as forms for the use of the public:

Forms C 1 (Customs label), C 2 (Customs Declaration), C 6 (Advice of Delivery), C 8 (International Trade Charge Money Order), C 10 (Redirection Envelope), C 11 (Request for withdrawal from the post or for modification of address), C 12 (Particulars to be furnished in case of enquiry for an ordinary article), C 13 (Enquiry for a registered article).

ARTICLE 78

Period of Retention of Documents

Documents relating to the international service must be preserved for a minimum period of two years.

ARTICLE 79

Telegraphic Address

For telegraphic communications exchanged between them, Administrations use the telegraphic address "Postgen" followed by the name of the city in which the central Administration is situated.

PART IX

International Bureau

CHAPTER I

ARTICLE 80

Congresses and Conferences

The International Bureau prepares the business to be submitted to Congresses or Conferences. It undertakes the printing and distribution of the necessary documents.

The Director of the International Bureau attends the sittings of Congresses or Conferences, and takes part in the discussions, but without the right of vote.

ARTICLE 81

Information. Requests for Modification of the Acts

The International Bureau must hold itself always at the disposal of members of the Union for the purpose of furnishing them with any information they may require upon questions relating to the service.

It prepares a statement of the case whenever a request is made for modification or interpretation of the regulations which govern the Union, and notifies the results of consultations.

ARTICLE 82

Publications

1. The International Bureau publishes, with the assistance of the documents which are put at its disposal, a special journal in the German, English, Spanish, and French languages.

2. It publishes, in accordance with information furnished under the provisions of Article 90 below, an official summary of all information of general interest concerning the carrying out of the Convention and the Regulations in each country. Subsequent modifications are notified by means of circulars.

Similar summaries concerning the execution of the Agreements are published at the request of the Administrations participating in those Agreements.

3. The documents published by the International Bureau are distributed to the Administrations, in proportion to the number of units of contribution assigned to each by Article 24 of the Convention.

Any additional copies of these documents which may be applied for by Administrations are paid for separately at cost price.

4. The International Bureau undertakes the publication of an alphabetical dictionary of all the post offices in the world, with special indication of such of those offices as undertake services which have not yet become general. This dictionary is kept up to date by means of supplements or in any other manner which the International Bureau considers suitable.

The dictionary is distributed to the Administrations in the proportion of 10 copies to each unit of contribution assigned to each by Article 24 of the Convention. Any additional copies required by Administrations are paid for separately at cost price.

ARTICLE 83

Annual Report

The International Bureau makes an annual Report on its work which is communicated to all the Administrations.

ARTICLE 84

Official Language of the International Bureau

The official language of the International Bureau is French.

ARTICLE 85

Reply Coupons. Identity Cards. Table of Equivalents

The International Bureau undertakes the manufacture and supply of reply coupons and identity cards, as well as the preparation and distribution of the table of equivalents referred to in Article 5 above.

ARTICLE 86

Balancing and Settlement of Accounts

1. The International Bureau undertakes the balancing and settlement of accounts of every description relative to the international postal service between the Administrations which express their desire to avail themselves of its services. They arrange accordingly with each other and with the Bureau.

2. At the request of the Administrations concerned, telegraph accounts may also be notified to the International Bureau to be included in arriving at the balances due.

3. Each Administration retains the right to prepare at its discretion special accounts for different branches of the service, and to settle them as it thinks fit with the corresponding Administrations, without employing the medium of the International Bureau, to which it simply indicates for what branches of the service and in respect of what countries it desires the services of the Bureau.

4. Administrations which avail themselves of the services of the International Bureau for the balancing and liquidation of accounts may cease to use those services three months after giving notice to that effect.

ARTICLE 87

Preparation of Accounts

1. When the individual accounts have been checked and agreed upon, the debtor Offices forward to the creditor Offices, for each class of operations, an acknowledgment, made out in francs and centimes, of the amount of the balance of the two individual accounts, indicating the subject of the credit and the period to which it relates.

In the absence of any understanding to the contrary, an Office which desires, for its own accounting purposes, to have general accounts, must prepare them itself and submit them to the corresponding Office for acceptance.

Offices may agree to apply another system in their relations with one another.

2. Each Office forwards to the International Bureau, monthly or quarterly, if special circumstances render it desirable, a statement showing the total Credit due to it on the individual accounts as well as the total of the sums which are due to it from each of the contracting Offices; each credit appearing in this table must be supported by an acknowledgment from the debtor Office.

This statement must reach the International Bureau not later than the 19th of each month or of the first month of each quarter. Failing this, it is included in the settlement of the month or the quarter following.

3. The International Bureau checks the correctness of the statements by comparing the acknowledgments. Any correction that may be necessary is notified to the Offices concerned.

The debit of each Office to another is carried forward into a summary; and in order to arrive at the total amount due from each Office, it is only necessary to add up the different columns of this summary.

ARTICLE 88

General Balance Sheet

1. The International Bureau combines the tables and the summaries in one general balance sheet showing

- (a) the total of the Debit and of the Credit of each Office;
- (b) the debit or credit balance of each Office;
- (c) the sums to be paid by the debtor Offices and the division of the sums among the creditor Offices.

As far as possible, it takes care that each Office, in order to settle its debts, shall have to make only one or two distinct payments.

Nevertheless, an Office which habitually finds a sum exceeding 50,000 francs owing to it from another has the right to claim remittances on account.

These remittances on account are entered, both by the creditor Office and by the debtor Office, at the foot of the statements to be forwarded to the International Bureau.

2. The acknowledgments forwarded to the International Bureau with the tables are classified by Offices.

They serve as the basis for settling the accounts of each of the Offices concerned. In this settlement there must appear

- (a) the sums relating to the special accounts concerning the different services;
- (b) the total of the sums resulting from all the special accounts relating to each of the Offices concerned;
- (c) the totals of the sums due to all the creditor Offices on account of each branch of the service, as well as their general total.

This total must be equal to the total of the Debit which appears in the summary.

At the foot of the settlement account, a balance is struck between the Debit and the Credit resulting from the statements forwarded by the Offices to the International Bureau. The net amount of the Debit or of the Credit must be equal to the debit balance or to the credit balance carried into the general balance sheet. Moreover, the settlement account indicates the Offices to which payment must be made by the debtor Office.

The settlement accounts must be forwarded by the International Bureau to the Offices concerned not later than the 22nd of each month.

ARTICLE 89

Payment

Payment of the sums due, under a settlement account, from one Office to another, must be made as soon as possible and at the latest a fortnight after receipt of the settlement account by the debtor Office. As regards other conditions of payment the provisions of §1 of Article 72 are applicable. The provisions of § 2 of that Article are applicable to cases of non-payment of the balance within the fixed period.

Debit or credit balances not exceeding 500 francs may be carried forward to the settlement of the following month, provided, however, that the Offices concerned are in monthly communication with the International Bureau. The amount brought forward is entered in the summaries and in the settlement accounts for the creditor and debtor Offices. In such a case, the debtor Office forwards to the creditor Office an acknowledgment of the sum due, to be carried into the next statement.

ARTICLE 90

Communications to be Addressed to the International Bureau

1. Administrations must in particular communicate to each other through the medium of the International Bureau,

- (a) particulars of the surtaxes which, by virtue of Articles 36 and 76 of the Convention, they collect to cover the cost of extraordinary services, as well as a list of the countries in respect of which these surtaxes are collected, and, if necessary, particulars of the services on which surtaxes are due;

- (b) three complete sets of their postage stamps and of impressions of their franking machines, with an indication of the date on which postage stamps of previous issues cease to be valid;
- (c) their decision as regards the option to apply or not certain general provisions of the Convention and of the Regulations;
- (d) the reduced rates which they have adopted by virtue of Article 5 of the Convention, and a statement of the services to which these rates are applicable;
- (e) full information concerning customs or other regulations, as well as the prohibitions or restrictions governing the entry and transit of postal articles in their respective services;
- (f) a list of kilometric distances concerning land routes followed by transit mails;
- (g) a list of the lines of Packets leaving their ports which are used for the conveyance of mails, indicating the routes, the distance and the duration of the voyage between the port of departure and each of the successive ports of call, the frequency of the service, and the countries to which the rates for sea transit must be paid if the Packets are used;
- (h) information whether or not they admit articles liable to customs duty in correspondence prepaid at the letter rate;
- (i) their inland postage rates.

2. Every modification subsequently introduced, in regard to one or other of the points above-mentioned, must be notified without delay.

3. Administrations must furnish the International Bureau with two copies of all the documents which they publish, whether relating to the inland service or to the international service.

ARTICLE 91

General Statistics

1. The International Bureau compiles general statistics for each year.

To this end, Administrations send to it a series as complete as possible of statistical returns in tabular form to be compiled in accordance with the annexed forms C29 and C30. Table C29 is forwarded at the end of the month of July in each year; but the particulars included in Parts I, II and IV of this table are furnished once only every three years; Table C30 is also forwarded every three years, on the same date. The particulars furnished relate in every case to the preceding year.

2. Transactions which are recorded in detail are embodied in periodical statements based upon the actual records.

3. With regard to all other transactions, correspondence of all kinds is counted annually without distinction between letters, post-cards, commercial papers, printed papers, samples and small packets, and every three years, at least, the different classes of correspondence are counted.

Each Administration fixes the time and duration of its counts.

4. In the interval which elapses between the special statistics, the numbers of the different classes are estimated in accordance with the proportions given by the last special statistics.

5. The international Bureau prints and distributes the statistical forms to be filled up by each Administration. It furnishes to Administrations on application all necessary information as to the rules to be followed, in order to ensure uniformity of practice in taking the statistics.

ARTICLE 92

Expenses of the International Bureau

1. The ordinary expenses of the International Bureau must not exceed the sum of 350,000 Swiss francs annually.

2. The Swiss Postal Administration supervises the expenditure of the International Bureau, makes the necessary advances, and prepares the annual account, which is communicated to other Administrations.

3. The sums advanced by the Swiss Postal Administration, in accordance with § 2 of this Article, must be repaid by the debtor Offices with as little delay as possible, and at latest before the 31st of December of the year of despatch of the account. If this period is exceeded, the sums due are chargeable with interest in favour of that Administration at the rate of seven per cent per annum from the date of the expiration of the period mentioned.

4. The countries of the Union are classified as follows, for the division of expenses:

1st class: Union of South Africa, Germany, United States of America, Argentine Republic, Commonwealth of Australia, Canada, China, France, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, British India, Irish Free State, Italy, Japan, New Zealand, Turkey, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics;

2nd class: Spain, Mexico;

3rd class: the whole of the island possessions of the United States of America other than the Philippine Islands, Belgium, Brazil, Egypt, Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorates in Indo-China, the whole of the other French Colonies, Greece, Netherlands, Dutch East Indies, Poland, Roumania, Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, Sweden, Switzerland, Czechoslovakia;

4th class: Austria, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Chosen (Korea), Norway, Portugal, Portuguese Colonies in Africa, Portuguese Colonies in Asia and Oceania;

5th class: Bulgaria, Chile, Republic of Colombia, Estonia, Latvia, Morocco (except Spanish Zone), Morocco (Spanish Zone), Peru, Persia, Tunis;

6th class: Afghanistan, Albania, Bolivia, Republic of Costa Rica, Republic of Cuba, Danzig (Free City), Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Ethiopia, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Republic of Honduras, Lithuania, Luxemburg, Nicaragua, Republic of Panama, Paraguay, Dutch Colonies in America, Republic of Salvador, Territory of the Sarre, Uruguay, United States of Venezuela;

7th class: Philippine Islands, Colony of the Belgian Congo, the whole of the Spanish Colonies, Kingdom of Hejaz and Nejd and Dependencies, Iraq, Iceland, the whole of the Italian Colonies, the whole of the Japanese Dependencies other than Chosen, Republic of Liberia, Republic of San Marino, State of the City of the Vatican.

Final Provisions

ARTICLE 93

Entry into Force and Duration of the Regulations

The present Regulations shall come into force on the day on which the Universal Postal Convention comes into operation. They shall have the same duration as that Convention, unless they are renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Convention except in case of Free City of Danzig, where signatures are Victor Zander and Alfred Nordmann.)

Final Protocol of the Detailed Regulations

At the moment of proceeding to sign the Detailed Regulations of the Convention drawn up by the Universal Postal Congress of London, the undersigned plenipotentiaries have agreed as follows:—

I

Payment of Balances of Transit Charges

1. In case of payment by means of cheques or drafts of the balance referred to in Article 72, these cheques or drafts are expressed in the money of a country where the central issuing bank or other official issuing office buys and sells gold or gold currency for the national money at fixed rates determined by law or in virtue of an agreement with the Government.

If the currencies of several countries fulfil these conditions, the creditor country indicates the currency which is convenient to it. The conversion is effected at the gold par rate.

2. Cheques or drafts may also be drawn in the currency of the creditor country if the two countries have come to an agreement on this subject. In that case, the balance is converted at the gold par rate into the currency of a country fulfilling the conditions prescribed in the preceding paragraph. The result arrived at is then converted into the currency of the debtor country and from this into the currency of the creditor country at the rate of exchange in the capital or at a commercial centre of the debtor country on the day of delivery of the order of purchase of the cheque or draft.

II

Make-up of Mails

The Post Office of the United States of America has the option of enclosing the letter bill in a bag containing ordinary letters, provided that the letter F is clearly shown on the label of the bag.

In faith whereof the under-mentioned plenipotentiaries have drawn up the present Final Protocol, which shall have the same force and validity as if its provisions were inserted in the actual text of the Regulations to which it relates, and they have signed it in one copy which shall remain in the Archives of the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and of which one copy shall be delivered to each party.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Detailed Regulations.)

Provisions Regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mails by Air

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ANNEXES*

Forms AV1 to AV4.

*Not published.

PROVISIONS REGARDING THE CONVEYANCE OF LETTER MAILS BY AIR

CHAPTER I General Provisions

ARTICLE 1

Classes of Correspondence Admitted in the Air Mails

1. All the classes of correspondence indicated in Article 32 of the Universal Postal Convention are admitted to air conveyance, for the whole or part of the journey, viz., letters, single or reply-paid post-cards, commercial papers, printed papers of every kind (including matter printed in relief for the use of the blind), samples of merchandise, small packets, as well as postal money orders and subscribers' newspapers (*abonnements-poste*). In that case the articles are called "*Correspondances-avion*" (Air Mail Correspondence).

2. The articles mentioned in Article 32 of the Convention may be registered.

3. Insured articles—letters and boxes—may also be admitted to air conveyance in the relations between countries which agree to the exchange of such articles by air.

ARTICLE 2

Freedom of Transit

The freedom of transit prescribed by Article 25 of the Universal Postal Convention is guaranteed for Air Mail correspondence throughout the entire territory of the Union, whether or not the intermediate Administrations take part in re-transmitting the correspondence.

ARTICLE 3

Rates of Postage and General Conditions for the Acceptance of Air Mail Correspondence

1. Articles for transmission by Air Mail are prepaid, in addition to the ordinary postal charges, with a special Air Mail fee, the amount of which is fixed by the Administration of the country of origin; this fee must not exceed 25 centimes gold per 20 grammes per 1,000 kilometres of air conveyance.

2. On post-cards and money orders the maximum fee is 25 centimes gold per article per 1,000 kilometres of air conveyance.

3. The fee for reply-paid post-cards is collected for each half separately at the point of departure of each of these halves.

4. The fees mentioned in §§ 1, 2 and 3 of the present Article apply only to the services to which the tariff prescribed in Article 11, § 10, is applicable. They must be uniform for each country of destination.

5. The fee on Air Mail correspondence conveyed by extraordinary services (Article 11, § 11) may be increased, having regard to the extraordinary expenditure which the use of these services occasions.

6. The fees must be paid before despatch. Except in the cases prescribed in Article 6, they may not be collected from the addressee.

7. Air Mail correspondence is prepaid in the manner laid down in Article 46 of the Universal Postal Convention. However, without regard to the class of correspondence, the prepayment may be represented by a manuscript note, in figures, of the amount collected, expressed in the currency of the country of origin in the form:

"Affranchissement perçu: Fr. c." (Amount collected: Fr. c.).

This indication may either appear in a special stamp impression or on an adhesive stamp or special label, or simply be inscribed on the envelope of the article by any method whatever. In all cases the indication must be supported by the date-stamp of the office of origin.

ARTICLE 4

Unpaid or Insufficiently Prepaid Air Mail Correspondence

1. In the case of entire absence of prepayment, Air Mail correspondence is treated in conformity with the provisions of Articles 34 and 35 of the Universal Postal Convention. Articles on which the prepayment of postage is not compulsory before despatch are transmitted by ordinary routes.

2. In the case of insufficient prepayment, Air Mail correspondence is transmitted by Air Mail if the charges prepaid represent at least the amount of the Air Mail fee. The provisions of Article 35 of the Universal Postal Convention apply as regards the collection of postal charges not prepaid at the time of despatch.

3. When these articles are transmitted by ordinary route, the office of posting or the office of exchange must strike out all annotations relative to transmission by Air Mail.

ARTICLE 5

Delivery of Air Mail Correspondence

1. Air Mail correspondence is delivered with the utmost rapidity possible and must at least be included in the first delivery which follows its arrival at the office of delivery.

2. The senders have the right to request delivery by special messenger, immediately after arrival, on prepayment of the special express delivery fee prescribed by Article 44 of the Universal Postal Convention. This right exists only in relations between countries which have organized the express delivery service in their reciprocal relations.

3. On payment of a supplementary charge, Administrations may, after agreement between themselves, effect delivery by special means, in particular by the use of pneumatic tubes.

ARTICLE 6

Redirection and Return of Air Mail Correspondence

1. Air Mail correspondence addressed to persons who have changed their address is forwarded to the new address by ordinary means of conveyance, unless the addressee has expressly asked for redirection by Air Mail and has paid in advance to the redirecting office the Air Mail fee for the new transmission. Undeliverable correspondence is returned to origin by ordinary route.

2. If redirection or return takes place through ordinary postal channels, the Air Mail label "*Par Avion*" and all annotations relative to transmission by Air Mail must be struck through officially by means of two thick transverse strokes.

CHAPTER II

Registered Articles and Insured Articles

I.—Registered Articles

ARTICLE 7

Registered Articles

Registered articles are subject to the postage charges and general conditions of acceptance prescribed by the Universal Postal Convention. They must be prepaid, in addition, with the same Air Mail fees as ordinary articles.

ARTICLE 8

Responsibility

Postal Administrations accept, for registered articles sent by Air Mail, the same responsibility as for other registered articles.

II.—Insured Articles

ARTICLE 9

Insured Articles

1. Administrations which admit insured articles to conveyance by Air Mail are authorized to collect on account of those articles a special insurance fee of which they fix the amount.

The total of the ordinary insurance fee and of the special fee must remain within the limits fixed by Article 3, letter c, of the Agreement concerning insured letters and boxes.

2. So far as concerns insured articles sent in closed mails through the territory of countries which are not parties to the Agreement concerning insured articles or transmitted by Air Services for which the countries in question do not accept responsibility for insured articles, the responsibility of these countries is limited to that prescribed for registered articles.

CHAPTER III

Allocation of Air Mail Fees. Rates for Conveyance

ARTICLE 10

Allocation of Air Mail Fees

Each Administration keeps the whole of the sums which it collects in respect of Air Mail fees of all kinds.

ARTICLE 11

Rates for Air Conveyance of Closed Mails

1. The transit rates prescribed by Article 73 of the Universal Postal Convention do not apply to air services.

2. By way of exception to the provisions of the Convention, the countries of destination which undertake the retransmission of Air Mail correspondence

by air in their internal service are entitled to be credited with the rates for internal conveyance. This credit must be uniform for all the services of the internal system of the same country.

3. The rates for conveyance applicable to the same air service are uniform for all Administrations which use this service without sharing in the working expenses.

4. Apart from the exceptions allowed in §§ 5 and 6 below, the rates for air conveyance are payable to the postal Administration of the country in which is situated the aerodrome at which the correspondence is taken over by the air service.

5. The Office which hands to an air transport undertaking mails intended for conveyance successively by several distinct air services may, if it has agreed with the intermediate Offices, pay directly to that undertaking the rates for conveyance for the whole route. The intermediate Offices have, for their part, the right to demand the application pure and simple of the provisions of § 4.

6. As an exception to the provisions of §§ 4 and 5 above, each Administration which maintains an air service retains the right to collect direct from each Administration which uses that service the rates for conveyance applicable to the whole of the route.

7. The rates for air conveyance of Air Mail correspondence despatched in closed mails are borne by the Administration of the country of origin: the rates for air conveyance of correspondence despatched *à découvert* are borne by the Administration which hands it *à découvert* to another Administration.

8. In the absence of agreement to the contrary between the postal Administrations concerned, the transfer in the same aerodrome, in course of transmission, of mails conveyed successively by several distinct air services must be performed by the postal Administration of the country in which the transfer takes place. This rule does not apply when the transfer takes place between machines performing successive stages of the same service.

9. Warehousing charges are not collected in respect of Air Mails.

However, in cases where on account of exceptional circumstances considerable expense has to be incurred by such warehousing, Administrations are authorized to collect the warehousing charges laid down by Article 74 of the Convention.

10. As a temporary measure, the basic tariff to be applied to the settlement of accounts between Administrations in respect of air transport is fixed at 6 centimes of a gold franc per indivisible fraction of 100 grammes gross weight per 100 kilometres. All fractions of 100 grammes or of 100 kilometres are rounded up to the next 100 grammes or 100 kilometres respectively, separately for each mail included in the air mail statistics. Air Mails conveyed in the internal service are subject to the same rules.

11. The charges for conveyance specified above do not apply to conveyance for long distances by means of services of which the establishment and maintenance entail extraordinary expenditure. The conditions under which these services may be used are regulated by mutual agreement between the Administrations concerned; they must be uniform for all Administrations making use of these services.

12. The rates for conveyance mentioned above are due also for correspondence exempt from transit rates, as well as for mails or correspondence mis-sent, in cases where these are despatched by air.

13. With the exception of any warehousing charges which may be due (§ 9 above), the Administrations of the countries flown over have no right to payment for mails conveyed by air over their territory.

ARTICLE 12

Rates for Conveyance à découvert of Air Mail Correspondence

1. Air Mail correspondence may be exchanged *à découvert* between two Administrations by air.

2. The charges for air conveyance are paid wholly to the postal Administration of the country to which the correspondence is sent *à découvert* for re-transmission by air; that Administration may require separate bundles to be made up for the destinations which it may specify.

3. To arrive at the charges for conveyance, the net weight of Air Mail correspondence transmitted *à découvert* is increased by 25 per cent to take into account the expenditure applicable to sorting. Nevertheless, the increase in the charges for air mail conveyance resulting in favour of a country of transit must not exceed 1 franc 50 centimes per 100 grammes net weight.

ARTICLE 13

Calculation of Distances Between Two Countries Connected by Several Air Lines

If two countries are connected by several air lines, the rates for conveyance are calculated according to the mean distance of these routes and their importance for international traffic.

CHAPTER IV

International Bureau

ARTICLE 14

Communications to be Addressed to the International Bureau

1. Administrations must communicate to each other through the medium of the International Bureau,

- (a) particulars of the Air Mail fees which they collect on Air Mail correspondence—in the internal service as well as for destinations in other countries;
- (b) information whether or not they admit insured letters and boxes to transmission by air;
- (c) a list of the air lines, national or foreign, which they use for the conveyance of Air Mail correspondence, whether those lines operate in the interior of the country or leave its aerodromes for foreign countries; these latter lines must appear in the list with the distance for which the Administration which uses them assumes responsibility for the correspondence which it entrusts to them. The list must show in particular for each line, the distance and duration of the flight from the aerodrome of departure to the different ports of call (aerodromes), the frequency of the service, the country to which the charges for conveyance by air by the line must be paid and the special conditions or restrictions to which the use of that line is subject. At the end of the particulars relating to internal lines, each Administration must show the mean distance adopted in calculating the credit for air conveyance of the Air Mail correspondence addressed to the interior of its country;

- (d) a list of countries to which they undertake the re-transmission of Air Mail correspondence by air for the whole or part of the distance, with particulars of the routes by which re-forwarding takes place, the distances by air and the charges for conveyance applicable to them.

These particulars are entered on form AV 1 annexed.

2. The communications under (c) and (d) must be sent regularly twice a year, a month before the commencement of the summer service and a month before the commencement of the winter service. Every subsequent modification must be notified without delay.

3. The International Bureau draws up, in accordance with the communications which it receives, a Summary (*Recueil*) of information, concerning the Air Mail Service, including the exchange of insured letters and boxes, a general list of postal air lines and a general list of countries served by air lines. These documents are distributed to the Administrations without delay. The general list to be prepared by the International Bureau must conform to the annexed Form AV 1.

The International Bureau is also entrusted with the preparation of a map of the world showing postal lines of international air communication, as well as supplementary maps showing the lines in the interior of each continent.

4. For provisional information, a copy of the communications under (c) and (d) shall be sent directly by each Administration to all the other Offices which notify their desire to receive them.

5. Administrations shall, in addition, communicate regularly to all the Offices which ask for them the time-tables of the air lines in their internal and international systems with particulars, for each aerodrome, of the times of arrival and departure of the aeroplanes.

CHAPTER V

Accounting Regulations

ARTICLE 15

Statistics

1. The general accounting for the charges for air conveyance is based on statistical returns taken in the seven days which follow the 14th of June and the 14th of November in each year. The data obtained from the June statistics form the basis for the payments due for the summer service; those from the November statistics form the basis in regard to the winter service.

2. The statistics relating to services which are not in operation during the months of June and November are taken after agreement between the Administrations concerned.

3. As a temporary measure, every Office has the right to demand that the settlement of accounts shall take place quarterly on the basis of the gross weight of the mails actually conveyed during the preceding quarter. In this case, the procedure to be followed must be agreed between the Administrations concerned.

ARTICLE 16

Make-up of Ordinary or Air Mails during Air Mail Statistical Periods

The provisions of Article 61 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention are not applicable to the half-yearly statistics for calculat-

ing the charges for conveyance by air. However, during these statistical periods, the labels or addresses of mails containing Air Mail correspondence must be conspicuously marked "*Statistique-avion*."

ARTICLE 17

Establishment of the Weight of Air Mails

1. During the statistical periods, the date of despatch and the gross weight of the mail are entered on the label or outer address of the mail. The enclosure of one Air Mail in another mail of the same kind is forbidden.

2. If correspondence *à découvert* intended for onward transmission by air is included in an ordinary or Air Mail, the weight must be entered separately on the letter bill for each country to which the air correspondence is addressed. If necessary, the particulars of the weights may be entered upon a special list similar to the annexed Form AV 2 which is attached to the letter bill.

3. These entries are checked by the office of exchange of destination. If that office finds that the actual weight indicated differs by more than 20 grammes from the weight advised, it corrects the letter bill or the label and notifies the error immediately to the despatching office of exchange by means of a verification note; a copy of this verification note is sent, if necessary, to each intermediate Office. If the differences in weight ascertained are within the above-mentioned limits, the entries of the office of despatch are accepted as valid.

ARTICLE 18

List of Closed Air Mails

As soon as possible, and, in every case, within a period of 15 days after each statistical period, the Administrations which have despatched closed Air Mails send a list of these mails to the different Administrations whose air services they have used, including if necessary, the Administration of destination.

ARTICLE 19

Preparation of Statements AV3 and AV4 for Air Mails

1. During the statistical periods, the intermediate Administrations take note, in a statement in accordance with Form AV3 annexed, of the weights shown on the labels or outer addresses of the Air Mails that they have re-forwarded by air beyond the frontier of their countries. A statement is prepared for each office of exchange despatching Air Mails.

2. The Administrations receiving Air Mails which undertake the re-transmission by air of the Air Mail correspondence contained therein, either in their internal service or beyond the frontiers of their countries, prepare a statement, in accordance with Form AV4 annexed, from the particulars given on the letter bills. The same procedure applies as regards Air Mail correspondence contained in ordinary mails.

3. As soon as possible, and, at the latest, one month after the close of the statistical operations, the statements AV3 and AV4 are forwarded to the despatching offices of exchange for acceptance. These offices, after having accepted the statements, forward them, in their turn, to their central Administration which returns them to the central Administration of the creditor Office.

4. If the creditor Office has received no notice of amendments within an interval of 3 months reckoning from the date of despatch, the statements are regarded as fully accepted. In the case of extraordinary circumstances (long distance, etc.), these periods may be extended by mutual agreement between the Offices concerned.

ARTICLE 20

Accounting for Air Transport Charges

1. The gross or net weights of the Air Mail correspondence shown in Statements AV3 or AV4 are multiplied by a figure corresponding to the frequency of the summer and winter services, and the products thus obtained serve as the basis of special accounts determining in francs the transport payments accruing to each Office for the current half year.

2. The duty of preparing these accounts devolves on the creditor Office which forwards them to the debtor Office.

3. The special accounts are prepared in duplicate and forwarded to the debtor Office as soon as possible. If the creditor Office has received no notice of amendments within an interval of 3 months reckoning from the date of despatch, this account is regarded as fully accepted.

ARTICLE 21

General Account

In the absence of any understanding to the contrary between the Administrations concerned, the general account of air transport charges is prepared twice a year by the International Bureau in accordance with the regulations fixed for the account relating to transit charges.

CHAPTER VI

Miscellaneous Provisions

ARTICLE 22

Special Marking of Air Mail Correspondence

Air Mail correspondence has affixed on despatch a special blue label or stamp impression bearing the words "*Par avion*" (By Air Mail) with a translation in the language of the country of origin.

ARTICLE 23

Partial Transmission by Air

If the sender desires that his correspondence shall be forwarded by air for part of the air route only, he must indicate this fact. At the end of the air transmission of this correspondence, the instruction and the Air Mail label "*Par avion*" as well as the special annotation must be struck through officially by means of two thick transverse strokes.

ARTICLE 24

Method of Despatching Air Mail Correspondence in Ordinary Mails

The method of despatch prescribed for Express articles by Article 55 of the Detailed Regulations of the Universal Postal Convention applies equally to Air Mail correspondence included in ordinary mails, with this exception that the word "*Exprès*" on the label of the bundles and in the column of the letter bills headed "Observations" must be replaced by the words "*Par avion*" (By Air Mail).

ARTICLE 25

Notes to be Made on the Letter Bills and Despatch Lists and Labels of Mails Containing Air Mail Correspondence

1. The presence of Air Mail correspondence in ordinary mails is indicated by the words "*Par avion*" in Table No. 1 of the letter bill and on the despatch list, of which the make-up must be modified accordingly.

2. The letter bills which accompany Air Mails must bear an Air Mail label "*Par avion*" at the head. The same label "*Par avion*" is affixed to the labels and addresses of these mails.

ARTICLE 26

Routing of Air Mail Correspondence

1. The Administrations which use air mail communications for the conveyance of their own correspondence are bound to forward, by the same means, the Air Mail correspondence which reaches them from other Administrations.

2. Administrations which have no air service forward Air Mail correspondence by the most rapid routes used for mails.

The same regulation applies if, for any reason whatever, transmission by these other routes offers advantage over an existing air route.

ARTICLE 27

Customs Clearance of Correspondence Liable to Customs Duty

The Administrations take steps to accelerate as much as possible the clearance through the Customs of Air Mail correspondence liable to Customs duty.

ARTICLE 28

Application of the Provisions of the Convention and Agreements

The provisions of the Convention and Agreements, and their respective Detailed Regulations, except the Parcel Post Agreement and its Detailed Regulations, are applicable as regards everything which is not expressly provided for in the preceding Articles.

ARTICLE 29

Entry into Force and Duration

The present provisions shall come into force on the day on which the Universal Postal Convention comes into operation. They shall have the same duration as that Convention, unless they are renewed by common consent between the parties concerned.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Convention.)

Final Protocol to the Provisions regarding the Conveyance of Letter Mails by Air

ARTICLE 1

Air Transport Charges for Closed Mails

The Administrations of British India and of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics have the option of collecting the transport charges prescribed by Article 11 of the Provisions regarding the conveyance of letter mails by air for each section of their inland air service.

Done at London, the 28th of June, 1929.

(The signatures follow. They are the same as the signatures to the Convention.)

Dr. Doc.
Can.
Com.
T

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 16

EXCHANGE OF NOTES

(November 21, 1929)

recording the Agreement

BETWEEN

CANADA AND SWEDEN

providing for the

RECIPROCAL EXEMPTION FROM INCOME TAX
OF EARNINGS
DERIVED FROM THE OPERATION OF SHIPS



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

DOMINION OF CANADA

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OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1930

From the Secretary of State for External Affairs of Canada to the Consul-General of Sweden for Canada

DEPARTMENT OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS,

OTTAWA, 21st November, 1929.

SIR,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Canada agrees to the following undertaking:

1. In respect of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of The Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Sweden shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Sweden the Swedish Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinance of September 28, 1928, regarding national tax on income and capital the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income earned in the year 1928 and each year thereafter. It is further agreed that the provisions of this arrangement may be terminated on the first of January of any year, subject to six months' notice by either party to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

W. H. WALKER,

For the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

Consul-General of Sweden,
p.t. Ottawa.

*From the Consul-General of Sweden for Canada to the Secretary of State for
External Affairs of Canada*

p.t. OTTAWA, 21st November, 1929.

SIR,—

It being the desire of our respective Governments to effect an arrangement for reciprocal exemption from Income Tax of income arising within their respective countries from the operation therein of ships owned or controlled by and used in the business of persons or corporations resident in the country of the other, I have the honour to inform you that the Government of Sweden agrees to the following undertaking:

1. In respect of Sweden the Swedish Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Royal Ordinance of September 28, 1928, regarding national tax on income and capital the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Canada shall not be liable to taxation.

2. In respect of Canada the Canadian Government undertakes that in accordance with the provisions of the Income War Tax Act the income from the operation of ships owned or operated by persons or corporations resident in Sweden shall in like manner be exempt from taxation.

3. It is understood that the expression "operation of ships" means the business carried on by an owner of ships and that for the purpose of this definition the expression "owner" includes any charterer.

4. It is agreed that the exemption from income tax on the income derived from the operation of the aforementioned ships shall be deemed to be effective in respect of the income earned in the year 1928 and each year thereafter. It is further agreed that the provisions of this arrangement may be terminated on the first of January of any year, subject to six months' notice by either party to the other of its intention to terminate the same.

5. It is further agreed that taxes which have been paid by persons or corporations resident in the country of the other and which have been paid more than a year from the date hereof shall not be refunded.

I have the honour to be, etc.,

MAGNUS CLARHOLM,
Consul-General of Sweden.

The Right Honourable
The Secretary of State
for External Affairs,
Ottawa.

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 17

NOTES EXCHANGED

on the occasion of the

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

with the

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

London, December 20, 1929

Moscow, December 21, 1929



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

DOMINION OF CANADA

TREATY SERIES, 1929

No. 17

NOTES EXCHANGED

on the occasion of the

RESUMPTION OF DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

with the

UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

London, December 20, 1929

Moscow, December 21, 1929



OTTAWA
F. A. ACLAND
PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY
1931

**NOTES EXCHANGED ON THE OCCASION OF THE RESUMPTION OF
DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET
SOCIALIST REPUBLICS**

London, December 20, 1929.

Moscow, December 21, 1929.

*From the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to His Majesty's
Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs*

EMBASSY OF THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS, December 20, 1929.

SIR,—By clause 7 of the protocol signed on the 3rd October last by the Soviet Ambassador in Paris on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, both Governments engaged themselves to confirm the pledge with regard to propaganda contained in article 16 of the General Treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

The terms of that article were as follows:—

“The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and to restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbours or any other countries.”

It was further agreed that effect should be given to this clause of the aforesaid protocol not later than the day on which the respective Ambassadors presented their credentials.

Having this day presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales the letters accrediting me as Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to His Majesty the King, I have the honour, by the direction of the People's Commissary for Foreign Affairs and on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, to confirm the undertaking contained in the article quoted above, and to inform you that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics regard that undertaking as having full force and effect as between themselves and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

I am instructed to add that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be happy to receive, in accordance with clause 7 of the protocol of the 3rd October, a corresponding declaration from His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

I have, etc.,

G. SOKOLNIKOV.

*From His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 20, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note, dated to-day, in which your Excellency confirms, on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the pledge regarding propaganda contained in article 16 of the General Treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

2. In taking due note of this declaration, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that, in accordance with the understanding between His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as recorded in the protocol of the 3rd October, 1929, His Majesty's Ambassador in Moscow has been instructed to inform the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India, for their part, also regard the undertaking contained in article 16 of the treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, as having full force and effect as between themselves and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I have, etc.,

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

*Note verbale handed to His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by
the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on December
20, 1929.*

The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, in giving the undertaking contained in article 16 of the General Treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and confirmed by the notes exchanged to-day, have considered that undertaking as extending also to the Dominions (Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland). Consequently, as soon as the Government of any Dominion shall have regulated their relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in such manner as the circumstances of the particular case may require, the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will be ready to repeat, on the basis of reciprocity, the undertaking above referred to in a separate exchange of notes with such Dominion.

LONDON, December 20, 1929.

*From His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to the Ambassador
of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics*

FOREIGN OFFICE, December 20, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—With reference to your *note verbale*, dated to-day, I have the honour to inform your Excellency that the attitude of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, as indicated in your note, is being communicated to His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland.

2. Further, I have the honour, at the instance of His Majesty's Governments in Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and Newfoundland to state that each of these Governments will regard the undertaking contained in article 16 of the treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics as having full force and effect as between themselves and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I have, etc.,

ARTHUR HENDERSON.

From His Majesty's Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics to the People's Commissary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for Foreign Affairs.

Moscow, December 21, 1929.

YOUR EXCELLENCY,—By clause 7 of the protocol signed on the 3rd October last by His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Soviet Ambassador in Paris on behalf of the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, both Governments engaged themselves to confirm the pledge with regard to propaganda contained in article 16 of the General Treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The terms of that article were as follows:—

“The contracting parties solemnly affirm their desire and intention to live in peace and amity with each other, scrupulously to respect the undoubted right of a State to order its own life within its own jurisdiction in its own way, to refrain and to restrain all persons and organizations under their direct or indirect control, including organizations in receipt of financial assistance from them, from any act overt or covert liable in any way whatsoever to endanger the tranquillity or prosperity of any part of the territory of the British Empire or the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, or intended to embitter the relations of the British Empire or the Union with their neighbours or any other countries.”

It was further agreed that effect should be given to this clause of the aforesaid protocol not later than the day on which the respective Ambassadors presented their credentials.

Having this day presented to the Central Executive Committee of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the letters accrediting me as His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honour, by the direction of His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of the Government of India, to confirm the undertaking contained in the article quoted above, and to inform your Excellency that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom and the Government of India regard that undertaking as having full force and effect as between themselves and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I am instructed to add that His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom will be happy to receive, in accordance with clause 7 of the protocol of the 3rd October, a corresponding declaration from the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

I avail, etc.,

ESMOND OVEY.

From the People's Commissary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics for Foreign Affairs to His Majesty's Ambassador to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

(Translation)

Moscow, December 21, 1929.

MONSIEUR L'AMBASSADEUR,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the note of the 21st December, in which you confirm, on behalf of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India, the pledge regarding propaganda contained in Article 16 of the General Treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Great Britain and Northern Ireland.

In taking due note of this declaration I have the honour to inform you that, in accordance with the understanding between the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, as recorded in the protocol of the 3rd October, 1929, the Ambassador of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in London has been instructed to inform His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India that the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, for their part, also regard the undertaking contained in article 16 of the treaty signed on the 8th August, 1924, as having full force and effect as between themselves and His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the Government of India.

I have, etc.,

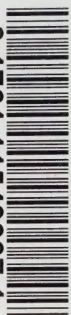
M. LITVINOV.

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